



RC10 NEWSLETTER

2015 2ND SEMESTER

RC10 Sessions

Abstract proposals

3rd ISA Forum of Sociology

*The Futures We Want: Global Sociology and the
Struggles for a Better World*

Vienna, 10-14 July 2016

EDITED BY :

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ISA – International Sociological Association, Research Committee 10
AIS – Association Internationale de Sociologie, Comité de recherche 10
AIS – Asociación Internacional de Sociología, Comité de Investigación 10

A letter from the RC10 President

Dear ISA RC10 members friends and colleagues,

I'm very happy to announce that the RC10 program for the forthcoming ISA Forum in Vienna has attracted over 100 abstracts. This is a testimony to the continuous interest for the objectives fostered by RC10: Participation, Organizational Democracy and Self-Management.

This RC10 draft Newsletter presents all the abstract proposals received by RC10 and the sessions to which they were sent. It constitutes a tool in the work in progress towards the elaboration of the final RC10 program whose organisation will, as always, see some redistribution of the abstracts to accommodate the largest number of oral presentations into the balanced sessions of the final program.

On behalf of RC10 members I'd like to thank all the colleagues who have sent their abstracts as well as the RC10 session organisers for their session proposals and their organisation efforts. All your contributions will make this a successful Forum.

Thank you all for your support and input into the RC10 Program.

Isabel da Costa

ISA RC10 President

Message de la Présidente du CR10

Chers membres du CR10, chers amis et collègues,

Je suis très heureuse de vous annoncer que le programme de CR10 pour le prochain Forum de l' AIS à Vienne a attiré plus de 100 propositions de communications. Ceci témoigne de l'intérêt continu pour le travail du CR10 sur: la participation, la démocratie organisationnelle et l'autogestion.

Ce projet de Bulletin du CR10 présente toutes les propositions reçues et les sessions du CR10 auxquelles elles ont été envoyées. Il constitue un outil dans le travail en cours vers l'élaboration du programme final, dont l'organisation verra, comme toujours, une certaine redistribution des résumés afin d'accueillir le plus grand nombre possible de présentations orales dans les sessions équilibrées du programme final du CR10.

Au nom des membres du RC10, je tiens à remercier tous les collègues qui ont envoyé leurs résumés ainsi que les organisateurs des sessions du RC10 pour leurs propositions de session et leurs efforts d'organisation. Votre participation contribuera à la réussite de ce Forum.

Merci à tous pour votre soutien et votre contribution au programme du RC10.

Isabel da Costa

Président du RC10 de l' AIS

Saludos de la Présidente del RC-10

Estimados RC10 miembros amigos y colegas,

Estoy muy contenta de anunciar que el programa del RC10 para el próximo Foro de la AIS en Viena ha atraído a más de 100 resúmenes. Esto es un testimonio del interés continuo por los objetivos promovidos por el RC10: Participación, Democracia Organizacional y Autogestión.

Este proyecto de Newsletter del RC10 presenta todas las propuestas de comunicaciones recibidas por el RC10 y las sesiones a las que fueron enviadas. Constituye una herramienta para el trabajo en progreso hacia la elaboración del programa definitivo del RC10, cuya organización verá, como siempre, la redistribución de algunos resúmenes para acomodar el mayor número de presentaciones orales en las sesiones equilibradas del programa final.

En nombre de los miembros del RC10 me gustaría dar las gracias a todos los colegas que han enviado sus resúmenes, así como los organizadores de sesiones del RC10 por sus propuestas de sesiones y sus esfuerzos de organización. Todas sus contribuciones harán de este un Foro exitoso.

Gracias a todos por su apoyo y aportación al Programa del RC10.

Isabel da Costa

Présidente del RC10 de la AIS



Dear RC10 members friends and colleagues,

You will find information about our program by clicking the following link:

<http://www.isa-sociology.org/forum-2016/rc/rc.php?n=RC10>

For extended description and discussion please go to RC10 Internet Forum at:

<http://isarc10internetforum.wikispaces.com/ISA+2016>

Even if you cannot attend the Forum, we strongly encourage you to participate by contributing to a lively discussion of the themes either:

- as usual in RC10's Internet Forum at <http://isarc10internetforum.wikispaces.com/>
- or in the newly created ISA Forum Blog at <http://isaforum2016.univie.ac.at/blog>

We are looking forward to your participation in our program.

Thank you.

Kind regards,

Isabel da Costa
ISA RC10 President

Fátima Assunção
ISA RC10 Secretary

The Futures We Want: Global Sociology and the Struggles for a Better World



3rd ISA Forum of SOCIOLOGY

July 10–14, 2016
Vienna, Austria



Title	Format	Invited	Joint	Organizers
Unscheduled Sessions (if any) are shown below.				
Social Enterprises and Empowerment. Part II [contains 0 abstracts]	Oral	No	RC10 RC26	1
RC10 Program Coordinator [contains 0 abstracts]				
The Role of Participation, Organizational Democracy and Self-Management in the Futures We Want [contains 32 abstracts , 32 ungraded]	Oral	No	No	1
Democratic Decentralisation and Justice Delivery [contains 3 abstracts , 3 accepted]	Oral	No	No	1
Climate Change, Famines and Conflicts in Globalised World: Participation, Organizational Democracy and Self-Management [contains 8 abstracts , 8 accepted]	Oral	No	WG05 RC10	2
The Future of Organizational and Workplace Participation: Capacities, Capabilities, Innovations [contains 9 abstracts , 9 accepted]	Oral	No	No	2
The Impacts of the Debt Crisis on the World of Work in Southern Europe [contains 7 abstracts , 7 accepted]	Oral	No	No	2
Social Enterprises and Empowerment. Part I [contains 9 abstracts , 9 accepted]	Oral	No	RC26 RC10	1
Sociology of the Future: Braiding Theory-Making and Policy/ Practice Change [contains 12 abstracts , 12 ungraded]	Roundtable	No	No	2
Rediscovering Latin America Democracy, Social Actors and New Demands [contains 17 abstracts , 17 ungraded]	Oral	No	No	1
Civic Participation in Globalising World. Inequalities, Patterns and Determinants [contains 11 abstracts , 11 ungraded]	Oral	No	No	1
Self-Management as Simultaneous Goal and Means of Overcoming Systemic Accumulation of Capital Crisis [contains 2 abstracts , 2 accepted]	Roundtable	No	No	1
RC10 Business Meeting [contains 0 abstracts]				

Session 1:

The Role of Participation, Organizational Democracy and Self-Management in the Futures We Want

Session Organizer and Chair

Isabel DA COSTA

CNRS-IDHE, École Normale Supérieure de Cachan

France

The “Futures we want” should foster participation, organizational democracy and self-management. Most often than not however, the responses to the crisis have, on the contrary, recently entailed in many countries unpopular austerity measures decided in a top-down and technocratic manner that have threatened existing social and political participative schemes. Thus participation and organizational democracy seem to be shrinking rather than increasing at the global level. Increasing inequality, oppression, and ecological destruction have also brought about protests and struggles for a better world.

How are different forces positioned to shape futures? What visions for alternative futures are imaginable, desirable, and achievable that include democracy and participation at all levels? What can we learn from comparing struggles in different countries and settings? What are viable roadmaps for participative social transformation?

This session will focus on how the futures we want can include an increased role for democracy and participation at all levels, from the workplace to the political sphere.

Language:

English, French

Abstract ID# 72019

Title: New Productive Technological and Relational Models. a Survey on ICT Entrepreneurs.

Keywords:

ICT entrepreneurs, cooperation, sharing, digital economic and social growth and open innovation and social innovation

Mariella BERRA, University of Turin, Italy

Abstract:

The intertwining of social and telematics networks gives rise to a socio-technical system, which makes it easier to boost forms of activation of individuals and groups and to build networks for producing and exchanging knowledge. This provides new and different organizational and relational approaches useful for the growth of technological, human and social capital. In particular it is growing a new mode of innovating, based on less competitive logic than traditional industrial one which is especially useful for the growth of the digital economy. The importance of new organizational and relational models as leverage to promote economic and social innovation will be discussed on the basis of the results of a qualitative research conducted in Piedmont on a sample of 64 ICT entrepreneurs. Among the surveyed entrepreneurs, those from the ICT sector who develop open source software and Web 2.0 services, products and applications tend in particular to embrace a collective, cooperative and open innovation strategy. For these entrepreneurs, more than for others, innovation has been an opportunity to respond to the economic crisis, overcoming difficulties, obstacles and uncertainties through co-working and co-innovation practices. It would highlight that the ability to combine technological innovation with social innovation by instituting a communication process that is open to dialog and sharing with other actors and users could create a virtuous circle that can benefit an area's growth. In fact, the combination of technological and social density could give a competitive edge to innovative businesses, which could thus set up networks with

customers, other firms, and research centers, nurturing an atmosphere that is favorable to innovation. This could be beneficial for not only innovative entrepreneurs, the communities around them and the settings in which they operate, but also for the broader group of subjects who work in a given area.

Abstract ID# 72170

Title: From Representative to Participatory Democracy - Gram Swaraj for a Better Future.

Keywords:

Gram Swaraj, Participatory Democracy, Partnership and Village Panchayat

Nagender TADEPALLY, VILLAGES IN PARTNERSHIP (VIP), India

Abstract:

India, the largest and most successful democracy holds periodic and regular elections to the houses of people's representatives. This is the strength of its representative democracy as a political system. A nation of over 1 billion population cannot be effectively or efficiently managed by any centralized system, central, state or district level. The wisdom of Gandhiji is evident in his call for Gram Swaraj. Traditionally, the Indian village even made and implemented its own laws. However, post-independence and modernization coupled with urbanization have impacted the 'independent village', in ways detrimental to Gram Swaraj.

While the 73rd and 74th amendments were intended to facilitate democratic decentralization, there is little evidence of change in this direction. The village has been orphaned requiring adoption by government departments and civil society organisations.

Efforts for democratic decentralization have been top down. While Houses of representatives at state and centre are critical for democracy to be alive and functioning, the Gram Sabha at the village is equally critical. For a successful grassroots democracy, a bottom up approach where representative democracy blossoms in a participatory democracy is required.

Villages in Partnership (VIP), a Civil Society organisation, having experimented and successfully demonstrated the contribution of people's partnership, has, since the last 6 years, been working on facilitating a vibrant grassroots participatory and responsible democracy. Enhancing people's self-respect, mutual trust, concern for the village through just and judicious use of public funds, local resources and people's contribution is the focus

It is important to strengthen and expedite movement on the development continuum Charity – Participation – Partnership – Ownership – Trusteeship. In two villages the recently elected Gram Panchayats are involved in making the Village Panchayat the village government. The current experiment, it is hoped will make Gram Panchayats realize the opportunity to unite for establishing Gram Swaraj.

Abstract ID# 73678

Title: Comparative Analysis of Workers' Self-Management in Yugoslavia and Argentina

Keywords:

Argentina, Workers' self-management and Yugoslavia

Irena PETROVIC, The University of Belgrade Faculty of Philosophy, Serbia, **Alberto Leonard BIALAKOWSKY**, Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina and **Maria IGNACIA COSTA**, Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Buenos Aires., Argentina

Abstract:

Throughout history, on the level of particular historical societies, workers' self-management has emerged in specific phenomenal forms. One ideological and organizational experiment of exceptional originality has definitely been the system of workers' self-management in Yugoslavia. It represented, at least on the plane of imagination, an unprecedented democratic as well as civilizational progress in general in the process of achieving a strong influence of employees on all aspects of their working life

On the other hand, deepening of the economic crisis in Argentina in the late 1990s and early 2000 was followed by the emergence of enterprises that had been occupied (recovered) by their employees (Spanish - *Empresas recuperadas por sus trabajadores* – ERT). Recovered enterprises in Argentina have been operating in the form of worker cooperatives and represent a new model of collective action of a part of the working class, in response

to the crisis of primitive accumulation of capital. In addition, the emergence of such enterprises in Argentina has reiterated the historical and cognitive importance of studying workers' self-management.

Basic difference between the models of workers' self-management in these two societies, apart from a different temporal and contextual framework in which they emerged, is that the model of workers' self-management in Yugoslavia has been introduced "top-down" by the ruling stratum, while Argentina's model born "bottom-up". In addition, the difference between the two models is also reflected in the fact that this system failed to survive in Yugoslavia, despite a highly developed institutional structure. In Argentina the phenomenon keeps going on despite the economic growth and the increasing of employment.

With this in mind, we are trying to determine here major factors in the failure of the model of workers' self-management in Yugoslavia, as well as the possibility that such a model would work out in Argentina.

Abstract ID# 74295

Title: Participation, Démocratie Et Représentation

Keywords:

budget participative, démocratie, participation and représentation

Luis MIGUEL, Universidade de Brasilia, Brazil

Abstract:

Le travail aborde la vidange, dans la science politique au cours des dernières décennies, de l'idéal de la démocratie participative. Alors que les formulations originales des années 1960 et 1970 indiquent la nécessité d'accroître les possibilités de gestion collective démocratique dans la vie quotidienne, en particulier dans les lieux de travail, les modèles dans les décennies suivantes acceptent la limitation des pratiques démocratiques au niveau de l'État. Le "budget participatif", qui a commencé dans de nombreuses villes au Brésil depuis la fin du XXe siècle, a marqué le point tournant vers une attention restreinte à l'État. Dans un mouvement parallèle, la critique des institutions représentatives, pour promouvoir la passivité politique, a été mis de côté en faveur d'une perception que la différence entre participation et représentation est pratiquement annulée. Ainsi, la radicalité de la critique des limites des démocraties libérales est perdu.

Abstract ID# 74422

Title: Insurgent Cities and Urban Citizenship in the 21st Century

Keywords:

city-making, democracy, rights-claiming and urban rebellion

Rafaela MOREIRA, University of California in Berkeley, Brazil and **James HOLSTON**, University of California in Berkeley, USA

Abstract:

Insurrection inaugurated the 21st century with a series of metropolitan rebellions. Buenos Aires, Athens, Reykjavik, Tunis, Cairo, New York, Madrid, Phnom Penh, Istanbul, São Paulo, and countless other cities around the world presented distinctive forms of rebellion that rejected existing politics and stormed the state with alternatives. Many of these alternatives arose out of the insurgents' own production of city life and were prefigured in their own processes of urban assembly and deliberation. The insurgency is analyzed here from the point of view of citizenship in action in these urban rebellions. Social media is analysed from the perspective of possibilities and limitations as a future of democracy. This article considers whether they constitute a new kind of insurgent urban citizenship, one that both enacts and asserts new forms of direct democracy. It does so by examining the intersection of city-making, city-occupying, and rights-claiming and technology in which they emerge and considers the transformation of the political that the enactment of a new politics produces. Among the most promising innovations of the recent urban revolts are those that attempt to create new conditions for direct democracy through general assemblies and the use of digital social media to convene them if not yet to run them. It concludes that the recent urban revolts suggest that such new forms of insurgent citizenship are indeed effective for the mass mobilization and thematic elaboration that direct democracy at an urban scale would require. However, they also demonstrate the limitations of the current crop of social apps which are useful for calling an assembly around specific issues but not for structuring the deliberation itself. If the uprisings of contemporary cities have not yet developed digital forms of deliberation that could promote better democratic arguments, they have at least posed some of the problems for us to investigate.

Abstract ID# 74517**Title:** Evaluation for Radical Democratic Transitions

Keywords:

Evaluation, Methods, Participation and Transformation

Daniel SILVER, University of Manchester, United Kingdom**Abstract:**

Evaluation is a political project. The dominant bureaucratic approaches of evaluation tend to leave social and economic inequalities outside of the analytic frame, do not actively promote social justice, and can often exclude the everyday experiences of people who are the target of interventions. This paper will outline an alternative approach of evaluation for radical democratic transitions, which can point to a way of developing viable roadmaps for participative social transformation.

Through applied research, evaluation can provide a means for learning and generating democratic debate about social justice alternatives. This builds on the ideas of Erik Olin Wright in 'Envisioning Real Utopias' in which he proposes a framework for understanding the foundations of emancipatory alternatives to capitalism and the existing practices that inform them. This paper develops this for evaluation purposes, based on documenting the harm and causal processes of existing structures and the context in which a grass-roots initiative is operating; formulating alternatives by systematically testing the plausibility of alternative approaches through the practice of the particular grass-roots initiative; and using this knowledge to develop strategies for transformation through democratic debate. This connects with Edgar Pieterse's concept of 'radical incrementalism', which is the notion that improvements to people's everyday circumstances can lay the basis for future improvements, providing a basis for a radical inductive framework grounded in people's daily lives.

As alternatives can be produced through everyday actions, evaluation methods are required that can reveal, analyse and support such situated practices. This paper will draw on case study research in Manchester that is based on contextualised, participatory and creative methods that include storytelling, photography, co-design of info-graphics, ethnographic film, deliberative workshops and in-depth biographical narrative interviews.

Abstract ID# 74524**Title:** Les Méthodes De Management: Une Réponse à La Crise?

Keywords:

crise, méthodes de management, responsabilisation and responsabilité sociale

Jocelyne ROBERT, University of Liege, Belgium**Abstract:**

La question de savoir si les méthodes de management sont susceptibles de représenter une réponse à la crise est complexe. Il faudrait préciser de quelle crise il s'agit, de quelles méthodes nous parlons. Il nous semble que différentes méthodes de management peuvent être considérées comme des réponses à différentes crises.

Si, dans un premier temps, les méthodes proposées sont susceptibles de rencontrer les attentes du personnel, elles conviennent en retour également aux employeurs sans que ne soit toujours évoqué leur impact sur la crise.

Une analyse transversale des mesures proposées nous amène à croire que ces méthodes se basent pour bon nombre d'entre elles sur la responsabilisation des individus et laissent à penser que chacun peut trouver son bonheur dans un monde idéal. Responsabilisation, responsabilité sociale, management participatif, mobilité internationale, carrière nomade, flexicurité, ranking, éthique, bonheur au travail sont autant de méthodes qui accorderaient aux individus le pouvoir d'être considéré, d'agir en lien avec les autres acteurs impliqués et de trouver ce qui convient le mieux à chacun dans le monde du travail.

Nous reprendrons ces méthodes, présenteront leurs liens cachés et peu avoués aux différentes crises que nous connaissons. Au-delà d'intérêts divergents, ces méthodes semblent, en période de crise, se présenter comme un refuge, comme la solution idéale. En fait, sans le dire explicitement, elles tentent de répondre aux difficultés actuelles, voire d'anticiper les situations à venir. Elles nous laissent entrevoir des situations où les engagements souhaités et attendus de chacun prendront une autre forme, où les rapports de force seront différents. Ces méthodes peuvent être associées à des pratiques multiples faites d'aller et retour. Elles présentent des enjeux différents et relèvent de logiques entrecroisées. La théorie de la structuration et la théorie des conventions nous aideront à mieux analyser cette problématique.

Abstract ID# 75568

Title: Striving for an Alternative Path: Reimagining Politics and Law in the Never-Ending Greek Crisis. Could the Law Constitute an Empowerment Factor for the Political Transformation from below?

Keywords:

Greek political crisis, Participation, new forms, Social struggles and anti-hegemonic legal mobilization

Helen RETHYMIOTAKI, Law School, University of Athens, Greece and **Ioannis FLYTZANIS**, Law school Athens University, Greece

Abstract:

Since 2010, when Greek economic crisis burst out, successive bailout agreements were signed imposing harsh austerity measures. The dictated reforms, a mixture of deregulation, privatizations, devaluation of labour, deep spending cuts and tax increases, resulted in social hardships sharpening inequalities and increasing polarization. Furthermore, the crisis exposed the limits and weaknesses of the traditional political establishment to find a viable solution in favor of the social majority's interests.

The de-legitimation of the formal political system led to popular uprising and the re-invention of politics from below. It occurred in two phases. In the first (2010-2012), the political will of resistance took many forms of collective action ranging from civil disobedience mobilizations to mutual-aid cooperatives and social clinics. In the second period (2012-2015), SYRIZA, a small anti-austerity party of the left based upon a party-movement model that incorporated various grassroots demands, gained growing public support and finally, on January 2015 had formed a coalition government.

In this presentation, we will try to explore the emergence of Greece's new politics from the ground which are trying to shape an alternative, moving beyond the neo-liberal consensus. More specifically, we will trace the different forms at various periods that took the transformation of politics from below and the vision, which prevailed, for a new society with more direct decision-making procedures and an economy based on solidarity. We will also try to analyze, from a socio-legal perspective, how the Law is engaged in promoting the counter-hegemonic politics of a future post-neoliberal society: What kind of legal strategies are followed? Could the Law play an emancipatory political role?

The proposed theoretical framework derives from Sociology of Emergences which "aims to identify and enlarge the signs of possible future experiences, under the guise of tendencies and latencies that are actively ignored by hegemonic rationality and knowledge" (Santos, 2004).

Abstract ID# 75579

Title: Socio- Economic Inequalities in Women's Participation in Organizational Democracy in India

Keywords:

Inequalities, , India., Organizational Democracy and women's Participation

Waman SALVE, Shri Venkatesh college Ichalkaranji ,416115, Maharashtra, India, India

Abstract:

Women constitute almost half of the population in the world. In the era of globalization, the role of participation of women in organizational democracy at all levels from the workplace to the political areas has not properly achieved as per provisions of the Constitution of India. After Independence, the government of India has been undertaken different policy measures for empowering women. In this regard, the major strategies include social empowerment, economic empowerment and gender equality with the noble mission to wipe out all forms of discrimination against and victimization of women.

Main objective of this paper is to study about Socio economic inequalities in Women's participation in organizational Democracy in India. This paper is based on secondary data, which have been collected from government Reports and NGO's publications.

The gender disparity is increasing, especially among backward community's women in India in terms of participation in management, employment, education, health and other sectors. Therefore, a nation's development is incomplete without the improvement in the status of women.

Women's equality in power sharing and active participation in decision making, including decision making in political process at all levels should be ensured for achieving women empowerment. Though many efforts have been done by Indian government and NGO bodies to improve the status of women at all levels. In the era of

liberalization, Privatization and Globalization, socio-economic and political inequalities among women exist in the participation of organizational democracy in various sectors in the country. The government should provide social justice and equality to women and to help their active participation in the social decision making process in order to implement principles of democracy in various organizations of the state government as well as central government in India.

Key words: Inequalities, women's Participation, Organizational Democracy, India.

Abstract ID# 75740

Title: Empowering Communities to Matter: The Case of Community-Led Neighborhood Improvement Projects in Seoul, South Korea

Keywords:

Community participation, Empowerment, Neighborhood improvement and South Korea

Bokyong SEO and Yu Min JOO, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Abstract:

Seoul grew rapidly in the last half century, under the strong state's top-down and technocratic governance. Public participation and democratic involvement were thus mostly lacking in building this Asian global city of 10 million. In the circumstances, Seoul's new urban challenges today (such as rising inequality, slowing down of economic growth, and the erosion of social network and identities) have led to the society at large raising serious concerns for continuing its state-led, growth-driven trajectory. What we observe is a quickly growing demand for enhanced public participation and self-management to envision a better future for the city. Our paper proposes to introduce this different setting, where the lack of social and political participatory schemes compared to the cities in the West has resulted in Seoul responding to its contemporary problems with more bottom-up approaches. Specifically, it explores how Seoul is seeking to revive and empower local communities, which had long been an important social unit in Korea before the quick destruction of their roles and solidarity during the rapid economic development. Beginning in 2012, grassroots activists started to help the communities to form voluntary organizations, which then swiftly became incorporated into the Neighborhood Community Projects (NCPs), launched by the city government. For the past three years, approximately 2,000 urban communities in Seoul have received financial assistance and consultation, with an eye to developing the capacity of the residents to become the main initiators, implementers, and facilitators in collaboratively solving existing communal problems. Some communities have come up with exciting initiatives, including creative childcare solutions, community enterprises, and street improvement projects. Although not without shortfalls and challenges, which we also carefully analyze in our paper, our case suggests the possibility of empowering communities to matter when it comes to finding an alternative future for the megacity and its residents.

