



**International Sociological Association
Research Committee Futures Research (RC07)**

Democratizing Futures

Social Quests for Equality and Participation

**Program Coordination:
Markus S. Schulz
<isarc07@gmail.com>**

**Second ISA Forum of Sociology
Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1-4 August 2012**



**DEMOCRATIZING
FUTURES**



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The International Sociological Association Research Committee 07 Futures Research (ISARC07) was founded in 1971 and is dedicated to the promotion of future-oriented social research. A newsletter with details of ISARC07's activities is published about twice a year. For more information on how to become a member, please visit our website at: <<http://www.isa-sociology.org/rc07.htm>>.

Editor of this Special Newsletter Edition: Markus S. Schulz

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Printing in Osaka organized by Scott North (Japan)

To Contact the Incoming Newsletter Editor:

Scott North, University of Osaka, Japan

Email: <north@hus.osaka-u.ac.jp>

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Disclaimer: The indication of country names following author names are provided for information purposes only. Their use should not be construed to necessarily imply an author's identification with that country nor an endorsement of its policies nor of the concept of nations or states as such.

Cover art: *Madres of the Plaza de Mayo*, Buenos Aires, photo taken August 4, 2011 with the English motto "Democratizing Futures" added. The *madres* are mothers of those who were made disappear under military rule during the late 1970s and early 1980s. The *madres'* white headscarves symbolize diapers to underscore how personal testimony contradicts official denial. The weekly protests were held at high risk during the dictatorship. They continue to this date because the specific fate of most of the disappeared still remains unresolved and because the struggle over memory is linked to the struggle over the future. While the *Línea Fundadora* focuses on the Disappeared, the group associated with Hebe de Bonafini, shown here, is also involved in broader current issues. Both groups protest every Thursday afternoon.

Editorial



Democratizing Futures: Social Quests for Equality and Participation

Democratizando futuros: en busca de la igualdad y la participación

Futurs démocratiques: vers plus d'égalité et de participation

Dear Colleagues:

The ISA's Research Committee on Futures Research (RC07) convenes its program for the upcoming Forum in Buenos Aires under the motto "Democratizing Futures." This motto is meant to connect the Forum's overall theme of "Social Justice and Democratization" with the research committee's specific focus. The motto conveys (in its English version) a dual meaning: Read as adjective, "democratizing" expresses the hope that some futures will bring more democratization; read as verb, "democratizing" refers to the task of democratizing the very process of envisioning and making futures. Democratizing futures, thus, relates to the social quest for justice and participation. "Futures" is intentionally used in its rather unusual plural form. As post-colonial scholars such as

Estimad@s coleg@s:

El Comité de Investigación en Investigación de Futuros de la AIS (RC07) convoca su programa para el próximo Foro en Buenos Aires bajo el lema "Democratizando futuros". Este lema pretende conectar el tema general del Foro acerca de "Justicia Social y Democratización" con el enfoque específico del comité. El lema convoca (en su versión en inglés) un doble significado: leído como un adjetivo, "democratizando" expresa la esperanza de que algunos futuros traerán más democratización; leído como verbo, "democratizando" se refiere a la tarea de democratizar el mismísimo proceso de pensar y hacer futuros. Democratizar futuros, entonces, se relaciona con la búsqueda social por justicia y participación. "Futuros" se usa intencionalmente en su más bien inusual forma plural. Académicos poscoloniales

Chers collègues :

Le Comité de Recherche de l'ISA consacré à la Recherche sur les Futurs (CR07) organise son programme pour le prochain Forum à Buenos Aires sous la devise Democratizing Futures [« Vers des futurs plus démocratiques »]. Cette devise entend relier le thème général du Forum – « Justice sociale et démocratisation » – avec le thème central du Comité de Recherche. Dans sa version anglaise, cette devise revêt un double sens: entendu comme adjectif, "democratizing" exprime l'espoir que certains futurs apporteront plus de démocratisation ; entendu comme verbe, "democratizing" fait référence à la tâche de démocratiser le processus même de conception et de construction du futur. Democratizing futures, par conséquent, se rapporte à la quête sociale de justice et de participation. Futures est délibérément employé sous sa forme plurielle, plutôt inhabituelle. Ainsi que

Arturo Escobar, Anibal Quijano, Walter Mignolo, or Boaventura de Sousa Santos have urged, we need a plural epistemology of diverse knowledges. Despite their appealing parsimony, unilinear models do not describe history as we know it. Transversal concepts seem to be a better fit to muddy and often contentious realities. Democratizing futures implies dialogue about alternative visions.