Abstract ID# 75895

Title: Civil Society and Local Government

Keywords:

civil society, democracy, social change and social movements

Teresa MONTAGUT, University of Barcelona, Spain

Abstract:

Recently (May 2015), municipal elections were held in Spain. The results of these elections can mean a major change in the management of local politics. As a result of citizenship discontent with the management of the crisis and the distrust in the traditional political parties system, most major Spanish cities are now governed by political activists through coalitions formed between some social movements and traditional parties. The paper aims to study the first year of the municipal government in the city of Barcelona and the changes that may have been generated in terms of participation, new social policies or the possible political intervention in the economic life of the city. Both from the area of administration of previous governments and from initiatives that have emerged from organized civil society, new programs have been implemented that began to draw up a public-private partnership in the governance of the city. However, the new scenario poses some doubts about the stability of the government in the hands of people who came from social activism and the academia. Can these

initiatives be the beginning of a process of social change? It seems that we are at the end of a political period in which there is a great power of economics.

The study aims to identify the institutional processes that have been generated in the first year of municipal government by the coalition "Barcelona en Comú" which won the local elections. By identifying what are the difficulties they have faced to carry out their new policies within the logical working of public administration, the paper will analyze the possibilities of this suggested quick change.

The work will be based on a qualitative study using different sources. The material will be analyzed and processed using the qualitative software Atlas.ti.

Abstract ID# 75899

Title: Democracy Against Capitalism?!

Keywords:

Capitalism and Democracy

Heinz SUENKER, Wuppertal University, Germany

Abstract:

Since the inception of the bourgeois-capitalist society there is a broad socio-theoretical debate about the relationship between capitalism and democracy. In the centre of this debate have been questions of the social form of individual and social existences of the individual (possessive individualism), the relationship between politics and economy, the tension between a "civilising influence of capital" (Marx) on the one side and the destruction of the social on the other side.

Nowadays there is a renewed debate on the end of capitalism (Wallerstein et al.).

The paper reconstructs relevant leitmotifs and figures of argumentation of this rich debate. Secondly, it tries to analyse the consequences of the formdetermination (Formbestimmtheit) of capital (Marx) for possibilities of democracy in everyday life and different societal institutions connecting this with questions of participation.

Abstract ID# 75916

Title: Quel Futur Pour L'industrie Kibboutzique?

Keywords: changement social , industrie and kibboutz

Yuval ACHOUCH, Western Galilee College, Israel; The Institution for the research of the kibbutz and the cooperative idea, Israel

Abstract:

Quel futur pour l'industrie kibboutzique?

Jusqu' à la fin des 90, près de 270 kibboutzim fonctionnaient comme des communautés de production et consommation sous un régime de propriété collective des moyens de production. Déjà durant les années 60, l'industrie était devenue la première source de revenus des kibboutzim, devançant ainsi l'agriculture. Malgré le succès de son industrie durant plusieurs décennies, et suite à la crise des années 1985-2005, le kibboutz a largement renoncé à ses principes d'autogestion, de participation et de démocratie au travail. Suite à la crise, la gestion technocratique et la hiérarchie ont été renforcées, et un vent de privatisation a soufflé sur le kibboutz (celle des revenus avec l'introduction du salaire, puis celle des logements, et des moyens de production avec un système d'actionnariat.)

Les conséquences de ces changements se manifestent aujourd'hui:

- Si le taux de croissance annuel des ventes de l'industrie kibboutzique entre les années 2000-2008 était de 8,4% (de 19 à 37 milliard de shekels), il est passé à -2,1% (35 milliard en 2013) dans les années 2009-2013.
- 346 entreprises étaient affiliées à l'association de l'industrie kibboutzique en l'an 2000. En 2014 il n'en restait plus que 224.
- Alors que 122 entreprises ont été vendues à des investisseurs privés depuis l'année 2000, dans la même période seulement deux nouvelles entreprises kibboutziques ont vu le jour (site internet de l'association de l'industrie kibboutzique: www.kia.co.il).

Ces quelques faits soulèvent de nombreuses questions concernant l'avenir.

Les buts de cette intervention seront:

- Une présentation plus détaillée de la situation actuelle à partir des données fournies par l'association de l'industrie kibboutzique et celles disponibles dans la presse spécialisée.

- Repérer plus précisément les causes de l'évolution de l'industrie kibboutzique de ces 10 dernières années.
- Tracer les différents scénarii possibles pour l'avenir de l'industrie kibboutzique.

Abstract ID# 78188

Title: Démocratiser Les Activités Industrielles à Risques. L'« Ouverture Publique » : Un Révélateur Des Tensions Systémiques Et Des Tensions Civiques

Keywords:

Concertation, Contestation, Démocratisation and Industrie

Marie-Gabrielle SURAUD, Certop / Université de Toulouse, France

Abstract:

Les défis posés par les risques environnementaux liés à l'industrialisation, représentent des enjeux nouveaux pour la contestation et transforment *à la fois* les modes et les conditions de cette contestation. Les mouvements civiques revendiquent la *démocratisation du développement industriel* au sens d'un accès public au processus de décision tant sur les façons de produire (industrie chimique et nucléaire civil) que sur les produits eux-mêmes (amiante, OGM, engrais, nano-produits...). La mise en débat public bouscule alors des pratiques industrielles séculaires, d'une part, parce qu'elle engage le fonctionnement interne de l'entreprise et d'autre part, parce que la sphère industrielle est traditionnellement « étanche » aux interventions extérieures (pression civique *et* contrôle étatique). Au-delà des tensions *traditionnelles* entre le système et la sphère civique, ce processus de « *politisation de la production* » s'est caractérisée ces dernières années par de nouvelles tensions : (a) au sein même du système (entre Territoire et Etat ou entre Etat et Sphère industrielle) *et* (b) au sein de la société civile (entre travailleurs et citoyens).

Récemment, des inflexions significatives ont pu être repérées. Par exemple, une tendance à la formation de solidarité entre syndicats d'entreprises et associations, même si elle n'est pas encore stabilisée, est susceptible de modifier profondément les conditions dans lesquelles s'exerce le rapport de la société civile à la sphère industrielle. Cette situation place les responsables de l'industrie en situation de devoir légitimer leurs décisions sans disposer, dès lors, d'un ancrage civique (notamment à travers un relais syndical).

Dans ce contexte, les instances de concertation mis en place dans le cadre de la loi Bachelot de 2003 (plus de 500 Comité Locaux d'Information et de Concertation créés) jouent un rôle important. La question est alors d'évaluer quelles sont les transformations suscitées par l'institutionnalisation de la concertation publique dans le domaine des risques industriels.

Abstract ID# 78739

Title: Governance Absenteeism in Local Communities of Russia

Keywords:

alienation of the population , local governance , deliberate non-participation and governance absenteeism

Rimma AKHMETIANOVA, Bashkir Academy of Public Administration and Management under the President of the Republic Bashkortostan, Russia

Abstract:

The paper addresses the problems of deliberate non-participation of Russia's population in the execution of local government. The specificity of a research approach lies in analyzing the population' government activity in terms of social behavior features. The manifestation of an active social behavior is correlated with the degree and level of participation of members of local communities in socioeconomic development of both local community and entire municipal system being reorganized. This research provides an analysis of the main features of population's government absenteeism in local communities. The key reasons for individuals' abstention from participation in local governance under the influence of global, national and local factors are found and classified. A correlation analysis of the level of absenteeism and the legitimate forms of participation in local governance secured in Russian legislation is used to demonstrate that to a certain degree governance absenteeism is a consequence of alienation of the population from the aims and control of local governance bodies activity. A number of qualitative and quantitative criteria are used to introduce a new classification of governance absenteeism of different social groups of local communities.

Abstract ID# 78992**Title:** Is the Self-Management Possible? a Study on the Recovered Factories in Brazil

Keywords:

cooperativism, recovered factories, self-management and work

Aline PIRES, Universidade Federal de Sao Carlos, Brazil**Abstract:**

The context generated by the productive restructuring associated with financial crises and changes in the Brazilian economy in the late 1990s led to the collapse of many companies and resulted in increased unemployment and increasing instability and insecurity of labor relations. Thus, workers sought other forms of livelihood, including the associated work. ANTEAG (Associação Nacional de Trabalhadores em Empresas de Autogestão e Participação Acionária) [National Association of Self-Management Companies' Workers] emerged in this context, with the goal of supporting groups of workers to unite and take control of bankrupt factories in which they worked, preserving their jobs. So, the first "recovered factories" emerged. At this time, the movement of the Solidarity Economy also begins to grow, and Unisol Brazil (Central de Cooperativas e Empreendimentos Solidários) [Central of Cooperatives and Solidary Enterprises] arises to support various types of solidary economic enterprises, including the recovered factories. Thus, our purpose is to make a general analysis of the current situation of recovered factories in Brazil. To do this, we return to some of the pioneering experiments of recovered companies. Our goal here is to discuss if and how cooperative and self-managed values are present in these enterprises today. So, we performed a literature review of case studies about recovered factories and visited several experiences of this type, where we conducted observations and interviewed leaders and workers, using semi-structured scripts. In addition, we seek to look at our subject from an international perspective, so we visited Argentina and France. In general, we note that, although the ideals of cooperatives and self-management remain in the speeches of many workers, their enforcement encounters many obstacles in practice. In other words, to be viable, recuperated factories face many pressures in the market, which eventually modify some of your initial goals.

Abstract ID# 80209**Title:** Fulfilling the Promise of the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities through the Evolution of Organisational Forms in the Disability Service Sector

Keywords: Disability Services, Evolution of organisational forms, Generative Interviews and Participation

Oliver KOENIG, University of Vienna, Austria**Abstract:**

The UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (UNCRPD) envisions an "emerging future", in which disability is no longer seen as a minority issue or individual problem, but as result of inadequate or even missing support. This shifted understanding, embedded in a human rights discourse, challenges service provider organisations. This has been affirmed in the EU Disability Strategy which addresses the need for a transformation from institutional to community-based support. The paper is part of my on-going habilitation project on the evolution and development of organisational forms and learning frameworks in regard to the disability service industry and its perceived (in-)ability to fundamentally affect the intended (transformational) change. In my paper I will show how the disability service industry in Western countries, following the first (pre-UNCRPD) movement towards de-institutionalisation, has become locked in an efficiency based organisational care model. In its wake the former seamless biographical take of „total institutions“ has gradually been re-engineered into a continuum of services and programmatic solutions intended to assist individuals to graduate to increasing levels of independence (Meissner 2014). This development however seems unable to deliver the promise of the UNCRPD leaving a majority of people with severe disabilities in ever repeating cycles of lifelong preparation. The paper is based on a series of generative Interviews (Scharmer 2009) with (organisational) leaders who have shaped the evolution of an independent disability service sector in Austria in the past thirty years. Furthermore it takes into account (theoretical) frameworks on the intersections of economic, organisational and consciousness evolution (e.g. Glasl 1994, Scharmer & Käufer 2013, Laloux 2015). Through this approach a grounded framework of current challenges and potential leverage points is taking shape and which addressed the needed organisational and leadership evolution towards participation of people with disabilities based on principles of self-management and democratisation.

Abstract ID# 80466

Title: What Can the Global South Teach Us about the Future? Urban Acupuncture in a Collective Restructuring of a South American City

Keywords: Democratic Participation, Global South, Politics and Urban Intervention

Cedrick SILVA, **Jouberte SANTOS** and Sergio MELLO, Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil

Abstract:

Casa Amarela (Yellow House in English) is a neighbourhood in the city of Recife, the capital of Pernambuco, Brazil. It is one of the most populated city areas, famous for its street market, strong commerce and intense traffic of people every day. Otherwise, the district concentrates 53,030 residents in poor living conditions, the 6th largest concentration of slums in the country. Given this reality, neighbourhood residents encourage the appropriation of public spaces, empowered via tactics and devices, to collaboratively produce an activist urbanism that experiences unconventional actions and promotes unorthodox practices. In this case, a spontaneous construction of the urban in its micropolitics acts in a critical manner for the purpose of producing a more sustainable way of life.

The social movement *Casa Amarela Sustentável* was established in order to mobilise and disseminate actions of residents of the neighbourhood and surrounding areas with a focus on healthy and sustainable practices. They seek to promote leadership and social participation in various possible formats, building consensus and partnerships to create healthy and sustainable environments; contributing to healthy and sustainable public policies; and, monitoring the progress and results achieved. Among other actions as such as a collective construction of a master plan for the neighbourhood, can be cited the revitalization of a Public Library, the food production through a community vegetable garden, recycling, cultural development policies and support for local merchants and artists.

This is an example of the urgent need to produce new urban paradigms for the problematic situation of splintered cities. Here emerges the possibility of an urban planning built with a democratic participation where people can establish collective controls, and make decisions without losing the relationship with urban space. This is a process which necessarily involves an administrative and political decentralisation for democratic and fair cities.

Abstract ID# 80892

Title: Democratization of Institutions and Interactions in Daily Lives

Keywords:

Democratization, Participation, Participatory management and Workplace democracy

Markus PAUSCH, Centre for Futures Studies, University of Applied Sciences Salzburg, Austria

Abstract:

In some political theories, democracy is not reduced to state institutions, but includes the whole society, its organizations, enterprises and daily interaction and communication. This idea goes back to Jean-Jacques Rousseau's *Social Contract*. It was adopted by democratic socialists and trade unions and, in the 20th century, by thinkers like John Dewey and by political scientists such as Carole Pateman as well as other promoters of participatory democracy. According to this politico-philosophical tradition, democratic communication, participatory management and workplace democracy are considered to be necessary for the realization of democratic ideals like individual autonomy, freedom, voice and participation in all relevant questions influencing citizens' lives. Parts of this normative idea were realized by trade union movements and laws, especially in Western European countries. Nevertheless, workplace democracy in the sense of the above mentioned theories remained far from becoming reality. In the 1990s, the idea was coopted by organizational development and management studies and underwent a change: Workplace democracy, then mostly operationalized as limited participation, became a managerial tool that should help to increase employees' motivation and efficiency and thereby contribute to the entrepreneurial success. This approach neglected the philosophical notion of self-autonomy and individual freedom. Employees' reactions range from exit and resignation to voice and rebellion. In the last few years, however, the original democratic ideal of workplace democracy seems to be revitalized under the impression of a worldwide economic crisis. The paper discusses theoretical concepts of expansive democracy, behavior of employers and employees and democratic innovations related to democracy in the daily live.

Abstract ID# 81035

Title: Democratic Activism: Between Organizing and Spontaneity

Keywords:

Micro/ Macro- Politics, Political Representation, Postmodern Turn and Social Movement

Comments to Organizers: IT seems to me this paper also can be linked to the sessions on social movement.

Mohsen ABBASZADEH MARZBALI, University of Tehran, Iran

Abstract:

According to the Modern paradigm, democracy embodies in constellation of the “institutional regimes”. This constellation refers to the role of “organizational mediator”, between citizens and decision-makers, like parties, interest groups, lobbies, formal media (TV & Radio), and etc. This narrative stems from the empirical tradition of political analysis and positivist perspective of power, politics, and participation. Notwithstanding, this definition has been challenged by a theoretical turn in these concepts since the late 20th century. From this perspective, the present paper sheds light on the roots and dynamics of this post-modern turn with regards to Chantal Mouffe’s post-modern radical politics and Jacques Ranciere’s narrative of the political. Within this framework, the paper tracks down the roots of this theoretical turn with regards to two pivotal themes. “What impacts have the Post-modern Turn had on the concept of the political representation? How has the post-modern turn been manifested?” These are the central questions that guide the main argument of the paper. In following, the paper argues that by referring to “Difference” and calling for “Otherness”, the post-modern turn is mainly explained by Radical Democracy that puts emphasis on self-expression manifested in social movements as an activism beyond the limits of “organizational mediation”. These movements should be considered as main embodiment of such a new political representation. Lastly, the present research asserts that the main condition for the realization of democracy is to emphasis on Micro-politics and social movements as life-style. It is a bottom-up democratic action.

Abstract ID# 81391

Title: Social Marketing in Social Enterprises the Case of Sweden

Keywords:

People, Process, Physical Evidence, Relationships , Social Cause and Work Integrated

Comments to Organizers: I should like to present my work in a join session between RC10 and RC26 but I donot really know how to do. But The session you organise fits really well. I try to see if I can find the way to join sessions.

Maria FREGIDOU-MALAMA, University of Gävle - Faculty of Education and Economic Studies, Sweden; Department of Business and Economic Studies, Sweden

Abstract:

This research explores Social Enterprises focusing on Social Marketing. It analyses how social marketing is used and its impact on social enterprises. Multiple cases were applied for data collection and semi-structured interviews, direct observation and written sources of information have been used to collect qualitative data. Cases on Swedish Social Enterprises developed with the aim to create employment and to empower disable people have been conducted in their real life context. The results reveal that social enterprises use relationship marketing and are people oriented. They develop networks with public authorities, businesses and they approach the general public to market the cause of their existence. It is indicated that social cause is important to be embedded in social enterprises marketing to develop positive image, influence public attitude and change behaviors in the society. It is argued that to succeed with social marketing the management of social enterprises should concentrate on the three relational P: s that is People, Process and Physical Evidence to develop relationships with stakeholders in their internal and external environment. The research advances theoretical understanding of social enterprises and social marketing by analysing work integrated Swedish cases and pointing out the importance of communicating the social cause of the business. Managers should recognise that networking with stakeholders is imperative for marketing of the aim of the social enterprise and can contribute making the cause of their presence and their vision visible and thus develop trust and legitimate the business.

Abstract ID# 81413

Title: A Research Review on Democratic Firms: Employee-Related and Societal Outcomes for Alternative Futures?

Keywords:

democratic enterprise, occupational socialisation and organizational democracy

Wolfgang WEBER, Christine UNTERRAINER and Thomas HOGE, University of Innsbruck, Institute of Psychology, Innrain 52, A-6020 Innsbruck, Austria

Abstract:

Visions for futures alternative to a 'post-democratic' erosion of economies and business organizations may benefit from research on both social success and failures of democratic enterprises. Menahem Rosner (1996) considered democratic enterprises as 'social laboratories' offering democratic decision making and democratic leadership as learning field for democratic engagement. Whereas several research reviews focussed upon only moderate forms employees' participation on the level of workplace autonomy or self-managed work groups, only little quantifying research exists on substantive democratic structures, where employees exercise influence over tactical or strategic decision-making (last review: Kruse, 2002). For that reason, descriptive scientific knowledge gained under conditions that rule over conventional capitalist enterprises will develop a 'normative power of the facts'. Although embedded into a capitalist market economy, researching democratic companies may allow to gain alternative knowledge about employee-related and societal outcomes of organizational behavior.

Hence, based on a typology of high participative enterprises (Unterrainer, Palgi et al., 2011; e.g. democratic reform enterprises, workers cooperatives, and basis-democratic employee-owned firms), we conducted an extensive literature search in social science data banks for studies between 1970 and 2015 including quantitative data. The results indicate that structurally anchored democracy is associated with an employee-supporting organizational climate. Further, mere employee ownership does not guarantee that corresponding workers perceive a high level of influence in tactical or strategic decisions. The latter depends also on the concrete system of democracy in the respective enterprise. Further, direct participation seems more frequently related to employees' work satisfaction, job involvement, and organizational commitment than their pure collective ownership status.

Mixed results support Pateman's (1970) spillover hypotheses suggesting that direct participation in democratic decision making more than a democratic structure alone positively influences workers' prosocial work behaviors and civic orientations toward societal or cosmopolitan issues. Fostering and hampering factors of those educative effects will be discussed.

Abstract ID# 81536

Title: Potentialities and Limitations of Participation and Change Processes Based on Bottom-up Approach - Evidence from the Project Catalise in Portugal

Keywords:

Bottom-up approach, Local Governance and Participation

Sara ROCHA¹, Cristina ALBUQUERQUE¹, Gil PENHA-LOPES², Patrícia SANTOS² and Maria NOLASCO¹, (1)CICS-NOVA - Interdisciplinary Centre of Social Sciences, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities of the Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal, (2)CCIAM-CE3C, FFCUL - Climate Change Research Group of the Centre for Ecology, Evolution and Environmental Changes, Foundation of the Science Faculty of Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

Abstract:

New grassroots experiments based in new values, new strategic orientations and continual locally based learning are taking shape in different territories all over the world. Concepts like "(Re)localization", "Transition Towns/Initiative", "Permaculture", "Degrowth", "Gift Economy", and many others, embody practices, projects and local movements, of rural and urban base, anchored on principles of bottom-up participation in local governance, innovation, cooperation and community resilience. The "bottom-up" action principle refers to an inductive logic of enhancement and building of the knowledge base (community-based) and to the closeness of context, in small scale, in order to determine more general guidelines for medium/large scale. However, not always the relationship between these two levels of knowledge and action are carried out properly in order to build a real change of practices, of social and political conceptions. Differences of scale in analysis and also

difficulties in accessing and understanding information and knowledge (whatever is general or locally based), frequently puts into question inter-knowledge and participation processes which are essential for local governance, as a potentiator for greater social justice and environmental, economic and cultural sustainability. In what concerns to the grassroots initiatives, constraints of different order (as the lack of resources like time, people, money, commons) seems to constrain possibilities of a wider and more continued participation on local processes of change, and also to respond to several dimensions of action (environmental, social, economic, political, cultural and others). Due to the CATALISE project was possible to identify the difficulties of coordination between the various agents in the local context and between the local and the macro scale, as well as outlining recommendations and proposals - which will be presented and discussed in this communication - designed to minimize such difficulties and to increase the potential of bottom-up governance.

Abstract ID# 81630

Title: Environmental Governance in Taiwan from the Perspective of NGO: A Case Study on the Legislation of Wetlands Conservation Act

Keywords:

NGO, democracy, governance and participation

Muyi CHOU, National Taiwan University, Department of Sociology, Taiwan

Abstract:

The trade-off between economic development and environmental protection is never an easy choice in modern societies. Compared to non-democracies, policies in democracies are more likely to be made by negotiation. The government officials are more involved in the reciprocal influences with political and social groups. Moreover, main political parties intend to attract the majority of votes so the interests of disadvantaged groups are usually underrepresented. Furthermore, the decision-making in environmental governance in Taiwan has been dominated by the professional technocrats; whereas, bottom-up participation has been underestimated. To avoid the majority tyranny, NGO can play positive roles in letting the voice from the bottom be heard. The pluralist interests can be realized by diverse groups of people with a shared goal and citizens are able to influence the government in public affairs. In practice, the channel of public participation in policy-making is very limited. To influence government decisions, two bottom-up approaches are usually conducted. One is challenging the authority and current institutions. The other is conducting legal procedure to fight against the government incompetence. This paper argues that associative democracy can facilitate democratic consolidation in Taiwan. The main research questions are as follows. Firstly, how do NGOs expand its concerned issue to wider population? Secondly, how do NGOs transform its concerned issue into political agenda? This paper aims to analyze the role of NGOs in environmental governance by the case of "Wetlands Conservation Act," the first bottom-up legislation in the history of environmental protection in Taiwan in order to show how NGOs participate in the policy-making process. I argue that promoting environmental movements from both outside and within the institution can reinforce with each other. Without contentious challenges from the bottom, professional knowledge and skills of NGO cannot be fully exercised to cause political effects on the government to make change.

Abstract ID# 81829

Title: La Participación No Convencional De Las Juventudes En España, Una Crítica Desde El Género y El Adultocentrismo; 1994-2011.

Keywords:

Adultocentrismo, Género, Juventudes and Participación política no convencional

Laura LOBATO ESCUDERO, Universidad de Murcia, Spain

Abstract:

La mayoría de estudios sobre la participación política de las juventudes en España concluyen que éstas participan menos que el cohorte de población siguiente, los adultos (GETS: 2010, 2009 y 2008; Delgado, M.: 2009; Benedicto, J.: 2008; etc.). Además, suelen centrarse en formas de participación convencionales (Aguado, Martín & Tovar: 2011; Fundación Ferrer i Guàrdia: 2008; Angulo: 2003 y 1994; Prieto Lacaci: 1998, 1992, 1991 y 1987; etc) y, en particular, en electoral (Caciagli: 2009; Gaitán: 2009; Morán: 2009; Ruíz de Azúa: 2009; Wintersberger: 2009; Mateos: 2008; Mateos y Moral: 2006, etc.). La mayoría también emplean categorías de

análisis propias del colectivo adulto, para poder hacer comparaciones, sin plantear formas alternativas de medición y generando, en algunos casos, un primer sesgo adultocentrista en las investigaciones. Pese a la existencia de un mayor número de estudios sobre la participación convencional de las juventudes españolas, existen diversidad de autores que han demostrado que estos colectivos participan más de forma no convencional (Benedicto: 2008; García-Albacete: 2008; Jaime Castillo: 2008; Muxel: 2008; Ferrer: 2006; Anduiza: 2004; etc.). También la mayoría de estudios sobre estos colectivos han tendido a ser generalistas (Bontempi: 2008; Sparnning: 2008; Wörsching: 2008; Gaiser, Gille, Rijke & Sardei-Bierman: 2006, etc.) sin prestar atención a las diferencias que dentro del colectivo juvenil existen. Es por ello que con la propuesta de comunicación se pretende hacer un análisis temporal (1994-2011) tanto de la evolución de la participación política no convencional de las juventudes en España, como de su situación. Se emplearán diferentes marcos teóricos críticos, género y adultocentrismo, y se procederá a un análisis de los estudios-convenio del Instituto de la Juventud de España (INJUVE) y del Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas (CIS) que presentan variables que miden la participación no convencional en el periodo (2105, 2221, 2403, 2440, 2534, 2609, 2818 y 2919).

Abstract ID# 82008

Title: The Impact of the Actors Interaction and the Tourism Public Policies Shaping in Quito (Ecuador)

Keywords:

Bourdieu, Collective action, Public politics and Tourism

Thiago PIMENTEL, Federal University of Juiz de Fora / UFJF, Brazil and **Marcela OLIVEIRA**, Universidad Autonoma de Sinaloa, Mexico

Abstract:

The aim of this paper is to identify the actors that compose the nowadays tourism field in Quito (Ecuador) and analyses how they fit together to generate public policies. Based on the approach of the social fields (Bourdieu, 2001), the tourism is addressed to the collective action issue, as it is being empirically seen as a social field. According to Bourdieu (2001), the field is a space of objective relations where there is a conflict between dominant and dominated agents, competing for the rule of specific issues. Furthermore, it is considered that the human being is not merely passive on the social structures, it is also crucial in the formation of this structure (Bourdieu, 1990, 2004). In this sense, in this research it is brought to light the importance of comprehend the tourism public policies processes through the basis of collective action theory, specifically identifying in which arenas and with which kind of mechanisms the various actors can take part and constrain the decisions, mainly the ones that affect themselves. Methodologically the concept of field is used as a heuristic tool to map out the tourism stakeholders in Quito and identify how they can interfere in tourism public agendas. As a result it was identified that the actors in the Metropolitan District of Quito, are not articulated to take decisions conjointly. Some actors, mainly the public sector, have the power to define the policy, outlining tourism from its partial view on the group as a whole. Other players are not articulated to influence decisions. In that sense, it is conclude that tourism public policies are not inclusive, taking some specific interests, that is, they do not provide the needs of the various actors of tourism field. On the contrary, contribute only to reach the interests of a minority group.

Abstract ID# 82150

Title: Political Participation of Women in LOCAL Governance in India

Keywords:

LOCAL GOVERNANCE, POLITICAL PARTICIPATION and WOMEN

Lakshmi Jahnvi KURADA, BITS-PILANI HYDERABAD, India

Abstract:

One one hand,India boasts of becoming a future superpower with high rates of economic productivity,techno-scientific innovations and a spiritual and literary heritage.And on the other,consists of a large population who remain locked in an oppressive system of economic exploitation,caste and class prejudice,gender discrimination and poor access to proper education, health, sanitation and nutrition (The Hunger project,2003).Women,half of the population,face obstacles and discrimination in every arena,including political.Structural barriers stay in between them and the oppurtunities and resources.Mill and Taylor in 'The subjection of Women',opined that women should be entitled to civil liberties and political rights in par with men. The 73rd and 74th Amendments of

the Indian Constitution while devolving power to local level (both rural and urban-Panchayati Raj, Municipalities and Municipal corporation) have extended political participation to the people with multiple marginalities, like Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and Women. This is regarded as a watershed in Indian history. 'By positively impacting the representation of women, these grassroots level democratic institutions have laid a strong foundation for women's participation in decision-making processes in India' (Mary John, 2013). But mere representation does not lead to empowerment. It depends on power negotiations and also problems like poverty, illiteracy, health and social and legal environments. The scope for women's public activism varies across class, caste, religion in India' (Mary John, 2013). The term women is not homogenous, but heterogeneous (Nivedita Menon, 2015). Political representation of women in local governance in India has brought millions of women into the political arena but it had its own structures of inequality. Who were the women who got elected in the local self-governing bodies? Reality can be comprehended only by knowing the different trajectories of women in politics at local level. The present study intends to study participation of women in local governance in two villages in Andhra Pradesh, India and the effect of the participation on the education and health status of the women in those villages.

Abstract ID# 82240

Title: The Concepts and Practices of Participation, Organizational Democracy and Self-Management in the Futures We Want

Keywords:

overcoming class division of labor, participation, self-management and sociologists' self-reflection

Vera VRATUSA, Sociology, Belgrade University, Belgrade, Serbia

Abstract:

Paper investigates changing meaning and popularity of the main concepts constituting the name of ISA RC 10 on participation, organizational democracy and self-management, judged by the content analysis and frequency of their use in relevant sociological research, in the socio-historical context of a contradictory process of transition from proto-socialist state capitalism to full legal restoration of hierarchical and crisis ridden system of world capitalist economy, albeit dominated by emerging new hegemonic strong nation state(s) of the center, on the one hand, and contestation of this restoration in former Third, Second and First Worlds, through perpetual reemergence of social movements attempting to transcend production of exchange values for private profit by social production of use values for development of human capacities of each individual as condition for simultaneously economic, political, social and cultural freedom, equality and solidarity of all in humanized nature and naturalized humanity.

The main thesis of the paper is that the main difference between concepts and practices of participation of stakeholders in decision making and profits and integral self-management of producers at the work place and consumers in the community from local to global levels of social self-organization, presents orientation on conservation, reform or overcoming of class division of labor on rulers and ruled and its legal expression, private property.

Paper calls sociologists to self-reflection while answering the questions implied by the title of the 3rd ISA Forum: Who are "we"? What is "better future"? How does our socially structured value orientations on conservation, reform or radical transformation of class division of labor influence all phases of our research and practice of participation, organizational democracy and self-management, bringing about realization of self-fulfilling prophecies?

Abstract ID# 82596

Title: Creative Professionals As Influential Stakeholder Group in the Preservation and Development of Latvian Song and Dance Celebration Tradition

Keywords:

Latvian Song and Dance Celebration, creative professionals, preservation of tradition and stakeholder analysis

Agnese HERMANE and **Baiba TJARVE**, Latvian Academy of Culture, Latvia

Abstract:

The Song and Dance Celebration is the most characteristic cultural tradition of Latvia which is included in the Representative list of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO. Vast majority of society (25

%) is involved in the preservation of this tradition in various levels and through various forms of participation. Thousands of amateur singers and dancers all over Latvia create the majority of participants in the Celebration. However, there are also smaller and hypothetically significant stakeholder groups such as municipalities, cultural policy makers and creative professionals, such as choir conductors and choreographers etc.

We aim to identify different groups of stakeholders involved in the process and to understand which are the most powerful ones and what is the role of creative professionals in the preservation of tradition. In the study we shall apply stakeholder analysis approach, starting from the presumption that stakeholders are groups and individuals who can affect, or are affected by, the achievement of an organization's mission (Freeman 2010: 52). We plan to understand who are the main stakeholder groups by drawing a stakeholder map. Second step would be to clarify their interests using the stakeholder's matrix (Lindenberg and Crosby 1981), to identify the level of impact and power using the power versus interest grid (Eden and Ackermann 1998). We expect to understand the transactions among the organisation and creative professional group and to deduce their power and place in the stakeholder map and the organisational processes. Multiple data sources - qualitative semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions and document analysis will be combined.

The stakeholder paradigm and its implementation in practice are still relatively unexplored. Potentially the study will have practical implications in the development of policies for the preservation of Song and Dance Celebration tradition on a national and local level in the future.

Abstract ID# 82717

Title: Organizing, Participation and Democracy in the Work Fragmentation: Precarious Workers' Collective Actions in Italy

Keywords:

democracy, participation, precarious workers and unions

Daniele DI NUNZIO, Fondazione Di Vittorio, Italy

Abstract:

Work fragmentation and flexibility are major trends in the contemporary working processes and in the labour market, in Italy and in the Western Countries, with deep impacts on the individual and the collective life. Work fragmentation and flexibility are spread across different levels: in the relations between company and individuals (by an increase in the use of temporary jobs, bogus freelancers, involuntary part-time, mini-jobs, downsizing, facilitation for dismissals, risk of unemployment); in the relations among companies (subcontracting, outsourcing, segmentation of the value chain); in the relations among the companies and the territorial institutions, under the pressure of the global capital mobility and the power of the market forces. These processes led to a crisis of democracy considering the crisis of the individuals' fundamental rights (as workers and citizens) and the reductions of the participative opportunities at company and social level.

During the recent years, several strategies have been adopted by unions in cooperation with association and self-organized groups to cope with these problems. This paper presents the findings of a long-term research (2009-2015) on the workers' collective actions in the contexts of work fragmentation and precarity in Italy (in particular supported by CGIL). Analysis concerns different sectors, professions and working conditions: temporary workers, unemployed people, freelancers, knowledge and cultural workers, migrants in agriculture, subcontracting units and franchising, struggles against outsourcing and broad campaigns against precarity. Several methodological approaches have adopted in-depth interviews, focus groups, workshops, participative observation, and questionnaires.

Analysis is focused on the organizing models of these actions to present the new ways of the workers mobilizations; limits and drivers for the change of the union organizations; their orientations towards the affirmation of democracy in broad sense, considering both the fundamental rights and the forms of deliberation, participation and representation in the fragmentation of working and social life.

Abstract ID# 83413

Title: Participation and Organization in Two Rural Communities in Ruiz, Nayarit, Mexico: Between Corporatism and Self-Management

Keywords:

rural communities, social organization and social participation

Olivia GARRAFA TORRES, Universidad Autonoma de Nayarit, Mexico, **Francisca LOPEZ REGALADO**, Wageningen University, Netherlands and **Karla Yanin RIVERA FLORES**, Universidad Autónoma de Nayarit, Mexico

Abstract:

In this paper the authors argue that reflection on the issue of participation and social organization in rural areas, cannot be understood without a local historical perspective and recognition of the productive transformations that have lived the farmers and their families from the implementation of a neoliberal policy that has impoverished conditions of rural life in Mexico. External interventions of the State, non-governmental organizations or local economic actors, via government programs or private interests, they have enabled, with own internal processes, different responses and practices of community participation and organization; some of them characterized as corporative practices and others with a self-managed way. What conditions exist either? What are the forms of participation in rural communities? What terms can transform the relationship with the State?

To answer such questions, we decided from the analysis of the productive and organizational evolution of the two communities to live together in the same region in the state of Nayarit in Mexico, but that given the characteristics of community resources and forms of intervention present through the years, they have outlined different ways and different conceptions of participation and organization. Methodologically, the road layout has been the ethnographic; techniques: semi-structured interviews and participant observation.

Abstract ID# 83454

Title: La Participation De La Société Civile Dans La Crise Des Réfugiés: Le Cas Portugais

Keywords:

Europe du Sud et migrations, Participation de la société civile, coopération euro-méditerranéens and sécurité humaine

Ana ROMAO, Academia Militar, Portugal and **Maria da Saudade BALTAZAR**, University of Evora, Portugal

Abstract:

Le nouveau paradigme de la sécurité humaine cherche à conceptualiser le passage de l'approche centrée sur les États et leur propre sécurité à une approche axée sur des personnes. Cela entraîne aussi une nouvelle centralité des questions concernent l'identité, la diversité et de la citoyenneté.

Dans un monde de plus en plus interdépendant, les menaces et les opportunités ne connaissent pas de frontières. La coopération devient donc la voie naturelle (voire nécessaire/obligatoire) dans le développement des relations entre les différents Etats de la région euro-méditerranéenne. Nombreux moments et forums de collaboration et de dialogue - dans ses différentes modalités, domaines thématiques et géographiques, tels que le Dialogue 5+5, le Processus de Barcelone ou encore la Politique Européenne du Voisinage - semblent en effet corroborer cette affirmation.

Mais la crise actuelle des réfugiés en Europe signale une réalité très différente, où le manque de consensus entre les dirigeants semble démontrer l'inefficacité de l'Union européenne pour faire face à cette crise humanitaire.

Au moment où l'opinion internationale s'interroge sur les circonstances dans lesquelles se produisent les tragédies successives dans la mer Méditerranée, et sur la façon dont les réfugiés sont reçus, le ton critique sur le rôle de l'Union européenne devient plus fort. Dans ce contexte, plusieurs incitatives de la société civile se développent, par la mobilisation de groupes de citoyens et des institutions civiles.

Le propos de cette présentation est de discuter le lien entre le paradigme de la sécurité et coopération euro-méditerranéenne, et les rôles des citoyens et des organisations de troisième secteur au Portugal.

Document officielles de l'Union européenne et ses États membres, et d'autres sources de documents témoignant de la participation de la société civile, y compris l'expression de ces questions dans les media au Portugal seront le support à la réflexion.

Session 2:

Democratic Decentralisation and Justice Delivery

Session Organizer and Chair

P.P. BALAN

Kerala Inst Local Administration

India

The problem of access to justice encompasses absence of knowledge as to one's rights; where to go in case of violation of a right and what to do in order to get redressal. The problem is further aggravated by one's incapacity to understand legal jargon. The high cost involved in the legal procedure, which keeps the aggrieved away from the formal court setup is also another matter of concern. The widespread corruption prevailing in the judicial system and the legal complexities of the system are another hindrance. The procedure in courts, which only lawyers can understand, is extremely complex. In addition to the above, denial of access to justice has led to mushrooming of parallel systems of justice.

Nobody can deny the fact that the democratization of the justice delivery system should start at the grassroots level through transforming and sensitizing existing dispute settlement mechanisms to human rights and constitutional values and linking them with the formal justice system.

Justice is critical to any poverty-reduction agenda and economic growth. A functioning justice system is not only a mark of development but also a factor of development. Thus, access to justice is not only central to the realization of constitutionally guaranteed rights, but also to broader goals of development and poverty reduction, and urgently needs acceptance as a development indicator.

Language:

English

Abstract ID# 73617

Title: Brazilian CIVIL Procedure: Democratizing the Procedure Relationship.

Keywords: procedural narrative, discursive interaction, formalism and simplification of procedures

Jose Antonio CALLEGARI, Programa de Pos-graduacao em Sociologia e Direito, Brazil and David Ferreira BASTOS, Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil

Abstract:

We investigated the narrative structure in the Code of Civil Procedure. We observed in each one deontic marks that delimitates the argumentative strategy of the procedures subjects

The data show an important new procedure: mediation. This is a discursive space in the process less formal and more dialogical than jurisdiction. In jurisdiction, we have a complex discursive network. In mediation, the procedure constraints are mitigated. The judicial discourse is more technical and hermetic with lexical expressions that require certain epistemic domain or cultural fluency (MELLO, 2014). The reduction of formalities as in mediation and the simplification of proceedings could facilitate the transit of communication between litigants, judges and lawyers

Besides, we noticed a linguistic turn of participation of the parts involved in the management of the process. For the Brazilian procedure doctrine, the new procedure civil code have a vision of shared management of proceeding, putting the parts in active position in the relationship of the process. If a systemic view of the process make you believe in a procedural relationship of the process developed with the concerned (LUHMAN, 2009); a dialogic vision of the process tend to create a new procedural relationship of the process managed by the concerned (HABERMAS, 2003). We would be against of an inclusive proposal and democratizing of the Brazilian procedure, or we will be witnessing only a rhetoric participation without the Brazilian judicial structure break with the old institutional paradigms of operational closing? Issues like that indicate the relevancy of the research in course and the opportunity to communicate some observations to the scientific community.

With this research, we tried to contribute for a less dogmatic view and more discursive practices of the process.

Abstract ID# 81422

Title: Gram Sabha, Direct Democracy and Good Governance: Some Lessons from Kerala India

Keywords:

Direct democracy, Good governance and Kerala, India

Sunil JOHNSON, KNM Govt College Kanjiramkulam, India

Abstract:

Development of India depends on the development of its rural villages that is what Gandhiji said. His dream started to become a reality when the 73rd constitutional amendment came in to force. The constitution of Grama sabha is a major relevance of this amendment. Grama sabha is the assembly of all voters of a ward and a forum of direct democracy where every voter gets opportunity to participate in local governance. It is the foundation stone of Panchayati raj system. The major role of Grama sabha is to formulate developmental projects and to support its implementation process for local development. Grama sabha is known as the watch dog of local governance by the constitution. Because it has the right to know the details of developmental activities took up by the Grama Panchayat. The GP has to convey the budget, estimate, expenditure, development status etc. of each project in the Grama sabha. Grama sabha has to be informed the reasons if the Panchayat fails to implement the Grama sabha decisions. So an effective functioning Grama sabha can control the local governance effectively. Grama Sabha can be used as an effective weapon for good governance provided the people must be empowered.

Abstract ID# 81627

Title: Legal and Social Aspects of the Institution of Mediation

Keywords:

Mediation, democratization, legal aspect and social aspect

Ioanna PAZARZI, Athens Law Bar Association, Greece

Abstract:

Mediation as an alternative dispute resolutions method is an institution that has many advantages in contrast to the judicial system, especially for countries where justice system is not characterizes by democratization. The advantages of mediation, recognized even by the critics of this system, is a way of creating the preconditions for a democratic justice delivery system. Some of these advantages are the low cost in comparison to the high cost of the legal procedure, the simplicity in contrast to the complexity of the processes in courts and the ability of the persons involved in the dispute situation to decide for the solution of their problem. Our paper will focus mainly on the legal and social aspects of mediation in European societies where, despite the variations, some common features exist.

Session 3:

Climate Change, Famines and Conflicts in Globalised World: Participation, Organizational Democracy and Self-Management

Research Committee:

WG05 Famine and Society (host committee)

Joint Session with RC10 Participation, Organizational Democracy and Self-Management

Session Organizers

P.P. BALAN

Kerala Inst Local Administration

India

Harjit Singh ANAND

Chairman:

Glownet Knowledge Services

India

Climate change, famine (due to both draught and floods) and conflicts seem to be affecting a sizeable population in the globalised world. Participation, organisational democracy and self-management appear as crucial for addressing the growing problems the world is facing today due to climate change, famines, food crises and conflicts. The earth's ability to produce food for the world population is limited and climate change seems to be affecting future prospects. Market forces are getting strong and creating hurdles for the livelihood of millions of people and an efficient management of the existing resources for the poor. The chances of famines seem to be greater in both areas facing water scarcity and areas affected by water overflows. Humanitarian relief systems appear as grossly inadequate. And peace development in many regions seem to be at stake due to growing conflicts and poor organisational regimes.

The session will address these theoretical and methodological challenges by exploring the emerging issues and options in the context of famines and conflicts and how participation, organisational democracy and self-management could help to tackle such emerging challenges.

Language:

English

Abstract ID# 83609

Title: Transfer of Knowledge and Mutual Learning on the Canadian Atlantic Coast in the Context of Climate Changes and Food Security

Keywords: climate change and food security

Omer CHOUNARD, Universite de Moncton, Canada

Abstract:

The province of New Brunswick, in Atlantic Canada, has 5,500 kilometers of coastline, which is represented by 87% of the total border of the province and nearly 60% of the population lives within 50 kilometers of the coasts. Accelerated sea-level rise under greenhouse warming make those coastal regions extremely sensitive from impacts of coastal flooding and erosion, and damage can occur due to forced sea-ice movement caused by storm surge in winter. The coastal development also increases the vulnerability of coastal collectivity by the destruction of the roads and electricity, especially in the south-east coast of the province. The research focuses

on different strategies, adopted by two communities of the south-east coast of New Brunswick: the Districts Local Services Grande-Digue and Cocagne (RSC Kent) and the Rural Community of Beaubassin East with the municipality of Cap Pelé (RSC South-East). The aim of the study is to learn from community's knowledge and to strengthen their resilience. A comparative study was based on common issues and on specific cases while undertaking a mutual learning process by sharing experiences and practices. The food security was an issue that emerged in both areas even if it's not at the same acuity than "underdeveloped" countries. For example, Slow Food Movement, Town in Transition, and Really Local Harvest were all associations active to adapt to climate change. The methodology was based on participatory observation with semi-structured interviews and validation by three focus groups. The research shows that for the communities with less structured governance (RSC Kent), local associations took the role of mediator of changes, whereas the RSC South-East collaborated with local associations for the mobilization in change. This study expresses a new form of community engagement on food security due to the climate and variation changes effects.

Abstract ID# 74126

Title: Social and Political Implications of Drought Northeast of Brazil

Keywords: Social Mobilization, Drought, Power Structure and Publics Policies

Maria Zefisa SOARES MENEZES, Planning and Gestion Secretary, Brazil

Abstract:

This article addresses the drought in Brazil as a social and historic phenomenon characterized by its broad scope and complexity. It aims to contribute to the debate about the challenges that the scourge of drought inflicts not only as a natural phenomenon but rather as a social and its consequences in the present-day context. The hypothesis developed in the research is that the government investment to combat the drought was not sufficient to resolve the multifaceted character of the social conflicts. The embezzlement of resources sharpens the contradictions in social context very fragile increasing the incidence of the conflicts. How to democratize the access to government resources allocated to combat the drought, considering of the power structure and the current political and economic dominance? How do social actors fight for participation in the definition and appropriation of public resources, in the elaboration and management of public policies to combat the drought, as well as the unveiling of this structure strew the "patronage"? In addition to food demands, social movements are demanding solutions to structure problems and beckoning changes, have in mind to overcoming economic and political forms of dominance.

Abstract ID# 75798

Title: Climate Change, Famines and Conflicts in Globalized World: Participation, Organizational Democracy and Self-Management

Keywords: Climate Change, Environment, Migration and Socio-economic

Bhupendra BISHT, National Centre for Good Governance, India

Abstract:

Human development is affected by climate change due to direct and indirect impacts on environmental, social and economic spheres. One of the impacts of climate change is negative effects on crop yields due to uncertain weather pattern, which pose a threat to food security as stated in the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). This aggravates the condition of people by impacting their livelihood and availability and access to food. A recent study conducted by researchers from the Columbia University established a link between the extreme severity of drought due to climate change and crop failure in Syria. As a consequence of this, food prices increased and many people lost their means of income further deteriorating their situation. This triggered the migration of population from rural to urban areas further stressing the system. Such a situation exacerbated poverty. This effect combined with poor governance sparked violent conflict in Syria further leading to people fleeing the country to escape civil war. The example of Syria highlights interlinked explicit and implicit threats posed by climate change and lack of good governance worsens the problem. Considering the future climate change impacts and risks stated by IPCC, and some parts of the world already experiencing these impacts, it becomes important to discuss the role of governance to address such issues. This paper explains the need for the change in conventional governance systems and planning required to tackle the challenges posed by climate change. It further discusses the kind of new dimensions required in

governance systems and the importance of participation of people or various stakeholders in climate adaptation efforts to the build resilience of systems to face these challenges.

Abstract ID# 76137

Title: Battle of Survival:Coping Mechanism of Rural Communities Towards Climate Induced Changes in India

Keywords: Climate Induced Changes, Community Based Institutions, Community Governance and Forest Dependent Communities

Moumita LAHA, Department of Social Work, Visva-Bharati University, India and Sushant SUSHANT, Indian Institute of Forest Management, India

Abstract:

Impact of climate change has witnessed global concern as it threatens the basic elements of life. In India climate change has adverse effect on the rural communities whose livelihoods are at stake. The small and the marginal farmers depend on the rain fed agriculture which in the arid and the semi arid region constitutes around 90% of land. Erratic rainfalls, temperature, soil erosion in the last fifteen years have caused up to 60% decrease in crop yields, directly impacting the food security of the region. The poor forest dependent indigenous communities are worst affected in the battle of survival. Their dependence on Non Timber Forest productions (NTFPs) are threatened due to its continued extinction. Meanwhile, increased pressure on common lands has caused fuel wood scarcity, decreased livestock fodder and increasing the drudgery of the rural poor including women and children in distant villages in India.

This paper reports case studies across India on community adaptation strategies for sustainable livelihood options and combating the climate change through the community governance regime. With community based natural resource management, watershed development activities, forming users groups, climate resistant agriculture, system of rice intensification (SRI) and horticultural expansion, kitchen garden are adaptation measures for tackling climate change. Local communities have been adopted community level governance system of resources and realise the significance of management, conservation and judicious use of resources through participatory community governance. Community-based institutions have been developed and showed the potential to support the ecosystem-based livelihoods of forest dependent communities in rural India. The facilitating agencies have positive contribution in establishing self management in the communities and coping mechanism towards climate induced changes.

Abstract ID# 78830

Title: SEEDS of Famine: The Boko Haram Insurgency and Agricultural Production in North-Eastern Nigeria

Keywords: AGRICULTURE, FAMINE, INSURGENCY and RURAL

Abba Gana SHETTIMA, University of Maiduguri, Nigeria

Abstract:

Since 2009, the radical Islamist group popularly known as *Boko Haram* has waged a relentless campaign of insurgency in Nigeria. The geographical area most affected by this insurgency is the North-Eastern part of the country. As a result of the insurgency, social, economic and political life has been virtually paralysed in the region. In the recent past and particularly since the beginning of 2014, the insurgents have ransacked whole villages, massacred tens of thousands of villagers and destroyed farms lands, food crops and rural infrastructure. Many rural areas in the epicentre of the conflict have been rendered unsafe for human habitation, pushing hundreds of thousands of farmers out of the land. Recent estimates put the number of people killed and displaced by the conflict as approximately 17, 000 and 2.5 million respectively. This has seriously affected all forms of livelihood activities including agricultural production. In a region known for its debilitating poverty, aridity and periodic cycle of drought and famine, the *Boko Haram* insurgency has further sown the seeds of famine. This paper examines the impact of the *Boko Haram* insurgency on agricultural production in particular and rural livelihoods in general in the North-Eastern region of Nigeria. It explores how rural communities already rendered vulnerable by a combination of longstanding environmental crisis, neo-liberal globalization and weak state institutions are further threatened by localised insurgency. The paper further looks at the short and long term impact of the insurgency not only on the local rural economies of the North -East of Nigeria but draws its implications for the rest of Nigeria and the West and Central African sub-region. It concludes by recommending

some short, medium and long term measures to make farms safe for farming and hence, prevent a catastrophic cycle of famine in the region and beyond.

Abstract ID# 79102

Title: Self Governance and Watershed Development Programme a Case from Eastern India

Keywords: Community Participation and sustainable

Niharranjan MISHRA, National Institute of Technology, Rourkela, India and **Suman DEVI**, National Institute of Technology Rourkela Odisha, India

Abstract:

To sustain the dryland agriculture watershed development programme is implemented by the Government of India (GOI) and various State Governments. To endure these programme lots of emphasis are given on self-governance and community participation. However, in spite of all these initiation still it has failed to achieve the desired result. Lot of variation are observed in case of community participation. Under this background, the present study has carried out in a Jharbandhali micro-watershed located in Balangir district of western Odisha, eastern India. Broadly, the objective of the study is to figure out the level of community participation in watershed programme. The sociological and anthropological techniques are used to fulfil the objective of the present study. The overall empirical findings of the study show that the Watershed Committee (WC) and User Groups (UGs) created during the watershed are mainly dominated by male, rich, head reach and upper caste farmers. On the other hand the participation of women, landless and marginal community is not higher. Their participation is quite less because of lack of awareness, political interference and non-closeness with the PIA. Considering the importance of their participation in watershed activities the participatory institutions must meet the emerging challenges. Participation can be improved by regular training and capacity buildings programmes, conflict management and appropriate awareness activities.

Abstract ID# 79920

Title: Local-Self Government, Democratic Decentralisation and Devolution of Power with Reference to Women Participation in Village Panchayat

Keywords:

democratic decentralisation, human development, manipulative & authentic Participation and people centric

Umesh SAHOO, SRTMU Nanded School of Social Science, India

Abstract:

Unlike many of the modern nation states in the World, India has adopted the path of democratic decentralisation to realise the principles of equality, fraternity and prosperity. Especially, since 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992 such process develops more people centric approach with incorporation of women participation in all development programmes say water, sanitation, health, education, child development, environment, etc under three tier Panchayati Raj system (PRIs) of local governance i.e. at the District, Block and Village level. A study of a village panchayat located in Nanded district of backward Marathawada region of Maharashtra State, India reveals that women participate in any developmental activities as 'manipulative' rather than 'authentic' because of centralised bureaucratic system, influence of remote controlled political master and above all domination of patriarchal structure in socio cultural system. Besides, woman in village struggle for survival absorbs much of their time and energy that minimises their chance of participation. Of course, their active participation largely depends upon their belongingness of community, caste, educational attainment, income, employment opportunity, holding assets and position in local social structure which appears dismal. During panchayat election they are mobilised in pretext of gender justice to come out to public life as matter of right. But no policy, so far, guarantee their minimum subsistence round the year. Unless and until women are independent of earning their livelihood and least or no dependant on their men folk no policy of empowerment could ease the problems of their life. Hence, need for improvement of fabrics of human development system within which they live and survive, alertness of people in general and women in particular, political will of the State, equity in grass root governance, social justice and holistic approach could ease the problem of village people life situation, otherwise, the empowerment system, objectivity of democratic decentralisation and participation will be in dead lock.

Abstract ID# 83588

Title: Climate Change, Famines and Conflicts in a Globalised World: Participation, Organizational Democracy and Self-Management Joint Session of RC10 Participation, Organizational Democracy and Self-Management and WG05 Famine and Society [Host Committee]

Keywords:

Climate change, Local community, adaptation and food security

Omer CHOUINARD, Universite de Moncton, Canada

Abstract:

The province of New Brunswick, in Atlantic Canada, has 5,500 kilometers of coastline, which is represented by 87% of the total border of the province and nearly 60% of the population lives within 50 kilometers of the coasts. Accelerated sea-level rise under greenhouse warming make those coastal regions extremely sensitive from impacts of coastal flooding and erosion, and damage can occur due to forced sea-ice movement caused by storm surge in winter. The coastal development also increases the vulnerability of coastal collectivity by the destruction of the roads and electricity, especially in the south-east coast of the province. The research focuses on different strategies, adopted by two communities of the south-east coast of New Brunswick: the Districts Local Services Grande-Digue and Cocagne (RSC Kent) and the Rural Community of Beaubassin East with the municipality of Cap Pelé (RSC South-East). The aim of the study is to learn from community's knowledge and to strengthen their resilience. A comparative study was based on common issues and on specific cases while undertaking a mutual learning process by sharing experiences and practices. The food security was an issue that emerged in both areas even if it's not at the same acuity than "underdeveloped" countries. For example, Slow Food Movement, Town in Transition, and Really Local Harvest were all associations active to adapt to climate change. The methodology was based on participatory observation with semi-structured interviews and validation by three focus groups. The research shows that for the communities with less structured governance (RSC Kent), local associations took the role of mediator of changes, whereas the RSC South-East collaborated with local associations for the mobilization in change. This study expresses a new form of community engagement on food security due to the climate and variation changes effects.

Session 4:

The Future of Organizational and Workplace Participation: Capacities, Capabilities, Innovations

Session Organizers and co-Chairs

Catherine CASEY
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Researchers and practitioners have observed that employee participation in workplace and organizational politics and decision-making is frequently subject to fluctuations in interest, commitment, durability and effectiveness. Participation presents an ambivalent character. Many have noted decline in established institutional channels such as works councils and trade union representation and/or the distinct unevenness of active retention of those institutions across sectors, occupations, and demographic distribution. Organizations are pressured to adopt dynamic and flexible structures for market competitiveness which can inhibit the development and effectiveness of participatory channels.

At the same time, new or refreshed models of voice expression and interest representation are evident, including over the recent decade efforts to implement the Information and Consultation of employees Directive in various European Union member-states. As well, the continuing development of European Works Councils in transnational companies is generating new institutional arrangements and capacities. Furthermore, researchers turn attention to investigation of the uses and potential of new social media as channels for employee expression and demand formation.

What are the factors that may affect the capacity, quality and effectiveness of participation institutions in organizations? What stimulates or obstructs development among organizational personnel of the skills and capabilities to participate? How are actors addressing those concerns? Are fresh linkages between capabilities and democratic politics emerging?

This session invites papers that address questions of the future of participation in organizational life. In particular, papers that address questions of the development of capabilities, capacities and innovations are encouraged.

Language: English

Abstract ID# 73783

Title: "Consensus" in Participatory Management: What Is in a Name?

Keywords: Consensus, Habermas, User participation and Welfare service management

Terry LEUNG, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Abstract:

Participatory practices are increasingly recognized as the propitious vehicle for enhancing effectiveness of welfare provisions. As the participation rhetoric popularizes, more and more welfare service users and frontline practitioners are able to participate in decision-making for the organizations through the discursive spaces provided. Whilst proponents of the Habermasian model of communicative action trust in critical intelligence of both the service users and frontline workers to acquire communicative rationality and achieve eventual

consensus through dialogue (e.g. Hayes & Houston, 2007), critics fear that emphasis on consensus can be easily exploited as a technology of legitimation to sustain management authority (e.g. White & Farr, 2012).

Modified nominal group technique was used in four service centres of a welfare service organization in Hong Kong, to seek consensus between the service users and service practitioners on the mechanism of user participation in respective service centre. The presentation will analyze the discursive process in sequential meetings for the purpose, and interrogate how validity claims were constructed for achieving consensus. The findings will inform further discussion on managing tensions in consensus building, and facilitating capacities for collaborative decision-making in participative spaces with the welfare service users and frontline workers.

References:

White, S.K. & Farr, E.R. (2012). "No-saying" in Habermas. *Political Theory* 40(1), 32-57.

Hayes, D. & Houston, S. (2007). 'Lifeworld', 'system' and family group conferences: Habermas's contribution to discourse in child protection. *British Journal of Social Work* 37, 987-1006.

Abstract ID# 73874

Title: Worker Representatives and Represented Workers: Interaction Processes in Occupational Health

Keywords: Spain, occupational health and worker representation

Laia OLLE ESPLUGA¹, Montse VERGARA-DUARTE¹, Joan BENACH¹ and María Luisa VÁZQUEZ²,
(1)GREDS-EMCONET, Department of Political and Social Sciences, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain,
(2)Health Policy and Health Services Research Group, Health Policy Research Unit, Consortium for Health Care and Social Services of Catalonia, Spain

Abstract:

Amidst the crisis of collective representation bodies, how the "relations of representation" between workers and their representatives are built and maintained arise as an influential factor for the legitimacy of these organisations. Representatives at the workplace level can play an important role in fostering union renewal due to their closeness to the workers, but this is a little explored subject in the field of occupational health. In Spain, some studies show a moderate knowledge of the existence of representatives in occupational health (safety representatives) among workers, while safety representatives express lack of support from workers. In this study performed in Catalonia we carried out semi-structured interviews to safety representatives and workers employed in different types of firms to explore how they interact with each other.

Interaction between safety representatives and workers is very scarce and located within the problem-solving cycle. Safety representatives' interaction with workers takes place mainly in the phase of work-related health problem identification, while it is more limited in the phase of problem solving and practically absent in the decision-making phase. Among workers, a widespread unawareness regarding the safety representatives' role and functions emerge. Only workers who personally know their safety representatives refer to information sharing or help requests interaction processes. The rest of the workers report interaction experiences of raising issues, and to a very limited extent, of mobilization and participation in decision-making with whom they identified as union representatives.

Workers' unawareness stands out as both a consequence of the weak interaction between safety representatives and their constituencies and a factor influencing their relationship. This interaction affects safety representatives' effectiveness by shaping workers' support and nurturing the sense of legitimacy of bodies of collective representation at the workplace.

Abstract ID# 74700

Title: Shaping Anti Unionism in the Future Business Class. Structural Bases of the Resistance to Participation in the Chilean Firms

Keywords: Business Class, Trade unions, Union Avoidance and Union Busting

Francisca GUTIERREZ CROCCO, Centre for Social Conflict and Cohesion Studies, Chile; Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile

Abstract:

While the participation of trade unions in the firm is widely accepted by employers in Europe, it is rather an exception in Chile. As in great part of the Latin American region, Taylor's hierarchical formula for managing labor is still dominant in this country.

The place that trade unions have in these different contexts cannot be exclusively explained by existing institutional gaps. Certainly, Chilean neoliberal laws do not favor collective bargaining as in most of European countries. However, the constraints on Chilean trade unions go beyond the legal framework; a significant part of the Chilean business class infringes the existing minimal guarantees for trade unions. In fact, according to the last National Survey on Labor Conditions (ENCLA), workers denounce illegal practices against trade unions in more than 45% of the companies. Moreover, labor legislation does not explain differences among the Chilean firms regarding this aspect. Managers have a wide range of actions to pursue in their attempt to impose business positions within the firms: while some managers use “carrots”, others wield “sticks” to win this battle. To what extent is the socialization of the business class relevant to explain opposition to trade unions in Chile? Is anti-unionism a family heritage or a learned disposition? How do Chilean Business Schools intervene in this process? Which are the socialization experiences that explain differences within the business class? This paper addresses these questions based on a survey that was carried out to 150 students of three Chilean business schools.

Abstract ID# 75512

Title: Enforcing Labor Standards: Can Co-Production Succeed Where Government Alone Has Failed?

Keywords: co-production, deterrence, labor standards enforcement and worker centers

Janice FINE, rutgers university, USA

Abstract:

Non-compliance with basic labor standards and health and safety laws by businesses of all sizes, particularly in low wage sectors, is posing a challenge in many advanced industrial societies. Most proposals to improve labor standards enforcement in recent years, outside of the Nordic countries in which peak associations are still central, focus attention away from the latent resources in society that are essential for responding to the crisis of enforcement, often relegating workers to passive victims and worker organizations to providing arms length political support for enforcement and little else. Likewise, labor standards enforcement of existing standards is often conceptualized entirely separately from strategies for labor law reform. Drawing upon the coproduction, tripartism, collaborative governance and regulatory unionism literatures, this paper sets forward the argument that effective deterrence in low wage sectors necessitates *co-production: worker, worker organization, and high road firm* participation in enforcement and *greater transparency* between government, workers and worker organizations. Without the tacit knowledge that workers have about workplace practices and conditions and the relationships of trust they have with worker organizations, the state will not have the information and trust required for vulnerable workers to come forward. Co-production of enforcement is when those closest to the action, with the most information and the greatest incentives partner with government to augment its capacity and are accountable to government to enforce existing labor standards and health and safety laws. Under co-production, unions, worker centers and other community based non-profit organizations and high road firms in relationship with government inspectors, help educate workers on their rights and patrol their labor markets to identify businesses engaged in unethical and illegal practices. Building on previous work (Fine and Gordon 2010, Fine 2013, Amengual and Fine, forthcoming) this paper explores six contemporary cases of co-production in the United States.

Abstract ID# 77163

Title: Workplace Participation: An Informational Basis Issue?

Keywords: agency, knowledge, working practices and workplace participation

Barbara GIULLARI, University of Bologna (Italy), Italy

Abstract:

As time goes by, employee participation in workplace has followed different paths in relation to the economic and political events of the different countries; nevertheless, employee participation is an ambivalent crossover between capitalism and democracy, due to the asymmetry in wage relationship. In Italy, as elsewhere, the effort to favour more inclusive decision-making processes in workplace has gone hand to hand to actions aimed to provide to employees instrument to improve knowledge, needed to take part in society and to appreciate the sense of their work life experience (for example: extension of compulsory education, “150 hours” experience, etc.).

In the post-Fordist organizations, focused on flexibility and efficient management of human capital, individual knowledge is much worth; in this circumstance social knowledge is being privatised more and more and also collective belonging of employees is weakening. Also the participation of workers has met a substantial metamorphosis: unlike the recent past, nowadays, companies usually ask the employees for more participation and commitment in order to increase value, sometimes even including them in decision-making process. In this scenario, the proposed paper stems from the idea that besides the institutional and organizational perspective of workplace democracy, the issue of participation in workplace requires analysis of situated working practices as *knowing-in-practice*, a collective activity emerging from the dynamics of interactions and cooperation. In a pragmatist perspective, with the support of Sociology of work studies carried out by the Author (on topics as work safety, training programs, local bargaining experience), the paper will focus on the processes of creation, circulation and use of knowledge in the workplaces, in the idea that the quality of informational basis of organizational choices (to paraphrase Amartya Sen's words) play a crucial role in order to convert participation in decision-making process in workplace democracy, in perspective of *agency* of people.

Abstract ID# 79097

Title: The Israeli Kibbutz – from Commune to Cooperative?

Keywords: commune, cooperative and kibbutz

Shlomo GETZ, Academic College of Emek Jezreel, Israel

Abstract:

During the last decades the kibbutz – a 'whole commune' uniting both production and consumption in the same entity, has undergone a transformation. The main changes are: In most kibbutzim members are paid a salary according their work (differential salary); they pay for most of the services (food, health care, education etc.), once free of charge; they hire workers and managers. The principle of self-management, once one of the flagships of the kibbutz is no more kept. Many office holders are not kibbutz members. Kibbutzim continue to keep democratic practices on major decisions, including elections of officers, admission of new members, approval of the annual budget and of major changes in the kibbutz way of life. Some researchers explain those changes as rationalization of kibbutz life, other as a transition from one type of economic institution –commune - to other types –hierarchy and market, due to "communal failure".

Do those transformations change the nature of the kibbutz as a commune? One claim is that the process the kibbutz undergoes is "a non-total revolution", while others claim that the abandon of some core principles of the kibbutz like differential salary change totally the identity of the kibbutz. Some theories of communal study predict that the process of decommunalization will lead the commune to become a regular capitalistic enterprise. The kibbutz can be defined now as a production cooperative. Kibbutz enterprises are collectively owned, decision making is made by the general assembly. Contrary to cooperative principles, kibbutz members can work outside the kibbutz and must live in the community. The kibbutz keeps some of its communal aspects like mutual responsibility

The contemporary kibbutz is neither a commune, nor a cooperative, and surely not only an economic enterprise. It may be considered as a unique way of life.

Abstract ID# 79649

Title: Representative Employee Participation and Workplace-Level Innovation Processes: A Cross-National Qualitative Analysis of Labor Union Practices

Keywords: employee participation, labor unions and workplace innovation

Maarten HERMANS and Monique RAMIOUL, HIVA - KU Leuven, Belgium

Abstract:

Labor unions in manufacturing sectors are cautiously engaging with strategies of "workplace innovation" and "employee driven innovation". This involves dealing with topics that are traditionally considered management prerogative, incorporating forms of employee involvement that are less familiar or even in conflict with union structures, and adopting or re-working concepts and discourses such as "high performance work practices", "employee involvement", and "lean production".

In this paper, we explore these tensions and both the pitfalls and opportunities of such strategies from a union perspective. We do so on the basis of a cross-national, qualitative-comparative analysis of both thirteen company

cases, and interviews. These interviews on the topic of representative employee participation in innovation processes were conducted in 2015 with union officials, employers' organization representatives, industrial relations researchers and policy actors in Belgium, Norway, Germany and Ireland.

The potential organizational-level pathways through which employee representative can engage in innovation processes are summarized and linked to the region- and country-level structural and institutional features that drive and sustain this engagement. We describe the challenges and required capabilities for such an engagement, for both employee representatives and their organizations. Finally, we locate and critically discuss this evolution in (self-perceived) labor union role in the wider historical debate on workplace democracy and employee engagement.

Abstract ID# 83077

Title: European Works Councils: Developments and Issues

Keywords: European Works Councils, interest representation and solidarity

Angela RAUSEO, Marco Biagi Foundation- University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy

Abstract:

This analysis aims to underline the effectiveness of the activities and functions of European Works Councils (EWCs) in the restructuring processes started by Multinational Companies and it tries to prove if these institutions may realize a transnational labour solidarity dimension.

Since the first European Directive on Information and Consultation rights, these councils have been considered as an employee participation tool at company level. Through the introduction of elements of democracy into the workplace, EWCs represent a positive confrontation between some industrial relations practices diversified from a legal system to another. They enhance the development of a shared approach in addressing the challenges that "management" and "workers" are daily facing in the increasingly rapid and intense process of "de-nationalization". As the directive 2009/38 EC provides, EWCs seem to be a strategic tool to contrast the typical "malfunctioning" of the companies' internationalization and they are like an extension at international level of the national industrial relations systems. Anyway, is it possible to assess that EWCs constitute a network of effective workers' representation of interest dislocated from a plant to another? According to what features they could represent workers instances?

Starting from EWCs case-studies, the paper tries to show the effectiveness of the functions played by these institutions. According to the impact of the EWC Directive, the outcomes of the EWCs negotiations are different and often contrasting. The level of integration of the EWCs into the national systems of industrial relations is still quite weak. The influence of the leading local union could contribute to undermine the internal cohesion of the EWCs. The relationship between EWCs and management is determined by the quantity, quality and timeliness of the information processes and by the presence or absence of consultation processes and the training of EWC representatives could be implemented.

Abstract ID# 83239

Title: The Struggle for Transnational Workplace Participation

Keywords: EWC, International Framework Agreements and Restructuring

Isabel DA COSTA, CNRS-IDHE, École Normale Supérieure de Cachan, France

Abstract:

My communication will explore the notion of workplace participation at the European and international levels by focusing on the activities of EWCs in transnational companies and in particular on their interaction with other actors when negotiating transnational collective agreements.

I will also outline the main topics of these agreements as well as their evolution. Finally I will address the development of capabilities and innovation through an analysis based on the institutional settings as well as on the strategic interactions among the actors.

One of the main topics addressed will be transnational restructuring and the potential and obstacles to participation by transnational actors in addressing the issue. The communication will be based on previous as well as on current research by the author on the topic.

Session 5:

The Impacts of the Debt Crisis on the World of Work in Southern Europe

Session Organizer and Chair

Fatima ASSUNCAO

University of Lisboa

Portugal

Session Organizer

Maria CERDEIRA

SOCIUS

Portugal

The current crisis has strongly affected the southern European countries, especially those that required financial assistance. Changes in labour law and collective bargaining, cuts in social benefits and salaries, high rates of unemployment among young people and soaring levels of emigration indicate the multiple ways in which these societies have been under pressure. In addition, the Greek case has shown that the analysis of the effects of the European debt crisis cannot be dissociated from a reflection on the meaning and place of solidarity in the European Project.

As the fights for the futures we want involve a global sociology, this session aims to debate the impacts of the debt crisis in the world of work by considering the trends observed in southern Europe. The discussion is also expected to address the role of European institutions in designing mechanisms that promote solidarity among individual member states.

Bearing in mind the experience of the countries under analysis, we invite proposals that address questions such as: What are the effects of the debt crisis on the level and quality of employment of different social groups? What are its implications on the regulation of employment? How does trade unionism interact with the development of protest movements? How can European institutions promote labour standards and social welfare through effective forms of cooperation between member states?

We therefore welcome papers that discuss the impacts of this crisis on employment and industrial relations in southern Europe and consider the construction of the European project.

Language:

English, Spanish

Abstract ID# 73899

Title: Employment Policies in Times of Crisis: The Labour Reforms in Spain.

Keywords: Crisis, Spain, labour reform and work

Gema MEDERO, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain

Abstract:

The Spanish legal system is in a state of permanent reform for years. The wider reforms have been in the labour field due to the impact of the economic crisis on employment. The latest labour reform has been driven by the government of Mariano Rajoy. This paper will focus on this topic. This labour reform will be analysed taken into account the relation among the different actors involved and its scope in order to determine if this transcends the sphere of Politics and involves the destruction of liberal democracy.

Furthermore, this labour reform will be compared with the previous ones to find their differences and similarities, and to measure the impact of each one of them.

Abstract ID# 75296

Title: Changes in Labour Law and Devaluation of Labour in Portugal: Critical Perspectives and Prospects for a New Labour Regulation

Keywords:

employment precariousness, labour law, labour regulation and post-crisis proposals

Hermes COSTA, University of Coimbra, Faculty of Economics, Center for Social Studies, Portugal, Manuel Carvalho SILVA, Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, Portugal and Bia CARNEIRO, University of Coimbra, Portugal

Abstract:

Especially since 2008, public authorities and lawmakers across Europe have taken steps to make labour markets more flexible. According to Clauwaert and Schömann (2012), two types of measures were adopted: a) transitional measures, mainly related to working time (increase in working hours or reduction in overtime payment) and atypical employment contracts (fixed-term; part-time; temporary agency work); b) permanent measures, related to redundancy rules (e.g. reviewed definitions for collective redundancies; flexibilisation of existing regulations) or the trends to decentralize collective bargaining and the progressive weakening of trade union representation.

Portugal was not immune to such changes. Accordingly, and based on the research carried out within the Observatory on Crises and Alternatives, our goal is threefold:

- i) first, we intend to systematize the main changes in labour law in order to propose a measurement of the income transfers from labour to capital (on this purpose, and among others, some figures concerning overtime work are presented);
- ii) we then identify and classify the main forms of precarious employment in Portugal (which the debt crisis helped to exacerbate), as these enhance the weakness of regulatory mechanisms oriented to the world of work. Our analysis will be focused on fixed-term contracts, “green [self-employment] receipts”, involuntary part-time work, temporary work, and state-induced precariousness;
- iii) finally, we list a set of priorities for the world of work that should involve political, economic and social actors. In this sense, a prospective exercise necessarily involves the contribution of the main actors of the Portuguese industrial relations system: government, employers and trade unions.

Abstract ID# 77358

Title: The Collective Bargaining in the Portuguese Public Administration in the Context of Reform and Austerity

Keywords:

austerity, collective bargaining, employment relations and public administration

Paulo ALVES, ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon, Portugal and Helena PINA, ISCTE-IUL, Portugal

Abstract:

Employment relations in the Portuguese public administration have changed deeply in recent years, firstly under the impulse of the reform driven by the ideas of the “New Public Management” and later in the context of the austerity policy.

Working conditions in the public administration were traditionally defined by law, with the unions having since the middle of the 80s a right of participation but not a right to collective bargaining. That fits with the civil service status of the public servants.

With the reforms, a new contractual relationship emerges. The result was the establishment of a distinction between two groups of workers. Those who maintain the civil service status and those whose contractual conditions were harmonized with the current employment contracts of the private sector.

For the latter group it was introduced the right to collective bargaining “in the proper sense”, with some restrictions, mainly in what concerns pay issues that are not subject of negotiation. For the first group of workers apply other normative that also foresees collective bargaining, but with other scope. Consequently, a dual system was introduced.

This paper intends to do a first assessment of the collective bargaining in the public administration since 2008. Nowadays, it is under pressure in both sectors. In the public one, the current government decided to pursue a unilateral policy, what is clearly visible in what concerns working time. After imposing the 40 hours, it refuses to ratify more than 500 collective agreements that stipulate the 35 hours of work.

Abstract ID# 78638

Title: Changing Patterns of Employment in Portugal in the Context of the Crisis: Upgrading, Downgrading or Polarisation?

Keywords: Crisis, Employment, Portugal and Upgrading-Downgrading

Joao DIAS, ISEG and UECE, ULisboa, Portugal, Maria CERDEIRA, SOCIUS-ISEG-Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal and Ilona KOVACS, Socius-ISEG, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

Abstract:

Portugal seems to emerge from the prolonged recession that began with the financial crisis of 2008 and which was deepened with the austerity measures imposed internationally (troika), under the financial support program for the country. In the last year and a half the aggregate job registers a slight rise and unemployment declined by about 4 percentage points of. However, the recovery in employment is strongly associated with "atypical" employment growth and low-wage occupations. This paper examines the changing patterns of employment in recent years, giving particular attention to working conditions and salaries of those who re-enter employment. The analysis is quantitative in nature and is based on individual data.

Abstract ID# 80558

Title: Crisis, Precariedad y Género. Un análisis Comparativo Entre Las Mujeres Españolas, Italianas y Portuguesas.

Keywords: género, mujeres, precarizacion and trabajo

Mercedes ALCANIZ, Universidad Jaume I, Spain and Rosa MONTEIRO, Centre for social studies University of Coimbra, Portugal

Abstract:

La crisis económica-financiera internacional, que se inició en 2008, tuvo impactos muy significativos en el ámbito de las relaciones laborales, agudizando tendencias especialmente desestructuradoras, y en ocasiones vulnerables, en la situación de las mujeres en el mercado de trabajo. La precarización del mercado laboral ha sido galopante en los tres países del sur de Europa contemplados, España, Italia y Portugal, debido a la flexibilización e intensificación de las jornadas de trabajo por una parte, así como al incremento de las jornadas a tiempo parcial por otra, la reducción salarial y una contracción significativa de los derechos asociados al trabajo y a las políticas de protección y apoyo social, con especial impacto en las políticas de cuidado y apoyo familiar. El objetivo de esta comunicación es realizar un análisis comparativo de la situación de las mujeres españolas, italianas y portuguesas a partir de la perspectiva de la precariedad laboral y de la desigualdad de género. La metodología utilizada se centra en el análisis de datos secundarios obtenidos a partir de fuentes oficiales europeas y nacionales. En el análisis de los datos para los tres países se tienen en cuenta tres dimensiones explicativas: la estructura económica y laboral de cada estado, el sistema de relaciones de género y las características de los respectivos Estados de Bienestar.

Los resultados obtenidos indican diferencias en la situación de las mujeres en España, Italia y Portugal no obstante haber padecido la misma coyuntura de crisis económica y política.

Abstract ID# 80612

Title: Crisis and Austerity in Portugal: Impacts in the Labour Market, Welfare and Gender Regimes

Keywords: Portugal, austerity, gender regimes and welfare

Virginia FERREIRA, University of Coimbra - School of Economics, Portugal and Rosa MONTEIRO, Centre for social studies University of Coimbra, Portugal

Abstract:

Since mid 2011 Portuguese policies have been supervised by a troika of international institutions (the European Commission, the European Central Bank and the International Monetary Fund), as consequence of the economy crisis faced by the country. Some important austerity measures have been decided by governments to face the international commitments made around the sovereign debt. Defining the nature of the crisis affecting the

country is, in itself, a complex exercise. This paper aims to analyse how the crisis is changing the labour market, welfare and gender regimes in Portugal, in the context of developments in these areas over the last four decades. The analysis is predominantly concerned with ascertaining the extent to which policies designed to fight the crisis will have the effect of reversing the process of constructing the sex/gender, citizenship and welfare schemes initiated over recent decades and thereby eroding the gains in autonomy that women have been making. Some major consequences of austerity are an increasing unemployment, a reduction in family incomes and the shrinking of formal social protection. The more vulnerable segments of the labour market are facing major difficulties, with women facing a deterioration on their labour market and citizenship situation.

Abstract ID# 82807

Title: Labeling the Crisis: Left and Right Wings Discourses about the Crisis and the Role of the Mediated Public Sphere in Italy

Keywords:

anomie, practices of dissent, public sphere and socio-economic crisis

Morena TARTARI, University of Padua, Italy

Abstract:

This paper discusses the economic crisis process in Italy, the left and right wings discourses about the crisis, the practices of dissent and the role of the mediatized public sphere in preventing and opposing the social consequences of the crisis. In particular this study focuses on the phenomenon of the suicides due to recession and considered as a social problem. It analyzes the left and right wings discourses on the crisis and on the economic suicides by workers, employees and entrepreneurs during the period 2008-2013 in the national press. The analysis is guided by a methodological approach based on a flexible form of Grounded Theory and the use of sensitizing concepts like anomie, *désaffiliation*, sense of vulnerability that stem from the seminal work of Durkheim, Boudon, Castel and others. The study identifies the dimensions of sense proposed by the left and right wings to interpret the economic suicides phenomenon, the practices of dissent of the right and left wings towards the reaction of the State to this phenomenon, and the active proposals to cope with the phenomenon in order to prevent it and to help the victims of the crisis and their relatives.

Furthermore, through the theory of the mediated public sphere, this paper discusses the importance of studying the contemporary dynamics of construction of the public discourse, and highlights the opportunities offered by the reactive public spheres in order to cope with the crisis effects, to oppose *désaffiliation* and to reconstruct ethic and responsibility.

Sessions 6 and 7:

Social Enterprises and Empowerment.

Joint Sessions

RC10 Participation, Organizational Democracy and Self-Management
(host committee of Part I)

with

RC26 Sociotechnics, Sociological Practice
(host committee of Part II)

Session Organizer and Chair

Maria FREGIDOU-MALAMA

University of Gävle - Faculty of Education and Economic Studies
Sweden

Social entrepreneurship and social enterprises create social change for the development of value for the society and individuals wellbeing. By creating new employment structures marginalized people are empowered to establish, develop and lead their own enterprises which enhances their independence.

The enterprises are people-oriented, driven by social causes, democratically owned and controlled by their members and take economic and social responsibility for the development of local societies for the benefits of the members and the society. They attract members by stressing democratic management and members' sovereignty, educating people, involving and networking with people and organisations globally and using mouth-to-mouth marketing. By developing networks with members and other stakeholders they promote problem solving in the local economy.

Cooperatives, mutual organisations, work integration social enterprises, NGOs or other associations operate to create sustainable change in the society. For the established social enterprises we can see an enlargement of the market and also increased responsibility pressure for innovations.

Research on social enterprises can contribute to the literature about business development by presenting a model of successful operation of alternative enterprises. What characterises social enterprises, their organising, leadership, members' democracy, networking with the public sector for joint undertakings, social responsibility, women in social enterprises, micro credits, credit cooperatives, success factors, financial aspects or social causes are vital issues for research. Comparative studies between countries and organisations can be an essential issue in how to produce social change in today's international world and market social business.

Language:

English

Abstract ID# 72017

Title: Indigenous Social Enterprises and Empowerment

Keywords: Indigenous community building, Indigenous empowerment, Indigenous organisations and Indigenous social entrepreneurship

Deirdre HOWARD-WAGNER, University of Sydney, Australia

Abstract:

The paper aims to make a substantial and new contribution to the emerging body of international research on Indigenous 'success' in the context of Indigenous organisations by focusing on the significance of the social entrepreneurship of Indigenous organisations, and their social enterprise, in community building, recovery and governance. In doing so, it describes the role of seven Indigenous organisations located in an urban locality in Australia in local Indigenous community building, recovery and governance, including the development of local

wellbeing, empowerment and social change for the Indigenous peoples in the urban locality in which they are located.

To achieve this, the paper will draw on a three-year in-depth place-based case study of urban Indigenous success in addressing Indigenous disadvantage and promoting Indigenous wellbeing funded by the Australian Research Council. The study draws on sociological methodologies (in-depth case study, discussion circles, in-depth interviews and documentary analysis) and concepts (e.g. successful societies, community building, social entrepreneurship, social capital, power and agency) to achieve this end.

Abstract ID# 73631

Title: Small Voluntary Organisations in the 'Age of Neoliberalism': Bourdieusian Reflections on Their Opportunities and Challenges

Keywords: UK public policy, cross-sector partnerships, external funding and mission

Pauline MCGOVERN, University of Greenwich, United Kingdom

Abstract:

This presentation explores the effects of UK public policy on small voluntary organisations. In recent years, UK governments have outsourced some health and social care services to private and not for profit organisations. In order to encourage social entrepreneurship in voluntary organisations, there have been changes in the way such organisations are defined in state rhetoric, loan schemes for conversion have been introduced and the legislative framework has been changed to allow not for profit organisations to raise capped shares and for social investors to gain tax benefits. For small voluntary organisations that have to change their organisational structure and professionalise to engage in social enterprise, there is the potential for mission drift and failure.

I present findings from case studies of two small voluntary, mutual support organisations for people with heart disease. Both entered into cross-sector partnerships to gain external funding and other resources. The leaders viewed such partnerships instrumentally. They were willing to engage in an exchange – expanding into new geographical areas in return for external funding - and they were even willing to promise to expand knowing it would be extremely difficult, to gain further funding. They were, however, unwilling to sacrifice their core mission in return for external funding and other resources.

I conclude that present UK policy has costs and benefits for small voluntary organisations that seek external funding. Some will fail because of the pressures put upon them but there is scope for such organisations to play the neoliberal 'game' whilst resisting powerful forces that seek to control their development. Their reserves of social capital makes it possible for them to remain people-orientated and in control of their individual identity in the face of pressure from more powerful organisations.

Abstract ID# 74640

Title: Women Empowerment and Participatory Development through Women Self-Help Groups: Empirical Explorations from the Eastern India State of Odisha

Keywords: Effectiveness, Empowerment, Participation and Self-help Groups

Comments to Organizers: Hi Maam. This is the part of my Ph.D. work which I undertook under the supervision of Prof. Binay Kumar Pattnaik from Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India.

Akhaya NAYAK, Indian Institute of Management Indore, India and Binay Kumar PATTNAIK, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, India

Abstract:

Self-help group (SHG) is a small, economically homogeneous and affinity group of poor people that helps its members save some money in a common fund and meets the emergency needs of the members by providing collateral free and low interest loans on terms decided by the group. This paper intends to examine: 1) the extent of economic, social and political empowerment of women through Participation in SHG activities, and 2) the relationship between the level of participation of women SHG members and economic, social and political effectiveness of Self-help Groups,. Adopting a survey method, and using a structured interview schedule modeled before the Likert's summative scale, we studied 353 women SHG members (a sample selected by the joint method of multistage and simple random sampling method) and analyzed the result applying Chi-Square, Correlation, ANOVA and Regression. In the first section, our findings suggest that increasing level of

participation in SHG brings for its members better employment opportunities, better income, stabilization of old jobs, and entrepreneurial skills, which together we call economic empowerment. The second section reveals that increased level of participation in SHG brings for its members more household decision making power, better health facilities, increased self-confidence & self-esteem, capacity building and financial literacy (which are all indicators of social empowerment). The third section divulges that level of participation in SHG is positively and significantly associated with the community mobilization and political participation of members (that we term as political empowerment). The quantitative results have been triangulated with the qualitative findings obtained through observation and case studies.

Abstract ID# 74387

Title: The European Happy Research Exchange Program (TEHREP) or How to Overcome Borders That Leads to Good Research for a Better Understanding of Social Enterprises.

Keywords: Comparative studies, Research, Social Enterprises and Sociology

Jillis KORS, Saxion, Netherlands

Abstract:

The social enterprise is trending topic at different levels in society. At the micro level municipalities and citizens are dealing with it, at the meso level national governments have given it a high place at the political agenda and at the macro level the European Union has done a great deal of work.

If we take a closer look at the patchwork of literature and visible initiatives, the excitement about the concept is rather strange. We do not have that much information on the workings or outcomes of social enterprises. The only tangible result we have is a definition: a business with primarily social objectives whose surpluses are principally reinvested for that purpose in the business or the community, rather than being driven by the need of maximize profit for shareholders and owners.

There are a lot of important questions to be answered and maybe sociologists are the first to deal with these questions at all levels in society and in different countries. With the definition of a social enterprise in mind colleagues of different countries (e.g. Denmark, The Netherlands, Germany, Macedonia, Estonia) got the idea of working together in organizing good (participative) research to explore an interesting concept. They organized themselves in The European Happy Research Exchange Program (TEHREP) for a better understanding of the workings and outcomes of social enterprises.

To understand the social enterprise is to do research with different stakeholders. TEHREP is working with different topics at all levels of society (e.g. human rights, poverty, community building, social innovation). Besides sociologists with an academic background there is also collaboration with colleagues from universities of applied science. A fruitful combination. The first results are now delivered. It shows us that social enterprises can only be understood at the level of grassroots by organizing interdisciplinary and international collaboration.

Abstract ID# 75513

Title: “Home” Under Homeless Temporary Shelters, Human Settlement Foundation Thailand (HSFT)

Keywords: Home, Meaning of home and temporary shelter for homeless

Yanika AKSORNNUM, Thammasat University, Thailand

Abstract:

“Home” under homeless temporary shelters, Human Settlement Foundation Thailand (HSFT)

Keyword: Home, Meaning of home, temporary shelter for homeless

Yanika Aksornnum

Human Settlement Foundation Thailand (HSFT) is the foundation which has worked with the homeless since 2001. The foundation aims to develop temporary shelters for any homeless that wants to overcome the struggle of their living in order to access to basic of human rights such as right to health, social welfare working issue and etc. The most important goal of HSFT is to make the homeless have their permanent shelters. To achieve the goal, HSFT have set up the working tool to support and create opportunity for the homeless thought temporary shelters.

“Temporary shelters for homeless” are completely operated by the homeless; they have create regulation in the shelter upon the agreement, increase relationship among each other as well as space management. The foundation took the role as a mentor close. Besides that, rehabilitation through collaborative activities in which

will help to enhance their capacity before they have their own house. The activities such as field visit, food donation for those who live in public space, provide basic health care etc. are contained in the rehabilitation process and conducted by the foundation. By doing these works, the homeless have improved themselves in the psychological aspect since they could contribute to other homeless and these could create the meaning and value of their lives.

“Homeless temporary shelters” is the space where the homeless find not only a likely space but “home” where they are tied together and have safety, freedom and authority over their lives. Moreover, the shelters are the space which embrace the homeless as well as empower for their better living.

Abstract ID# 75983

Title: University Students' Perceptions of the Social Entrepreneurship Learning Environment

Keywords: Social entrepreneurship and students' perceptions

Davinia PALOMARES-MONTERO, Inmaculada VERDEGUER-ARACIL and Alicia ROS-GARRIDO,
University of Valencia, Spain

Abstract:

There is an avowed political commitment in most of the European countries to promote an entrepreneurial spirit through learning and training. It is accepted the potential of education systems to provide training in some of the skills required for entrepreneurship and social entrepreneurship. In Spain, in the recent education reform this objective is, with lots of critiques, strongly promoted. The 2013 Education Act states it to strengthen entrepreneurship for the performance of activities and business initiatives (LOMCE 2013). However, entrepreneurship is something more than just salaried employment; it is also related with social impact. Therefore, teaching entrepreneurship and teaching social entrepreneurship have some common elements but they involve different perspectives which sometimes are overlapping (DeTienne and Chandler 2004). We highlight the need to identify and make explicit the strategies specifically related to teaching social entrepreneurship. In the context of higher education, we can find numerous examples of universities that have implemented entrepreneurship extracurricular initiatives such as university-business foundations, business chairs, and programs to promote the creation of spin-offs. However, efforts in university programs to promote knowledge, skills, and abilities related to social entrepreneurship are insufficient (Palomares-Montero and Verdeguer-Aracil 2013). We would like to examine how the social entrepreneurship notion is being trained and to identify knowledge, skills and abilities related to social entrepreneurship being promoted in Spanish universities. Thus, we apply a survey to students in the last course of their degrees, in the field of social and legal studies, at public universities in the Valencia region. We will know the student's perceptions of methods used in the classroom in an effort to identify perceptions of teaching and practice of social entrepreneurship.

Abstract ID# 83190

Title: Comparing Decision Making Processes: An Ecological Approach to the Study of Organizational Learning Practises.

Keywords: Action Research, Ecological Approach , Sensemaking and Social cooperatives

Giulia COLOMBINI, Political Science, Italy

Abstract:

Social enterprises are expected to act in a democratic fashion, but the external environment can contribute to create situations of ambiguity and uncertainty that affect rational and irrational choices. The paper analyses the cases of third-sector organizations facing operational difficulties during the recent financial crisis and demonstrates how democratic decision making processes relate to the organizational culture and capacity to adapt to the changing environment. Referring to Bateson's 'Systems' theory and Lewin's studies on group dynamics, it is possible to propose a new ecological approach and as such describe the relationship between leadership and workers while analysing the different levels of belonging within the organizations. We arranged a model in order to compare the decision-making strategies of Italian social cooperatives with that of Spanish NGOs. In Italy we studied two social cooperatives that decided to merge by adopting a participatory process, analysing the main elements relating to the leadership and the social belonging that facilitated this merger. In Spain we analysed two NGOs: one of them changed its mission and a key part of its projects by adopting a democratic decision making process. This was achieved due to the high level of social belonging within the

organization. The second Spanish organization drastically reduced its staffing levels and decided not to share any information with its workers about the crisis, thereby excluding them from the possibility of influencing the aforementioned strategic decisions. In this case the lack of collaboration and trust with the leadership experienced by the workers was particularly unfavourable for exchanging information between different organizational levels. In the analysis of all the case studies, we adopted an Action Research method based on interviews, observations and focus groups in order to investigate research areas such as leadership, interaction and social belonging.

Abstract ID# 81512

Title: Local Practice of Solidarity Economy: A Case Study on Pgs Project for the “Tribal E-Shop” in Taiwan

Keywords: indigenous peoples, organic agriculture, participatory guarantee system and solidarity economy

Huei-Wen CHIN, Institute of Sociology, National Tsing-Hua University, Taiwan; Association of Taiwanese Indigenous Peoples’ Development, Taiwan and **Jie-Ting CHEN**, Agricultural Policy Research Center, Taiwan

Abstract:

Solidarity economy is a community-based economic model to resist the exploitation of capitalism and neoliberalism. In the case study on PGS project for the “Tribal E-shop” in Taiwan, solidarity economy not only provides a solution for promoting organic agriculture in indigenous tribes, but also can be beneficial to human rights, health, food sovereignty, fair share of land of indigenous peoples and avoid the domination of food chain as well as preserving biodiversity from big corporations or financial institutions.

The Association of Taiwanese Indigenous Peoples’ Development (a local NGO) had established a platform named “Tribal E-shop” for cooperative production and marketing since 2005. It has a retail shop for marketing agricultural product of indigenous farmers. The project of participatory guarantee system (PGS) provides an alternative path for whom in a difficult position to conform to the official standards of certification. One of the authors in this study is the manager of this “Tribal E-shop”. Through years of management and participatory observation, we found PGS established a high autonomous guarantee system and paves a way for the development of organic agriculture in indigenous tribes. Taken as a whole, PGS offers two important mechanisms: First, the PGS fosters social networks, increasing farmers’ participation. Second, in order to empower farmers’ ability to surmount the difficulties of the prevailing system, the PGS integrates the habitus of local contexts into a relatively autonomous field, which is called ‘indigenous farmers’ cooperative’. For sustainable development of indigenous peoples, this study suggests that the stakeholders (including consumers, producers, retails etc.) should cooperate and have the opportunity for coexisting in the context of capitalist society.

Abstract ID# 81047

Title: Advancing Strengths through Marketing in Social Enterprises

Keywords: Marketing, Social Enterprise, social initiator and society

Mukesh RANGA, CSJM University, Kanpur (INDIA), India

Abstract:

Social enterprises identify the needs of the society and provide the support to uplift their status or upgrade them for betterment. Social entrepreneur, find out social and economic problems of society, identify the financial resources and transferring the required resources for betterment, take risk, create opportunities. Social entrepreneur has several opportunities like creating employability, developing awareness towards social issues, encouraging awareness against social problems, educating vulnerable and marginalized people, generating networks for farmers for better utilization of resources etc.. It is also required to identify the need for socially desirable programs. In India as developing country there is immense potential for social initiators as there are several existing issues and unexplored areas for improvement. In the era of globalization and competition to sustain in market it is essential for social entrepreneur require vindicated marketing plan. Entrepreneur has to pay attention of ATL and BTL marketing plan. Majority of consumers are still oblivious about the programs of these social initiators. There is need to explore the ways through which long term connectivity is required. In the president study the SWOT analysis of marketing strategies of selected social enterprises will be analysed in India. It will also be the effort to identify the opportunities for the innovative marketing of these enterprises.

Roundtable Session 8:

Sociology of the Future: Braiding Theory-Making and Policy/ Practice Change

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Social theory and applied sociological research are frequently viewed as specialized and separate sub-fields of sociological discipline. Applied sociological research serves as a foundation for evidence-based practice change across many fields like management, public administration, social work, education, and healthcare, to name just a few essential areas. Looking forward, is making sociological theory and conducting applied research going to increasingly be two separate “camps” inside sociology, or will they come together and if so, how and under what circumstances?

This question is extremely relevant both from the point of view of sociology of knowledge and the future of sociology itself, and from the point of view of research-informed practice. As societies strive and struggle towards better, more peaceful, more democratic, and more participatory futures, applied sociological research may illuminate the way, but simultaneously theory is crucial for making sense of changes. But is applied research mostly or exclusively a user of sociological theory – or is it also a creator of new theory to better explain the contemporary state of the world?

This roundtable session invites papers that explore in a national or comparative perspective the specific cases of “braiding” and coming together of theory-making and policy and practice change and/or of divergence of theoretical and applied sociological research, in various areas including but not limited to:

- Public Sociology,
- the World Social Forum,
- labor and social movements and trade unions,
- patient-centered healthcare,
- gender,
- social entrepreneurship,
- educational democracy,
- and citizens’ participation in governance.

(For extended description and discussion please go to <http://isarc10internetforum.wikispaces.com/ISA+2016>).

Language:
English

Abstract ID# 74243

Title: Has Urban Cycling Improved in Hong Kong from the 1980s to Present? : A Socio-Political Analysis of Managers' and Activists' Contributions

Keywords: Hong Kong, cycling mobility , governmental change and stages of change

Hongze TAN and Miguel Angel MARTINEZ LOPEZ, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Abstract:

The paper examines the flexibility of using the “stages of change” model in studying the variations in public policies in dealing with urban cycling mobility, by focusing on a ‘bicycle unfriendly’ city--Hong Kong (HK). By treating change as a process consisting of several stages, this research identifies which ones have occurred in the attitudes and actions of the HK government towards urban cycling in the past three decades. Consciousness raising, self reevaluation and environmental reevaluation are key responsible elements for the occurrence of changes in cycling policies in HK. They are initiated and facilitated mainly by cycling-advocating organizations/actors, pro-cycling experts/scholars, and the precedents of some other cities. This study provides a clear understanding of the change, and the reasons for it, in the governing of urban cycling mobility in HK. More importantly, the paper provides an instance showing that the “stages of change” model can be used on the analysis of non-individual actors’ behavioral change. We also point to some limitations of the stages of change model and suggest ways to overcome them according to the findings of the HK case study.

Abstract ID# 74511

Title: Gender Policies in the Spanish Universities: From Regulation to Equality Plans

Keywords: Equality Policies, Gender, Institutional networks and University

Inma PASTOR, Ana ACOSTA SARMIENTO, Paloma PONTON and Angel BELZUNEGUI, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Spain

Abstract:

Although the equality principle is a fundamental pillar of democratic communities such as universities, there remains some discrimination in these institutions. Mechanisms to correct this discrimination and achieve true equality of opportunities between men and women are still necessary. One key mechanism is to introduce contributions from women’s studies, feminism and gender studies in education programmes. Mechanisms of this sort should help to correct existing structural imbalances while recognising and respecting differences. In this presentation, we will describe current policies on gender equality and universities and how they are implemented at various Spanish universities (equality plans, equity units, equality observatories, etc.). We also present an overview of the situation of women in Spanish universities. We reflect on the usefulness, appropriateness and results of university equality policies, as well as the obstacles to their full implementation. Finally, we consider the impact of university equality plans and identify future challenges.

Abstract ID# 75943**Title:** Organizing Possible Futures: Organizational Democracy in the World Social Forum

Keywords: Organizational Democracy, Social Movements, Sociology of Organization and World Social Forum

Micha FIEDLSCHUSTER, Leipzig University, Germany**Abstract:**

The World Social Forum's (WSF) slogan 'another world is possible' invites its participants to develop projects for possible futures. The WSF is a place that facilitates the exchange of people-driven strategies to tackle economic, social and political problems from a transnational perspective. The organizers seek to provide a democratic space that is diverse and inclusive. The challenge that the organizers are faced with here is to define a format that reconciles the participants' different organizational styles and their expectations concerning democratic organizing. The organizers' solution is to have a predominantly self-organized space with a rudimentary organizational framework that is supposed to facilitate inclusion and diversity in the Forum. The backdrop of this solution is that it raises issues of informal hierarchies, lack of transparency and weak accountability. These issues could be tackled by introducing more formal organizational elements in the WSF. I argue to the contrary that such a solution would miss the point of organizational democracy in the WSF. Based on my field work conducted at the WSF between 2012 and 2015, my aim is to show that questions of democratic organizing cannot be restricted to (formal) organizational structures. Based on Weick's (1976) idea of loose coupling and Ahrne and Brunsson's (2011) partial organization, I will argue that the dilemma of organizers of activist spaces is often not one between more or less formal organization. Rather, it is about seeking a form of internal democracy, which reflects organizational matters, networking needs and normative aspirations.

Literature

Ahrne, Göran, and Nils Brunsson. 2011. "Organization Outside Organizations: The Significance of Partial Organization." *Organization* 18 (1): 83–104.

Weick, Karl E. 1976. "Educational Organizations as Loosely Coupled Systems." *Administrative Science Quarterly* 21 (1): 1–19.

Abstract ID# 77316**Title:** Who Should Maintain Unused Public Lands? : To Foster Citizens' Behaviours Based on Private and Local Needs in Order to Overcome Public Issues on Japanese Context

Keywords:

Participation, citizen group, private and local needs and unused public lands

Takahiro DOMEN, Hitotsubashi University, Japan**Abstract:**

This research focuses on who should maintain unused public lands. It is well known that the unused public lands have caused the around people undesirable impacts, and it has been necessity to overcome this problem as a serious public issue all over the world. In Japan, some reports express that a small number of unused public lands have been changed to neighbourhood parks or community gardens which are temporarily available, based on the contracts between local people and municipal offices. On the other hand, Saitama City Office in Japan established an ordinance to use unused public lands as the multi-purpose square in 2010. Moreover, the Office suggested the condition which it is needed by citizen groups to offer the maintenance and management of the lands before the Office introduces the squares in each land. And then, there are 13 multi-purpose squares at present. We had promoted interview with the member of the citizen groups from 2014 to 2015.

It seems that the citizen groups have the shared value with Saitama City Office which wants to enhance the function of the multi-purpose square. However, most citizen groups have reasons, which do not correspond to the Office's demand, based on each private and local need such as to avoid negative impact caused by the construction of tall buildings even after they will be sold. Therefore, citizen groups hope to establish the multi-purpose squares and to keep a moderate function of them with minimal costs for the maintenance and management, and the Office does actively not require paying a large amount of their cost. Consequently, there are a lot of citizen groups which are able to take part in the maintenance and management of the lands, and then the number of multi-purpose squares has increased there.

Abstract ID# 77889**Title:** Reductionism and Short-Termism in EU Knowledge Policies: How Are We Conceiving EU Future?

Keywords: Future, Reductionism, Short-Termism and Sociological imagination

Andrea CERRONI, University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy and Rita GIUFFREDI, Cern, Switzerland; University of Bologna, Italy**Abstract:**

European Union declared in the 2000 Lisbon European Council the will to turn itself in “the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world”. The core idea of *knowledge-society* as a theory of contemporary society is that during the second half of the XXth century knowledge has come to the real centre of it. Due to its capacity to re-valuate the traditional economic factors (*land, capital and work*) it has progressively been taking the scene, relegating them on the backstage. We shall try to give an insight into how Europe is structuring knowledge policies, which have become increasingly relevant for the socio-economical functioning of developed countries: which are their shaping criteria? What are the declared aims of research and what are the structures and instruments of policy? Who is deciding over policies and how? Is there a particular, if not openly declared, sociological imagination underling such orientations? Knowledge production, access and use, indeed, have not only acquired importance as key economic factors, but also a matter of lively public dispute in Western countries about daily-life-relevant matters. The request underlying citizens’ protests is strongly related to legitimacy and breath of the scientific decision-making process. European Institutions especially are perceived as opaque and far from citizens’ concerns, and many inquiries have already been made on the public attitude towards techno-scientific decisions. Our research, conversely, will focus on the European policy-makers’ implicit theory, their policy-shaping guiding values and the actors they consider legitimate to participate in decision-making. We will then convey evidences from official publications to two main theoretical topics within contemporary *sociological imagination: reductionism* as epistemological tool and *short-termism* as scope of both societal challenges and social science. Along these two tracks runs the *sociological imagination* with which we are conceiving the future.

Abstract ID# 79527**Title:** Regenerating Cities: Mechanisms That Revive Local Governance

Keywords: governance, process-tracing, regeneration policies and social mechanisms

Maria Angeles HUETE and Rafael MERINERO, Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain**Abstract:**

A change in local governance is both a prerequisite and a goal in itself for the success of urban regeneration initiatives. However, not only it is uncertain whether these policy interventions provide such a governance change, but also why (previously inert) local stakeholders participate to programmes in the cases they do so. However, such knowledge is fundamental in order to reproduce the kind of involvement obtained in a successful initiative.

In order to fill these gaps, the paper investigates mechanisms responsible for the ability of urban regeneration initiatives in activating local networks. It does so with an application to the Spanish URBANA programme funded by ERDF in the period 2007-2013.

The paper uses a mix of methods, resting on both quantitative analysis of survey data for all cities implementing the programme and qualitative analysis of in-depth interviews in selected cities. By analysing survey data, the paper permits to understand which cities triggered such governance change and which variables characterising both cities and programmes are related to an increase in the participation of local stakeholders. Starting with the results of such preliminary inquiry, several hypotheses are made on the mechanisms explaining why programmes may generate participation. Such hypotheses are tested and refined by selecting and investigating some municipalities as in-depth case studies.

Abstract ID# 81185

Title: Gender, Entrepreneurship and Public Policies in Portugal

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Gender, Portugal and Public policies

Fatima ASSUNCAO, University of Lisboa, Portugal

Abstract:

In the 2000s, fostering entrepreneurship became a priority in the public discourse of the OECD and the European Union as being a means of creating new jobs and promoting innovation. The crisis has boosted this view and its assumption that the entrepreneurial potential of all sections of society should be used in order to achieve economic growth and development. Portugal has not been indifferent to this trend. A number of public policies have been devised to promote entrepreneurship among women and other segments of the population.

This presentation reflects on the contribution that sociological research can give to the development of public policies aimed at increasing women's participation in entrepreneurship in Portugal. The reflection begins with an analysis of the way in which entrepreneurship has been used by policymakers to promote gender equality in this country by examining the content of the successive *National Plans for Gender Equality*. This is followed by a discussion of the impact of these *Plans* and the role that sociology can play in assessing the measures that have been put into practice and formulating better informed public policies in this domain.

Abstract ID# 81244

Title: Production of Urban Space –an Analytical Framework to Determine Urban Change

Keywords: Co-production of urban space, Participation, Theory of Space and Urban Change

Cornelia DLABAJA, University of Vienna, Austria

Abstract:

This paper discusses the analytical framework of the 'production of urban space' in order to investigate the change of urban spaces based on the case study of the Viennese street market. The case study shows the complex processes of productions of urban spaces and urban change. Beside the official urban renewal process, there are several actors involved, which have a high impact on the transformation of the city space. There is a broad discussion of participation in the realms of urban renewal recently. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate and review these processes of urban change and the involved actors closely, especially because there is the officially written story of place-making by the city government and the yet untold story of local actors, which is explored in this study. Furthermore, the paper highlights migration as a resource of urban development and city marketing.

Abstract ID# 82661

Title: Occupational Segregation and Gender Representations at Cinema

Keywords: films, gender representation, gender theory and occupational segregation

Michael TSANGARIS, University of Piraeus, Greece and **Iliana PAZARZI**, Okypus Theatre Company, Greece

Abstract:

Applied research in the past years about gender representations on cinema has been typically supporting the gender theory. In fact, while occupational gender segregation has been always a strong feature of the gender theory it has been depicted worldwide in the movies as well. However as shown in the films, professional occupations had been distributed unevenly between male and female characters to a much greater extent in relation to the actual percentages of the real world.

After reviewing the data of sixty top box office films our study aims to investigate "occupational gender segregation" as presented by those films in comparison with the actual unequal distribution of men and women in the occupational structure, through a historical point of view. Finally we aim to surmise the upcoming trends of the film directors concerning gender representation in relation to labor, hoping that the development of a more realistic male and female professional role casting at cinema in the future could move a step forward to the democratization of society.

The publication of this paper has been partly supported by the University of Piraeus Research Center.

Abstract ID# 70988

Title: Women's Voices in Management in Different Cultural Settings

Keywords: black box, cultural diversity, top management and women

Michal PALGI, Institute for Research of the Kibbutz and the Cooperative Idea, The University of Haifa, Israel and Helena DESIVILYA, The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel

Abstract:

This proposal is to develop the issue of gender equality through contributions to a specific table in the Roundtable about “Sociology of the Future: Braiding Theory-Making and Policy/Practice Change” Our own **presentation** for that table would explore women's voices in management in different cultural settings – contexts emphasizing and materializing gender equality such as in the Nordic countries and in other settings less committed to gender equality such as the Mediterranean and the more traditional societies. We attempted to extend the knowledge base on the relationship between gender and top management, entrepreneurship and leadership in the complex socio-political and culturally diverse societies. Due to the combined scholarly and pragmatic orientation, it aims to derive insights amenable to implementation into economic and educational policies; namely endeavours to enhance the research-practice interface, making the knowledge obtained from research usable - be converted to operations, in particular **policy recommendations** and **training activities** and point at potential partnerships among **international forums, national and local governments and NGOs** engaged in gender equality issues.

Bibliography: Helena Desivilya Syna and Carmen Eugenia Costea (eds): *Women's Voices in Management: identifying innovative and responsible solutions*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2015 (forthcoming).

Mino Vianello and Mary Hawkesworth (eds.): *Gender and Power: Toward a Just Democratic Future*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2015 (forthcoming).

Abstract ID# 71943

Title: Making Internal Conversations Public: Reflexivity of the Connected Doctoral Researcher and Its Transmission Beyond the Walls of the Academy

Keywords: critical realism, public sociology, reflexivity and social media

Jon RAINFORD, Staffordshire University, United Kingdom

Abstract:

Recent advances in social networking have reduced the isolation of doctoral researchers who may previously have been limited to discussions of their work within their institution or specific field at conferences. It was through my own informal academic network on twitter that I developed the proposal for my doctoral research and formed links with the institution I am situated within. In contrast, a recent study in a doctorate of education programme found that the students ranked social networking low on a list of activities important to their doctoral development (Rayner et al., 2015).

Examining a series of critical incidents (Tripp, 1993) during my first year as a part-time doctoral researcher, this paper will explore how twitter has acted as an aid to the development my professional identity and a way of engaging beyond my field of study and academia. These incidents focus on experiences have been previously inaccessible to the doctoral researcher including a dialog initiated through live tweeting and blogging during a conference and the development of a conference paper utilizing both images of my process and drawing on the experiences of others. Drawing on Margaret Archer's (2007) work surrounding reflexivity and internal conversations, this paper examines the way in which twitter forms a core part of my reflexivity, central to my internal conversations and development as a researcher. It will explore these incidents in terms of her four modes of reflexivity. Through conducting these conversations in a public way, this paper will also discuss the potential not just for self-development but also as a form of public scholarship. This paper will also discuss the limitations of this as a form of public scholarship and ways in which practices need to be shaped for both the needs of the researcher and the target publics.

Abstract ID# 69821

Title: Social Entrepreneurship - Diversity and Necessities

Keywords: Diversity, Necessities and Social Entrepreneurship

Malin GAWELL, Södertörn University, 141 89 Huddinge, Stockholm, Sweden. www.sh.se, Sweden and
Kerstin SANDSTEDT, University of Gävle, 802 64 Gävle, Sweden. www.hig.se, Sweden

Abstract:

Entrepreneurship is a powerful social activity. An intriguing process steamed by heightened interaction, hot emotions and new experiences. In search of a better future people take active part to create desirable events. Inspiring ideas are tuned into a challenging creative dialog (Johannisson 2005). Different people connect, start to believe and act as if they are about to disclose new worlds (Spinosa et al 1999). This way entrepreneurship gives birth to new close relations.

We translate the entrepreneurial process as an ongoing relational and narrative movement (Hjorth & Steyeart 2004) directed to solve a critical situation. By linking entrepreneurship to Actor Network Theory and using aesthetic perspectives (Gagliardi 1999, Ropo 2004) we perpetuate how widely actions, actors and vividly exposed motives give meaning to new ways of living together. Inspiration and motivation is as always linked to opportunities, but above all to frustration born in problematic anomalies and perceived necessities (Gawell 2013).

Departing from practices that are local we set of to discuss extensive ethnographic fieldworks. In the first case, a glocal organization with almost 100 million people engaged, diversity is combined with universal ideas of humanity. In the second case, in a small Swedish municipality, a group of almost 100 inhabitants decides to engage in an entrepreneurial enterprise, an adventure at the end of the road, and diverse actions starts to affect regional policy. In the third case, in a setting that is both a former home and currently half a day's flight away, one single person starts using her personal networks and established resources to initiate activities against sexual violence.

Session 9:

Rediscovering Latin America Democracy, Social Actors and New Demands

Session Organizer and Chair

Luciana SOUZA

Milton Campos Law School

Nova Lima, 34000-000

Brazil

After a long period of dictatorships, Latin America resumed its political and social reconstruction primarily from the 1990s when new constitutional parameters were established by the legal system with the purpose to consign rights born of the demands made by the social actors. Almost 30 years later we must make an assessment if the demands were met, whether social actors remain the same, which instruments were created to support this process of redemocratization and, finally, if what is meant by democracy on the continent today corresponds to the desire expressed in the streets in previous years, especially in the social struggle phase against local military regimes.

This session welcomes articles that discuss this reality from a historical perspective, as well as the predictive point of view or even the analysis on the current situation in any particular country.

Language:

English, Spanish

Abstract ID# 72247

Title: Movimientos Sociales y Los Derechos En Brasil: 1980-2015

Keywords: derechos, derechos sociales y culturales, movimientos sociales and redes de activismo

Maria da Gloria GOHN, University of Campinas, Brazil

Abstract:

Este trabajo pretende analizar dos momentos en la situación política, social y económica en la historia del Brasil contemporáneo: la década de 1980 y en la década de 2010 el período de 2013 y 2015, lo que respecta a los derechos de los individuos presentes en las grandes manifestaciones de las calles de São Paulo. Resaltar las diferencias y similitudes en los movimientos sociales y manifestaciones colectivas que ocurren en estos dos periodos, tratando de dibujar una línea transversal con respecto a diferentes tipos de los los derechos – viejos y nuevos. Centrarse en las redes de activismo que ha construido las manifestaciones buscando: ¿Cuáles son los temas en la escena pública, formas de organización, los repertorios de acción social y política, formas de movilización, estrategias y demandas. La pregunta central es: ¿Cuál es la capacidad de las diferentes redes sociales en acción para llevar a cabo proyectos que tienen como fundamento de los derechos humanos y la dignidad humana?La investigación resulta de pesquisa con apoyo de lo CNPq.

Abstract ID# 73142

Title: El Modelo De Transición De Las Democracias De Baja Intensidad Latinoamericanas

Keywords: Argentina, democracia baja intensidad, federalismo and sistema electoral

Alejandro LIBERMAN, Libertad & Progreso Foundation, Argentina

Abstract:

Las democracias latinoamericanas se han sostenido bajo el paraguas de la tradición republicana precoz con la impronta genética colonial. La batalla dialéctica y factual transcurrió entre disrupciones cívico-militares, las

primeras subsumidas en liderazgos personalistas respaldadas por los partidos de masas y las otras, en su mayoría, apoyados en sugestivos estados de excepción.

La vocación visionaria de introducir tempranamente instituciones republicanas creadas en el siglo XIX, suspendidas y vueltas a crearse transcurrieron en escenarios inestables, no consolidados, cuyas construcciones fueron funcionales a sociedades adaptadas a los vaivenes institucionales de hecho y de derecho.

Nuestra hipótesis se basa en afirmar que el factor originario procedente del colonialismo de carácter despótico, extractivo, y prohibitivo fue un condicionante cultural no superado que cabalgó por el andamiaje institucional republicano y democrático que construyó un perfil institucional republicano difuso y una democracia de baja intensidad.

Ahora bien, a partir de las tradiciones colonial, republicana y democrática, tomaremos como caso testigo a la república Argentina porque ésta encierra las tres características enunciadas. Sobre este tripartito modelo intentaremos responder a estos interrogantes: ¿Cuáles fueron los avances, oportunidades y amenazas que suponen estos rasgos heredados?, ¿Cuáles son los elementos característicos que podemos identificar y que rigen en las democracias actuales? Y, por último, ¿Cuál es la orientación o propuesta que podemos anticipar para recorrer un camino hacia la consolidación de las democracias republicanas?

Abstract ID# 73270

Title: Violencia Estructural, Marcos De Interpretación y Acción Colectiva En México

Keywords: Democratización, acción colectiva, organizaciones civiles and violencia estructural

Laura LOEZA, CEIICH, UNAM, Mexico

Abstract:

En los últimos 9 años los procesos políticos en México han estado influidos fuertemente por la política de “combate al crimen organizado”, que se ha sustentado en la violencia de Estado y ha desencadenado diversas formas de violencia social. Ambos tipos de violencia tienen profundas raíces en procesos histórico-culturales de larga duración que han contribuido a dar forma a las subjetividades de la población, influyendo fuertemente en la acción social. Su emergencia ha puesto en evidencia una profunda crisis institucional producto de la corrupción que históricamente ha permitido el desarrollo y fortalecimiento de poderes fácticos. Éstos han infiltrado y en algunos casos incluso feudalizado las instituciones públicas, penetrando de manera creciente los procesos de elección popular. Para ello aprovechan recursos objetivos y subjetivos, así como prácticas ya existentes en la sociedad, destacando las que históricamente han sustentado la desigualdad y las diferentes formas de injusticia social. Así, las principales víctimas han sido los sectores de la población históricamente más desfavorecidos, activistas, defensores de los derechos humanos y periodistas. Analizaré la manera como las organizaciones civiles han orientado sus actividades a la defensa de los derechos humanos como último reducto. Recurriré a dos vectores analíticos que se intersecan: uno enfatiza en elementos político-culturales y el otro en la crisis institucional. Tomaré como punto de intersección de ambos vectores el marco de guerra “creado” (como un marco de comprensión e interpretativo) por el ex presidente Felipe Calderón, que desencadenó el actual *continuum* de violencia. Relacionaré los conceptos de “marcos”, vida precaria, desarrollo humano y lo que denomino “matriz histórico-cultural”. Analizaré la manera como las organizaciones confrontan las claves de interpretación que dan sentido al marco de guerra, recurriendo al discurso de los derechos humanos y en torno a él articulan sus estrategias de acción para conseguir la normalidad democrática.

Abstract ID# 74292

Title: Participación y Representación En El Debate Brasileño

Keywords: democracia and participación

Luis MIGUEL, Universidade de Brasilia, Brazil

Abstract:

La ponencia aborda el vaciamiento, en el debate brasileño de las últimas décadas, del ideal de democracia participativa. Mientras que las formulaciones originales, de los años 1960 y 1970, indican la necesidad de aumentar las oportunidades para la gestión democrática colectiva en la vida cotidiana, especialmente en los locales de trabajo, los modelos en las siguientes décadas aceptan la circunscripción de las prácticas democráticas al Estado. Los “presupuestos participativos”, que se iniciaron en muchas ciudades de Brasil a partir de finales del siglo XX, marcan el punto de inflexión en dirección a un foco restringido al Estado. En movimiento paralelo, la

crítica de las instituciones representativas y la pasividad política que promueven se ha dejado de lado, en favor de una percepción de que la diferencia entre participación y representación está prácticamente anulada. Por lo tanto, se pierde el radicalismo de la crítica a los límites de las democracias liberales.

Abstract ID# 74373

Title: Lulism and the Institutionalization of Social Movements in Brazil: Strengthening Democratic Inclusion and Perpetuating Hegemony

Keywords: Lulism, hegemony, institutionalization of social movements and social movements

Aico NOGUEIRA, University of Campinas (UNICAMP), Brazil

Abstract:

The paper assesses the democratizing potential of social movements by analyzing the role of social movements in Brazil under the Lula Government, in order to show how this effects political hegemony and inclusion when these movements become institutionalized, establishing close links with the state apparatus. We focus on rural movements and the Sustainable Development Program of Rural Territories (PRONAT), and show that the institutionalization of a significant part of the rural movement was part of the phenomenon known as *Lulism*, an alliance between social classes in which social movements had a prominent role. We argue that while social movements have achieved success in terms of converting demands into public policies and straightening out the process of political participation, this association with the state has also contributed to a project of hegemony legitimation and perpetuation of power. The paper is divided into 3 sections. It first reviews the concept of institutionalization of social movements, the role of social classes, and the nature and origins of *Lulism*. It then reviews the role of social movements in Brazil and their relationships with the Worker's Party (PT). It then describes the nature of the PRONAT program and examines its achievements and challenges. It concludes by evaluating attempts to institutionalize radical social movements as a reformist political and ideological project rather than one that challenges the foundations of the existing social system. It also questions the legacy and future of *Lulism* in a society characterized by a recrudescence of class conflict and the collapse of agreements that enabled it to maintain a viable class compromise.

Abstract ID# 75518

Title: Mecanismos De Democracia Directa y Democratización. Breve análisis Comparado Sobre Casos En Cárdenas (Cuba) y Porto Alegre (Brasil).

Keywords: Cárdenas, Cuba., Democratización, Porto Alegre and Régimen político

Hans CARRILLO GUACH, University of Matanzas "Camilo Cienfuegos", Cuba

Abstract:

La apertura a la diversificación de fuentes de empoderamiento de la ciudadanía antes los asuntos públicos, es una de las principales consecuencias de la democratización, que se configura como tendencia prácticamente común a todas las democracias (Dahl, 2005). Esta apertura, ha facilitado una ampliación del campo de la política y un avance en la construcción de la ciudadanía en América Latina que, pese a sus aciertos, aún se visualiza una realidad signada por: profundas insatisfacciones sociales en lo referente a la justicia social, a la eficacia gubernamental, a la participación en los asuntos públicos y a la inclusión política, entre otros aspectos Dagnino, E., et al. (2006).

Dicha realidad, caracterizada por aciertos y desaciertos democráticos, entre otros factores, ha motivado investigaciones sobre distintos aspectos de los procesos democráticos: Barba et al., (1991); Garretón (2002); Przeworski (2010) No obstante, aún son insuficientes los conocimientos acerca de los mecanismos sobre los que se sustentan las actuales democracias y sus particularidades sujetas a los diferentes contextos sociales, políticos etc.

Estos mecanismos, juegan un papel esencial en el desarrollo eficiente de los procesos democráticos, pues fundamentan las interrelaciones entre la sociedad política y la ciudadanía, constituyendo así los medios mediante los cuales la ciudadanía materializa sus capacidades y oportunidades para incidir en el mencionado proceso. Por la centralidad de estos mecanismos, es que la presente ponencia tiene como objeto de análisis los mecanismos del Presupuesto Participativo en Porto Alegre (Brasil), así como las Sesiones de la Asamblea Municipal y las Rendiciones de cuentas de los delegados a sus electores en Cárdenas, (Cuba).

Abstract ID# 76732

Title: Democracia, Individualismo y Clientelismo. Un Contra Ejemplo En Peru

Keywords: clientelismo, gestion del territorio, individualismo and subalternos

Julio CALDERON COCKBURN, Consultor independiente, Peru

Abstract:

La experiencia peruana difiere de la de otros países de la región. El proceso de democratización (1980-1992) fue interrumpido por un gobierno neoliberal -autocrático (1990-2000), una guerra interna y la destrucción del tejido social configurado en las década de 1970 y de 1980. El modelo neoliberal (1990-2015), a través de políticas y leyes promovió el individualismo, la propiedad privada y la privatización de la función pública.

Entre sus consecuencias un proceso de crecimiento económico, diferenciación social, surgimiento de una nueva clase media (ex pobre) y permanencia de un núcleo poblacional pauperizado. En el mundo urbano popular se ha constituido un desinterés por la cosa pública, un desvanecimiento de la conducta ciudadana y mercantilización de la vivienda. Se han constituido *subalternos autónomos*, sujetos que tienen autonomía de decidir en qué espacio moverse mientras construyen redes y se encuentran atrapados en una lógica de vida a la que le han dado sentido. El individualismo ha socavado las bases de solidaridad y de la acción colectiva, removiendo las demandas de ciudadanía. Este proceso no podría funcionar sin, a la vez, haber constituido un “sistema” de prácticas clientelares fomentadas por autoridades políticas y partidos políticos.

Un estudio histórico comparativo, a partir de las demandas de gestión del territorio entre las décadas de 1970 – 1980 y el siglo XXI, mostrará los mecanismos que han llevado a un desprestigio de la acción colectiva y la ciudadanía (social), el clientelismo político y un mayor individualismo. Los ejes del acceso al suelo y la ciudad y los perfiles biográficos de los dirigentes serán considerados.

Abstract ID# 78478

Title: Self-Legitimacy and the Military Police in the State of Sao Paulo – Brazil

Keywords: Brazil, Police and Self-legitimacy

Viviane CUBAS, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Brazil and Frederico Castelo BRANCO, Núcleo de Estudos da Violência, Brazil

Abstract:

International researchers show that the interactions among police and citizens are expected to affect the legitimacy of police institution. In this process, procedural justice judgments regarding officer’s authority play a central role: if officers interact with public in a procedurally fair way, citizens become more likely to accept police decisions and cooperate with the police. Recently, the debate over the legitimacy of the police has broadened the perspective of citizens and have been focused on the perspectives of ‘self-legitimacy’ or ‘internal legitimacy’, defined as the level of confidence that an officer has about his or her own legitimacy—feeling worthy or not worthy of his or her authority. It is an ongoing process of dialogue between police and the population as well as within the police organization itself. This approach may help to identify the reasons why authorities mobilize their political power, as well as their internal beliefs in their moral right to exercise such authority. In Brazil, great expectations for the development of democracy have not been fulfilled mainly in the public security field. The democratic Constitution of 1988 established the policing model during the return to democracy, but little changed polices of the dictatorship, it maintained two police forces which divide the activities, one of them being militarized. The Military Police is responsible for patrolling the streets, organized as a military-based rank structure, with a very strict hierarchy divided in two ranks, each one with different process of selection and training. Based on complaints registered by military police officers in Police Ombudsman of the state of São Paulo, the current paper discusses practices and procedures that expose internal models of authority, and problems and weaknesses of the institution which lead to questions about democratic policing and self-legitimacy in a militarized structure.

Abstract ID# 78950

Title: El Papel De Las Políticas Públicas En Salud, Tratada Como Un Derecho Humano En Las Democracias De América Latina y El Papel De Los Estados Plurinacional En Su Ejecución

Keywords: Derecho a la salud, Derecho internacional de los derechos humanos, Estado Plurinacional and Políticas públicas de salud

Daniela BARROSO and Luiza CARNEIRO, FACULDADE DE DIREITO MILTON CAMPOS, Brazil

Abstract:

América Latina, después de un largo período de dictadura, resultó en una democracia participativa opuesto al centralismo colonial del Estado moderno, por intentar preservar no sólo los derechos humanos reconocidos universalmente, sino también los valores relacionados con el multiculturalismo y una mayor participación de la población a través de un discurso dialógico. En este contexto de internacionalización de los derechos humanos, es necesario estudiar el Estado Plurinacional contradiciendo los pilares estructurales del Estado moderno. El Estado Plurinacional intenta preservar el multiculturalismo y una mayor participación del pueblo en la democracia a través del diálogo entre los sujetos. Pero el estado moderno tiene una ideología y una visión central con el fin de intensificar las desigualdades de las clases sociales y la negación de la diversidad de los pueblos. El Estado Plurinacional legalmente establecido en las constituciones de países como Bolivia y Ecuador llegó a consagrar una participativa, dialógica y democracia consensual. En este sentido, la adopción de políticas públicas destinadas a la preservación de la diversidad cultural de las personas se muestra beneficiosa en la preservación de los derechos humanos, especialmente los derechos sociales a la salud. Las políticas públicas adoptadas por los Estados deben garantizar y lograr el derecho universal a la salud como derecho público subjetivo garantizado para todos los seres humanos. Y los derechos humanos, así como el derecho a la salud, tratados en la órbita del derecho internacional como un derecho básico y fundamental se debe buscar a todos los seres humanos, independientemente de su nacionalidad, para combatir el poder y el discurso de los estados modernos. Por lo tanto, las políticas públicas tienen una intersección en la organización del sistema internacional de la organización en la sociedad y el Estado, a fin de preservar un diálogo entre los tres niveles: internacional, estatal y social.

Abstract ID# 80310

Title: Emerging Conflicts: The Participatory Processes in a Town of Brazil - the Case of Vinhedo Master Plan

Keywords: master plan, politics, social participation and social participation method

Sidney BERNARDINI, Universidade Estadual de Campinas - Faculdade de Engenharia Civil, Arquitetura e Urbanismo, Brazil

Abstract:

This paper presents some thoughts about the social participation process lead during the preparation of Vinhedo Master Plan, a town in the Metropolitan Region of Campinas, state of São Paulo, in the year of 2006. The observation of the methodology adopted and the results obtained for the guidelines set by the plan will be the focus on this discussion. The enactment, in 2001, of the "*Estatuto da Cidade*" (City Statute), an important federal law in Brazil, recovered the figure of the Master Plan as an important instrument of urban policy in Brazilian cities, opening new perspectives for the enlargement of participatory processes during the construction of urban plans. In this sense, the process of social participation, in the case of the Vinhedo Master Plan, has relevant aspects given the constraints that have enabled intensify and streamline the involvement of the population in general and, in particular, the main representative segments of organized society of that town. The intention of strengthening the practices of discussion throughout this process, the municipal government has determined that the conduction should contain a large range of resident people. This strategy included the articulation of various levels and strata of existing social organization, ranging from the more general population, unorganized and not integrated into participatory management processes to the associations and representatives sectors directly involved in the urban production, commonly interested in ensuring the legal prerogatives for their business interests. The methods of participatory processes were adjusted for highlight these determining conditions. On one hand, it looked for develop diffusers and mass communication means to achieve, with consistent coverage, the more general population. On the other, has sought, from more qualitative formats, the most outstanding representatives in order to bring out the conflicts emerged by the interaction of these social segments.

Abstract ID# 80560**Title:** Political Participation and Quality of Democracy: New Protagonists on Stage?

Keywords: ICTs, new protagonists, political participation and quality of democracy

Marcelo DOS SANTOS, Federal university of Brazil (UFPB, Brazil)**Abstract:**

This paper is based on an ongoing research that analyses some impacts and new arrangements that Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have provided to contemporary social and political practices, mainly concerning ways of political participation either through exchange of ideas or public protests. This phenomenon seems to indicate a stronger empowerment of citizens before traditional political-institutional activities.

In recent years, political actions in Brazil have been affected by this process, since citizens participation have increased in relation to constitutional prerogatives and accountability in order to push for better the uses of public 'things' by public institutions, politicians and political parties, giving rise to a new concern about the common space. Accordingly, the discussion on the limits of participative democracy is increased and there is potential room for putting into practice a more participative or direct democracy supported by ICTs devices. It amplifies some aspects of the consolidation and enlargement of democratic quality.

On the other hand, based on the empowerment and social protagonism above mentioned, it is also possible to speak of a more participative public management that provides new forms of articulation between public and private spheres (amplification of places for public consultation, debate, deliberation, access to information and social control). Within this trend, new spaces of political participation of civil society in political and decision-making arenas are consolidated, thus supporting the improvement of democracy.

This article examines some Brazilian experiences coming from the organized civil society that aim to broaden citizen participation in public decisions, attempting to overcome some aspects of the crisis of democratic representation. The paper mapped and identified the different uses of internet by this organized civil society and interviewed some of their actors to analyze how the ICTs can affect and promote changes in their political participation.

Abstract ID# 81725**Title:** Democracy Seeking Csos'social Performance

Keywords: CSO contribution to democracy and social performance

Sara GORDON, UNAM Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, Mexico**Abstract:**

In countries with a recent democracy , as Mexico , where democratic rules and procedures are still not entrenched , and the practices and values that sustain democracy are not predominant , civil society organizations have an important role to play as monitoring mechanisms of succession and the functioning of citizen control instruments , and to propose topics for the public agenda.

The aim of this study is to evaluate the performance of organizations promoting democracy in different areas, including : transparency , accountability , election monitoring and democratization issues on the public agenda . The analytical framework is based on three pillars: 1) practical or functional performance , grounded on criteria of efficiency and effectiveness; 2) organizational performance , centered on criteria of legitimacy and involving internal decision rules , participation schemes , decision-making mechanisms , cohesion and 3) the relationship with the environment, where criteria of relevance and external legitimacy are used.

This paper will focus on social performance as evaluation criteria, that is, in contributions to the public good, taking into account the costs and possible negative consequences that the action of these organizations can produce. We assess the way CSOs carry out their activities promote positive outcomes for the public good, taking into account both positive or negative consequences may bring their actions in another area. Is also important to identify the factors that facilitate obtaining such positive results. We will analyse three CSO types: 1) those that are coordinated with international organizations and their objectives, recruitment forms and action strategies are taken from those organizations, although they have operational autonomy; 2) those associations which set their own goals and forms of action, irrespective of its ties with international organizations and 3) a third type, constituted under a model of corporate organization, rather than associative.

Abstract ID# 81800**Title:** Brazilian Ouvidorias: Searching for the Public Use of Reason

Keywords: Democracy in Brazil, Ouvidorias, Participation and Public use of reason

Fernando LIMA NETO, Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil**Abstract:**

The Brazilian Federal Constitution of 1988 spread and reinforced several experiences of participation that formerly had a disjointed existence. This was the case for public *ouvidorias* (ombuds offices), one of the several participatory institutions (such as councils and conferences) which were empowered in the context of redemocratization. At that time, the focus on participation as an input for developing democratic political representation created highly enthusiastic expectations concerning the future of democracy in Brazil. The *ouvidorias* are concerned with the promotion of the public use of reason within state organizations. Currently, they are fully institutionalized. There are over 1.000 *ouvidorias* at the federal, state and municipal levels. Although they are institutionally consolidated, little is known about these institutions. Whether in the academic field or in State statistics, there are few studies and information on this wide universe. In this research, I took into account the regulations of 93 *ouvidorias* at the federal level in order to analyze the conditions of political autonomy that they are granted. The research results reveal precarious conditions for the achievement of their democratic potentials. The main problem concerns the mechanisms of choice of the highest authority of an *ouvidoria*. Often the person who fills this position is chosen by the highest authority of the organization that should be socially controlled. The current way that the chiefs of *ouvidorias* are nominated, the lack of time delimitation for the duration of their terms, the reduced influence on the decision-making process of governmental organizations and the absence of accountability practices aimed at the broader society are the main obstacles that threaten social control and participation within these institutions, as well as reinforce the patrimonialist features they were supposed to counter.

Abstract ID# 81958**Title:** Conflicts in Social Management of the Territory: An Analysis through the Organization of Islets in Porto Alegre

Keywords: Conflicts, Participation, Public Sphere and Social Management

Marcio BAUER, Universidade Federal de Rio Grande, Brazil and Rosinha Machado CARRION, Universidade Federal de Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil**Abstract:**

This paper analyzes the relationship between conflicts and the emergence of a social organization that seeks to tackle social management procedures in the territory. It starts from the discussion on social management, as the possibility of a public management, not belonging to the State, which takes place in the public sphere. The analysis includes the dimension of conflict and the ability of individuals to go beyond the formal spaces towards organized efforts for social management of the territory. The study conducted in the islands of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, reveals the practice of social management through an organization inherent to the community that is born amid a series of conflicts and, why not saying it, because of them. The social management concerns actions taken by the community to achieve various purposes (redistribution, recognition, respect, and autonomy) and they are not restricted to participation in formal spaces, such as councils and representation bodies; also, it is not the interconnection between formally constituted actors or institutionalized social movements. It goes further to include informal resources, such as manifestations, outcries, symbolic actions, political contacts. Indeed, it is not limited to the participation granted, but also represents the conquered one that overcomes the fragmentation of formal public spaces to represent something in motion, but established on the basis of a territory. It is, therefore, a “social management of the territory” taking place in the spaces, between them, and through them.

Abstract ID# 82701**Title:** Autogestión, Economía Solidaria y Las "Invenciones" Democrática En América Latina

Keywords: autogestión, economía social y solidaria, movimiento social and procesos democráticos

Fabio SANCHEZ, Universidade Federal de São Carlos, Brazil**Abstract:**

Nuestro propósito en este trabajo es articular el estudio de las prácticas de autogestión en América Latina, entendida como formas de democracia económica, con los procesos democráticos y el establecimiento de democracias en las naciones de América Latina, a partir de la década de 1980.

De diferentes maneras, está emergiendo y consolidando en las últimas décadas en América Latina variadas experiencias de autogestión y la participación democrática de los trabajadores en la organización del trabajo y la producción. Este proceso ha tomado el nombre de economía social y solidaria.

Este movimiento se ha ido expandiendo. Nuestra hipótesis es que, a diferencia de las experiencias relacionadas en Europa, que caen dentro de un contexto de profundas transformaciones del Estado de bienestar social, y por lo tanto una crisis de las democracias europeas, en América Latina la economía solidaria resurge y se fortalece a través del proceso de democratización del continente desde la década de 1980 combinada con el fortalecimiento de los movimientos sociales que han tratado de construir alternativas al nacional desarrollismo, por un lado, y por otro, el totalitarismo neoliberal que dominó el continente en la década de 1990.

Suponiendo que el proceso democrático no puede reducirse simplemente a la constitución y el Estado, pero también implica procesos de autonomía, los logros y los derechos de consolidación en las diferentes dimensiones de la sociedad civil, nuestro propósito es articular el estudio de las prácticas de autogestión en América Latina con los procesos democráticos de las naciones de América Latina, a partir de la década de 1980.

Reflexionar sobre el progreso de la economía solidaria en América Latina y su construcción como movimiento social continental, en coordinación con el proceso democrático de América Latina de las últimas décadas es el objetivo de este trabajo.

Abstract ID# 83082**Title:** Indigenous Movements and Politics in Bolivia: An Emergent Way of Governance in the XXI Century

Keywords: South America, indigenous social movements and postcolonial politics

Ingrid PAVEZI, EMMIR - European Master in Migration and Intercultural Relations, Germany**Abstract:**

It is in the beginning of the XXI Century that many countries in South America have experienced, for its first time, left wing governments. It has been expressed in different ways, according to the specific configuration of each country. This is a new phenomenon, due the fact that during the past centuries, the stereotype of people in politics in the region was the heterosexual, white, middle-age upper-class man, who usually performed in power of coloniality (Quijano, 2007). People who are not included in this stereotype, as woman, black, indigenous, homosexual, young and poor; were excluded from politics and from public sphere.

As Spivak mentioned, the subaltern cannot speak (2008), and this muteness is also extended to the political representation. It is possible to argue that politics and public policies in South America, for centuries, were made by white men for white men. It started to change in the last decade, in some countries shyly and in others more vigorously. One taboo in the region that remains until nowadays is the presence of indigenous people in power. The indigenous people are present and settled across the continent, but they still do not have power or political representation in the majority of South American nations.

This paper shall analyze the political changes in the only country in South America that has an indigenous as president, and one of the few that has been trying to adopt indigenous principles in politics: Bolivia. What does the adoption of indigenous cosmologies and principles in Bolivian politics mean? How does it operate? Does it mean better quality of life for its indigenous peoples? Is it a case of decolonization (Mignolo, 2009) in politics? These are some of the questions that this research intends to raise, using Bolivia as a case study.

Abstract ID# 83431

Title: Iniciativas Ciudadanas: Mecanismo Ineficaz Para La Solución De Los Problemas De La Representatividad En El Perú

Keywords: Democracia Participativa and Iniciativas Ciudadanas

Gladys LOZANO TELLO, Estudiante Latinoamericana, Peru

Abstract:

Entre los mecanismos de democracia participativa reconocidos en Perú, se encuentra a la Iniciativa Ciudadana de Reforma Constitucional (ICRC), incorporada con la finalidad de generar un nivel de acercamiento entre los ciudadanos y sus representantes; sin embargo, dichos fines no han sido satisfechos, tal como se evidencia en el archivamiento de todas las Iniciativas Ciudadanas de Reforma Constitucional ingresadas al Congreso de la República desde la entrada en vigencia de la Ley de Derechos de Participación y Control Ciudadanos, Ley N° 26300, promulgada el año 1994. A partir de este fenómeno, iniciamos una investigación que tuvo como base responder ¿cuáles son los problemas de formalización y procedimiento de las ICRC?

Las ideas analizadas permitirán reflexionar sobre la inconclusa construcción de la ciudadanía en el Perú y cómo ello ha devenido en los bajos niveles participación ciudadana y la débil capacidad de penetración y negociación de la sociedad civil al interior del Congreso, la cual responde no sólo a su bajo nivel de organización sino al desinterés por parte de los congresistas por abordar temas que signifiquen reformas del Estado y sus políticas públicas.

La ponencia buscará mostrar los resultados de una investigación, la cual está basada en el análisis de documentos oficiales y de las experiencias narradas por los actores involucrados, así como también, los motivos que generaron el archivamiento de las ICRC presentadas, para con ello comprender que si bien podría atribuirse a las deficiencias de este mecanismo participativo a las fallas en el diseño institucional, sin embargo, no pueden obviarse los múltiples intereses sociales, políticos y económicos que se ven afectados, los cuales terminan siendo el principal punto de bloqueo para la generación de un debate político en torno a las demandas sociales.

Session 10:

Civic Participation in Globalising World. Inequalities, Patterns and Determinants

Session Organizer and Chair

Pawel STAROSTA

University of Lodz

Poland

The process of global transformation is accompanied by various consequences. One of the globalists' fundamental theses assumes that alongside the free flow of goods, ideas and people, possibilities for citizens to shape political and social structures increase as well. A greater range of freedom and smaller pressure from state allows for individuals' interest in common good, democracy and civic participation. On the other hand, the opponents of globalization underline that the processes of globalization, mainly the declining role of the national state and the growing role of freedom of individuals lead to quite opposite results. According to them, the normative system undergoes differentiation and relativisation, social life becomes increasingly privatised and consequently the public sphere falls down.

The main goal of this session is to make an attempt at answering three main problem questions:

- What is the general level of civic participation in different societies and social settings at the end of the first decade of the 21st century and what is the scale of inequalities in this respect?
- What patterns of civic participation dominate in different societies and communities?
- What models or what variables are best fitted to explain changeability of civic participation levels and patterns in a globalizing world?

Language:

English

Abstract ID# 73148

Title: The Weakening of Civil Society and Strengthening of the De Powers in the Reform of Telecommunications Legislation in Mexico 2013-2015

Keywords: civil society, factual powers and telecommunications policies

Tonatiuh LAY, Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico

Because the campaign of Enrique Peña Nieto had constant accusations of irregularities and an unprecedented support of the company Televisa, when he reached the Presidency of the Republic he summoned a *pact* with the left and right parties, trying to calm the social pressure. Through this union the government legitimized several major reforms, one of these was the telecommunications and broadcasting reform. But the *pact* as a mere political instrument, prevented criticism and proposals from civil society from getting to the legislature.

Both the legislative discussion of the constitutional reform of 2013 in the field of telecommunications, as well as the new Federal Telecommunications and Broadcasting Law in 2014, had higher receipt of proposals from the National Chamber of the Industry of Radio and Television, while attention to civil society groups was lower, the citizen initiatives for reform were not even taken into account.

The above process culminated with the approval of the new law, which only benefits the large telecommunications, radio and television corporations, disregarding the right of citizens not only to have access to accurate, objective and timely information but also to handle their own broadcasting and telecommunications systems, thus violating Article 6 of the Constitution. Also, public policy in this area seems to close all public spaces, thus undermining the possibility of a real democracy.

This proposed paper aims to describe and analyze this process by the historical-structural method.

Abstract ID# 73164

Title: The Reception of Participation. Gaps in Existing Knowledge.

Keywords: Poland, global debate on participation, reception and social consultation

Krzysztof MACZKA, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland

Abstract:

The phenomenon of social participation has been the focus of a global debate for the last 25 years. This has been enabled by the fact that public policies techniques, such as participatory budgeting, deliberative pool, now tend to move easily around the world. The existing analyses of participation often focus on the reception of participation from the point of view of initiators (local government), while only limited body of knowledge exists concerning the reception of participation from the citizens' perspective.

The main aim of this paper is to present: 1) results of a literature review on current knowledge on reception of participation from citizens' perspective which identified new existing gap, 2) research plan to provide insights on identified knowledge gaps.

Considering the literature review three hypothesis were formulated:

1. The use of participatory activities by local government does not improve the quality of decision making
2. The use of participatory activities decreases the level of trust to local governments
3. The use of participatory activities decreases the citizens sense of agency

Qualitative, comparative, multiple-case study approach will be applied in the research. The purposeful case study areas selection will be implemented. It will be based on typology of four historical regions of Poland and the administrative division of municipalities in Poland, three types of municipalities (12 municipalities in total). The case study analysis will apply two techniques of data collection: 1) desk research of available data pertaining to a particular case in terms of participation and 2) in-depth interviews with practitioners dealing with social consultation in the area and with key stakeholders' representatives.

The results of the research may offer guidelines for local government to improve participatory activities (social consultations).

Abstract ID# 78809

Title: A Cross-National Comparison of the Patterns of Civic Participation: Worldwide Convergence, National Divergence, or Enduring Influences of Cultural Repertoire?

Keywords: civic participation, contentious politics, multilevel multinomial regression and repertoires of contention

Takeshi WADA, Yoojin KOO and Kayo HOSHINO, The University of Tokyo, Japan

Abstract:

Recent studies on globalization and modularity predict that deepening globalization generates a great deal of uniformity of action forms worldwide, exemplified as expanding democratization and conventional forms of civic participation (e.g. voting, lobbying, petitioning, organizing interest groups). In contrast, researches on regime and contentious politics argue that patterns of civic participation differ considerably by country even in the era of globalization because political regime characteristics, such as state strength and degree of democracy, still affect civil actors' selection of action forms (i.e. violence—e.g. riots, civil wars—under weak authoritarian regimes; protests—e.g. strike, street demonstration, boycotting—under semi-democracies; conventional forms under strong democratic regimes). Are we witnessing a worldwide convergence or a national divergence? In addition to these contradictory hypotheses of worldwide convergence and national divergence, this paper presents a "cultural repertoire hypothesis" and argues that patterns of civic participation vary greatly by actor because actors' selection of action forms is dependent upon their familiarity with these forms based on their specific histories of contention. In a word, people cannot perform if they do not know how. This paper evaluates these three hypotheses by conducting a cross-national comparison of the patterns of civic participation using a data set of 10 million events worldwide, reported by Reuters, between 1990 and 2004. This data set includes a great deal of varieties in action forms, not just violence or protests but also conventional forms of political interaction, which provides us with an extraordinary opportunity to compare civic participation patterns across the world. A multilevel multinomial regression analysis will reveal how the participation patterns (conventional,

protest, and violent) change by the main variables: (1) globalization index (the worldwide convergence hypothesis), (2) institutional regime characteristics (the national divergence hypothesis), and (3) actors' familiarity with forms of action (the cultural repertoire hypothesis).

Abstract ID# 80014

Title: The Impact of Country Characteristics on the Level of (Late Life) Volunteering in Europe

Keywords: ESS, multilevel models and volunteering

Martijn HOGERBRUGGE¹, Ian JONES¹ and Martin HYDE², (1)Cardiff University, United Kingdom, (2)Department of Sociology, University of Manchester, United Kingdom

Abstract:

Previous studies on volunteering have predominantly focused on individual-level determinants when explaining the likelihood that an individual engages in some form of volunteer activity. Studies rarely consider how cultural, economic, and institutional factors influence volunteering. The few studies that did, have thus far only examined the influence of macro-level factors on the likelihood an individual would volunteer, ignoring the level (or frequency) of volunteering among those who do.

The present study examines how the inclusion of macro-level characteristics can help improve our understanding of individual differences in volunteering, over-and-beyond the regular individual-level explanations. Given the changing demographics of the European population, special attention will be paid to volunteering among older cohorts. Using self-reported data on volunteering from the European Social Survey, we estimated multi-level ordered logistic models to [separately and simultaneously] analyse the effects of economic development, inequality, religiosity, educational attainment, level of democracy, and corruption at the country-level on individual volunteering. Moreover, cross-level interactions with individual-level characteristics were explored. Results showed that older individuals are less likely to volunteer (frequently), but the extent to which varies between countries. Adding country-level characteristics to the multi-level model accounted for around 50 percent of the country-level variance. While less corrupt, more equitable and more democratic countries have higher rates of (older) volunteers, only the level of corruption was found to significantly influence the likelihood to volunteer at the individual level when the characteristics are considered simultaneously. The results concerning the level of economic development, level of religiosity, and average educational attainment in a country mirrored previous findings on the likelihood to volunteer, with higher levels of individual volunteering in countries that are more economically developed, are more religious, and in which a greater share of the population has had some form of college education.

Abstract ID# 80251

Title: Alienation, Civic Privatism, Emancipatory and Populist Activism: Patterns of Youth Participation in Europe

Keywords: Europe, political culture and political participation

Domonkos SIK, University Eötvös Loránd, Hungary

Abstract:

In project MYPLACE the patterns of youth political culture were compared in 14 European countries with a survey (n=16 800). Based on the susceptibility to radical and populist ideologies, the willingness to participate in formal and informal political action, the interest in the past, the nationalist or leftist orientation and the level of trust and security, idealtypical clusters of political participation were constructed: the anxious alienation (high level of distrust and passivity), the civic privatism (high level of trust, antiradical orientation and passivity), the emancipatory activism (high level of historical consciousness, antiradicalism and activism) and the populist activism (high level of radicalism, distrust, activism, both nationalist and leftist orientation). Based on the comparison of these patterns of participation three political constellations were identified in Europe. In Hungary, Slovakia and Russia alienation and populist activism dominates the political culture, which means that those actors are lacking who could prevent further radicalization. In contrast, in Denmark, Spain and Germany civic privatism and emancipatory activism are dominant, which seems to secure the frames of democratic participation. In Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Croatia, Portugal, Greece, Georgia and the UK mixed patterns were found: while emancipatory activism were lacking, neither populism nor alienation dominated the political culture, which means that even if democratic participation is not secured, radicalism is far from becoming

dominant. Based on these differences both culturalist (claiming that participation patterns are the result of a cultural-social historical heritage) and structuralist (claiming that they are the results of economic situation) explanations of participation are reevaluated.

Abstract ID# 81835

Title: The Debate on the Post-2015 Global Agenda. Civic Participation from the Local to the Global.

Keywords: Agenda, Development, Global and Participation

Carlos CORTEZ, UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA METROPOLITANA, Mexico

Abstract:

During the last years an International debate occurred around the Millenium Development Goals (MDG) and to define the Agenda Post -2015, now called the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Very different actors both from governments and from civil society were part of this discussion and participated in this debate, seeking to influence the orientation. The level of participation gotten, became this in one of the global debates around the "common worries" about poverty and sustainable development. As part of this process, the initiative "Participate" had an active role in this debate, like a space through which numerous organisations of Civil Society and academic institutions working in 29 countries, were able to be involved in this global debate from their work at local and national areas.

For this purpose, the Initiative developed some methodologies oriented to do participative research that present the perspective of the Citizenship participation and of the accountability for sustainable development, seeking to take the perspective of people living in poverty and exclusion in very different societies around the World.

In the paper it is presented a reflection on the experience of this initiative, their origins and development, considering what this initiative mean, and what are some of the lesson that we have learned, and that could be considered in similar initiatives for the future. The work is based in the participation that the author have had in this initiative as one of the participants of the Participatory research Group and as a member of the Steering Comite of this Initiative.

Abstract ID# 82135

Title: The Democratisation Potential of Participation – Comparing Emerging Political Movements in Italy and India

Keywords: 5 Star Movement, Aam Aadmi Party, Democratisation of Democracy and Political Participation

Cristiano GIANOLLA, University of Coimbra & University Sapienza of Rome, Portugal

Abstract:

New political movements are often carrier of innovative perspectives, practices and participatory paradigms able to respond to the representative crisis experienced by traditional parties. The direct appeal to the people to take their own political destiny in their hands characterise these movements and provide an enriched concept of civic and political participation. A comparative research in this framework allows identifying commonalities such as root causes, challenges, alternative solutions provided, as well as differences in the history, structure and political forms that the movements assumes over time in different political, social and cultural contexts. In order to be innovative, new political movements include experimentalism, lack organisational crystallisation and are heavily shaped by the rhythm of the electoral process, which make their study both, challenging and interesting. Their appeal to 'The People' is a basic democratic claim to participation that is controversially fulfilled through local engagement as well as through remote participation in the internet. Are these movements effectively contributing to the democratisation of democracy? Which patterns of participation do they allow? Comparing new political movements in different cultural contexts, which evidence emerge to rethink democracy at the time of the globalisation challenges? This paper brings evidence emerging from the critical comparative study of the 5 Star Movement in Italy and the Aam Aadmi Party in India with a focus on the capacity and forms adopted by these movements to expand the level of civic participation.

Abstract ID# 82576

Title: What If Citizens Participate in Research Project ? a Democratic Governance of Science.

Keywords: Civic participation, democracy, environment and science

Martine LEGRIS REVEL, Lille University CERAPS, France

Abstract:

There is a growing demand to include Civil Society in research process last few years. One reason frequently cited in favor of CSO involvement in research is that it can help “democratize science”, giving citizens a voice. Participatory action research, as well as collaborative planning or technological assessments for instance are very different ways of including Civil Society Organisations in research projects. Despite the potential importance of CSOs, little was known until recently about the practice of including them in research projects.

While many research projects involve citizens in specific actions (such as consensus conferences), few include individual citizens not organized in a collective group. (Examples are projects dealing with citizen science, the social sector and the arts). It is very difficult to involve citizens directly and in every step of research projects. CSOs can provide direct access to citizens’ views, and in many cases act as a skilled mediator between the research team and citizens’ inputs. The majority of research projects with CSO participation feature CSOs that address specific interests such as patients, industry, agriculture, fishing, etc. But that seems to be changing. The progressive awareness of environmental risks by different stakeholders have highlighted that public engagement “upstream” in research project could help to find robust solutions (Callon, Lascoume, Barthe, 2001) to environmental matters.

In this paper we will analyse how and to what extent scientific research projects including CSOs may mobilize and create new collaborative routines and innovate in the environmental field.

We will use 15 case studies of 15 participative research projects coming from the CONSIDER project.

Hence, CSO involvement in research tends to be able to overcome some sorts of scientific closure, when sharing diagnostic and research tasks in such manner that every partner commitment is recognized.

Abstract ID# 83042

Title: Local Governance and Empowerment: An Analysis of Cross-Generational Impact of Democratic Decentralisation in Telangana, India

Keywords: Cross-generational impact, Decentralisation, Empowerment and Participation

Comments to Organizers: If the title appears to be long, can change it.

Srinivas SAJJA, Birla Institute of Technology & Science Pilani, Hyderabad Campus, India

Abstract:

One of the most popular state reforms that have opened ‘spaces’ for a wider and deeper participation of citizens at the local level has been the decentralization process. In India, the 73rd constitutional amendment of 1992 is seen as an important landmark in enabling excluded communities to participate in the process of governance. In much of the late-developing world, one could see a process of exclusion of subordinate groups from exercising their rights and legitimate place in the power structure. This is achieved through means of social and economic conditions.

We should make a distinction between ‘formal’ inclusion of excluded communities and the ‘real’ empowering inclusion. Inclusion depends on several factors such as social discrimination, economic dependence, control over means of violence, access to information and nature of social movements to mobilize the excluded communities and groups.

This paper aims to look into patterns and determinants of empowerment and its cross-generational impact among the communities (women, dalits, tribals, and OBCs) who were excluded from local governance prior to constitutional amendment. Three case studies would be provided drawing upon studies done in Telangana state of India. Main points of reference in assessing cross-generational impact of civic participation in local governance will include looking into access to education, access to better livelihood opportunities, change in gender roles and social status of the excluded communities.

Abstract ID# 83255

Title: Race, Resources, and Political Participation in Brazil, South Africa, and the United States

Keywords: Associations, Political Activism, Race and Resources

Fabricio FIALHO, University of California, Los Angeles, USA

Abstract:

How does "race" connect to political participation? Previous research on race and political behavior, mostly conducted in the USA, presents divergent yet complementary findings. Studies based on the resource-based approach argue that race is not directly linked to political activism but it influences the acquisition or development of politically relevant resources and this would explain why minority groups are politically less engaged; other works suggest that, controlling for resources, minority groups as blacks have similar or even higher level of participation as whites because of the effect of psychological factors pushing them to action. However, little is known about the role of race in other heterogeneous societies as Brazil and South Africa, countries experiencing different racial dynamics but also having race as an important stratification dimension. This study addresses how strong is race as a predictor of participation in political activities and associations in different contexts. Does race mediate the impact of resources on participation or are they orthogonal forces? Do members of different racial groups present different patterns of political participation? If so, why and how does it happen in different contexts? To address these issues, data from the 2010-2014 World Values Surveys are analyzed. The major findings highlight the context-dependent effect of race and other predictors on political behavior.

Abstract ID# 83528

Title: Iniciativas Populares: Mecanismo Para Las Transformaciones Sociales En El Perú

Keywords: Democracia deliberativa and Iniciativas populares

Gladys LOZANO TELLO, Universidad de Valencia, Spain; Estudiante Latinoamericana, Peru

Abstract:

El reconocimiento de los derechos sociales de sectores históricamente excluidos es una tarea pendiente que viene siendo atendida progresivamente en los estados con democracias en desarrollo. En esta ardua labor, en ocasiones la discusión sobre el reconocimiento o la permanencia de la negación de derechos enfrenta posturas moralmente opuestas e irreconciliables. Es en estas ocasiones en las cuales tal como muestran A. Gutmann y D. Thompson en su obra *Democracy and Disagreement*, se dificulta el arribo a consensos.

En el Perú en la legislatura 2014-2015 se discutieron al interior del Congreso de la República, dos iniciativas legislativas de gran relevancia social: el reconocimiento de la unión civil entre personas del mismo sexo y la despenalización del aborto en casos de violación. Ninguno de los dos proyectos fue aprobado por este órgano legislativo, pero ambos fueron objeto de fuertes discusiones al interior del Congreso y por la opinión pública, la cual puso en evidencia la dificultad a la que se enfrentan los activistas defensores de estos derechos para poder encausar el debate de modo que superen el nudo de la discusión moral.

En este escenario ¿existe en realidad *un proceso de deliberación* tal como nos lo proponen los defensores de la democracia deliberativa? Este será el objeto de estudio de la ponencia, la que tendrá como respaldo el análisis de los archivos vinculados con los proyectos legislativos, así como las entrevistas a los actores involucrados: activistas y personal al interior del Congreso de la República.

Roundtable Session 11:

Self-Management as Simultaneous Goal and Means of Overcoming Systemic Accumulation of Capital Crisis

Session Organizer and Chair

Vera VRATUSA

Belgrade University

Sociology

Serbia

This roundtable session calls for face to face and virtual dialogue (at <http://isarc10internetforum.wikispaces.com/ISA+2016> and [discussion part of http://isarc10internetforum.wikispaces.com/Self-Management+As+Simultaneous+Goal+and+Means](http://isarc10internetforum.wikispaces.com/Self-Management+As+Simultaneous+Goal+and+Means)) on critical systemic theoretical and empirical, quantitative and qualitative social relations' transformation oriented research of historical, socially structured and individual sources of undesirable present state of social inequality, oppression, re-colonization war and ecological disaster, on the one hand, and diverse visions of attainment of desirable alternative futures of equality, freedom, solidarity and ecological sustainability on the other, focusing participation in substantially democratic and self-managing overcoming of class division of alienated labor on managing and executing work functions as simultaneous goal and means of desirable future attainment.

Language:

English

Abstract ID# 76425

Title: Autogestión y Recuperación De Empresas Por Trabajadores En La América Latina: Estudios Comparativos, Reflexiones Metodológicas y Políticas.

Keywords: América Latina, Empresas recuperadas, autogestión and trabajo

Comments to Organizers: Dear organizers, I send the abstract in spanish, but I can also try to prepare the presentation in english, if necessary. Thank you for your attention.

Vanessa SIGOLO, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Brazil

Abstract:

El artículo presenta un estudio sobre experiencias contemporáneas de autogestión en la América Latina, a partir del análisis de casos de recuperación de empresas por trabajadores en Brasil, Argentina y Uruguay, especialmente. Este fenómeno emergió en el contexto de redemocratización de la región y grave crisis económica en las décadas de 1980 y 1990, y sigue con nuevos casos en la actualidad. Primeramente, se expone la trayectoria de la investigación llevada a cabo por investigadores y militantes en los diferentes contextos y condiciones en los países. También se presenta la articulación e intercambio entre los centros universitarios, el histórico de encuentros y seminarios internacionales y sus principales resultados. Finalmente, se expone el cuadro general de las experiencias, indicando análisis comparativos acerca de sus características singulares en los países y también sus proximidades y semejanzas. El trabajo comparativo fue desarrollado con datos de los relevamientos nacionales realizados desde 2003, en Argentina, y en 2012 y 2013, en Brasil y Uruguay. Después de la presentación y análisis del cuadro actual de las experiencias, se propone un debate acerca del significado político del fenómeno en el capitalismo contemporáneo. Para el enfrentamiento de la pobreza, desigualdad social y extrema explotación del trabajo que caracteriza secularmente la historia de los países latinoamericanos (y sigue marcando sus sociedades en el mundo contemporáneo), las experiencias de autogestión indican caminos importantes, en la lucha por trabajo digno, la democratización de la economía, la política y la sociedad. En esta región del planeta, pero también delante los desafíos globales de la humanidad en el siglo XXI, las experiencias

de creación de nuevas relaciones sociales de producción, con base en relaciones asociativas y democráticas de trabajo y de propiedad, indican cambios importantes en las condiciones de trabajo y de vida, que necesitan de investigación sociológica y de grande atención.

Abstract ID# 76274

Title: Europe One Hundred Years from Now: Towards Democratic Control of the Economy

Keywords: economic democracy and social ownership

Gerard KESTER, retired, Netherlands

Abstract:

The core values *liberte, egalite, fraternite* were proclaimed in the 19th century but did not result in durable institutions that gave flesh and blood to these principles. When by the end of the 21st century Europe was 're-invented' in a second Enlightenment which led to the United States of Europe (see twin paper for RC 07) these values were re-examined and broadly debated. Also *democratie* was re-examined and now intrinsically linked to freedom, equality and solidarity, as an ideology on its own - replacing the 'invisible hand' of neoliberalism by the visible citizen, in an economy that was democratically controlled.

For long private ownership had been the foundation of the economy. This was engrained in national constitutions of EU member states as well as in the officious Constitution of the EU. This relationship between democracy and capitalism was now revised as democracy is incompatible with the full primacy of private ownership - especially in as much as it yields owner power over other people's life. Social ownership was the new perspective: whereas private ownership remained respected in the private domain - in the public domain the production of goods and services came under democratic control.

The European Constitution was changed (in 2100) and stipulated the primacy of social ownership. It also elaborated principles of economic redistribution as well as direct and indirect forms of democratic control of the production process. Moreover, a generous welfare state ensured the realisation of equivalence and solidarity. Ownership could still yield capital income to investing private owners but the running of the enterprise and the distribution of accumulated wealth were subject to democratic procedure. The concepts capitalism, communism, liberalism and socialism were thrown in the trash. Production relations were no longer a permanent conflict between capital and labour but a partnership of capital, labour and other stakeholders.

**Session 12:
RC10 Business Meeting**