The future had seemed rather closed during the 1990s when the so-called Washington consensus prescribed neoliberal recipes for structural adjustments to rigid market models in countries around the world. Challenges were mounted from the remote jungles of Chiapas to cities such as Seattle, Prague, Genoa or Davos that global elites had selected for summit meetings behind closed doors. The politics of fear in the name of a global “war on terror” seemed to further extend the neoliberal reign until over-speculation in financial markets blew up and even mainstream media begun talking about a “collapse of capitalism.” Such headlines were of course premature, as a multi-trillion dollar bailout of banks was organized overnight, but they do indicate

como Arturo Escobar, Aníbal Quijano, Walter Mignolo o Boaventura de Sousa Santos han insistido en que necesitamos una epistemología plural de conocimientos diversos. A pesar de su atractiva parsimonia, los modelos unilineales no describen la historia como la conocemos. Los conceptos transversales parecen encajar mejor en las fangosas y normalmente contenciosas realidades. Democratizar los futuros implica diálogo acerca de visiones alternativas.

El futuro parecía estar bastante cerrado durante la década de 1990 cuando el llamado consenso de Washington prescribía recetas neoliberales para modelos de ajustes estructurales y mercados rígidos en países alrededor del globo. Los desafíos se establecían en las remotas junglas de Chiapas o ciudades como Seattle, Praga, Génova o Davos, elegidas por las élites globales para realizar reuniones a puertas cerradas. La política del miedo en nombre de una “guerra global contra el terror” parecía extender aún más el régimen neoliberal hasta que la sobre-especulación en los mercados financieros explotó e incluso los medios populares empezaron a hablar sobre un “colapso del capitalismo”. Estos titulares eran

des intellectuels post-coloniaux comme Arturo Escobar, Aníbal Quijano, Walter Mignolo ou Boaventura de Sousa Santos l’ont préconisé, nous avons besoin d’une épistémologie plurielle de savoirs diversifiés. Malgré l’attrait de leur simplicité, les modèles unilinéaires ne rendent pas compte de l’histoire telle que nous la connaissons. Des concepts transversaux semblent être mieux adaptés à des réalités confuses et souvent controversées. Des futurs plus démocratiques impliquent un dialogue portant sur des visions alternatives.

L’avenir avait paru relativement bouché durant les années 90, lorsque le dit « consensus de Washington » a préconisé des recettes néo-libérales pour que des adaptations structurales aux stricts modèles du marché soient appliquées dans différents pays à travers le monde. Les attaques étaient organisées depuis les jungles éloignées du Chiapas jusqu’à de grandes villes comme Seattle, Prague, Gênes ou Davos que les élites mondiales avaient choisies pour leurs réunions au sommet qui se déroulaient à huis clos. La politique de la peur mise en place au nom d’une « lutte antiterroriste » à l’échelle mondiale semblait permettre de prolonger le règne néo-libéral, jusqu’à ce que l’hyper-spéculation sur les marchés financiers vole en éclats et que

how shakable is the legitimacy of the economic regime. US power has waned in the wake of the Iraq invasion and vis-à-vis the rise of China and other emerging countries. South Americans from Argentina to Venezuela and from Brazil to Ecuador found new leverage to reject IMF or World Bank “conditionalities” and pursue new paths. The uprisings in the Arab World ousted long-ruling tyrants, opened new spaces for democratization of the region, and set examples that reverberated even in the US.

A small protest on Wall Street grew into a national movement with linkages to counterparts in Europe and elsewhere. Although the Occupy Movement was ridiculed by corporate media for not having a clear list of demands, this lack of a fixed ideology contributes greatly to its appeal. Above all, the occupation of Liberty Square in New York, just like the occupation of many other squares around the country, was meant to create space for dialogue. It had transformed the often barren ‘semi-public’ but corporate-owned Zuccotti Park into a thriving public sphere with arts, music, shared food, a library, and vibrant political debate

por supuesto prematuros, ya que de la noche a la mañana se organizó un rescate de trillones de dólares a los bancos, pero sí indican cuán inestable es la legitimidad del régimen económico. El poder de EEUU ha menguado en vista de la invasión de Irak y en contraposición al ascenso de China y otros países emergentes. Los suramericanos, desde Argentina a Venezuela y de Brasil a Ecuador, encontraron nuevos mecanismos para rechazar las “condiciones” del FMI y del Banco Mundial y así perseguir nuevos caminos. Las revueltas del mundo árabe derrocaron a tiranos de vieja data, abrieron nuevos espacios para la democratización de la región y dieron ejemplos que repercutieron incluso en Estados Unidos.

Una pequeña protesta en Wall Street creció a ser un movimiento nacional con vínculos a contrapartes en Europa y otros lugares. Aunque el movimiento Ocupar fue ridiculizado por los medios corporativos por no tener una lista clara de demandas, esta falta de ideología fija contribuye ampliamente a su atractivo. Sobre todo, la ocupación de la Plaza de la Libertad en Nueva York, tanto como la ocupación de muchas otras plazas en el país, pretendía crear espacios para el diálogo

même les médias traditionnels commencent à parler de l’« effondrement du capitalisme ». De telles annonces étaient bien sûr prématurées, puisqu’un sauvetage des banques pour une valeur de plusieurs milliards de dollars était organisé du jour au lendemain, mais elles indiquent bien à quel point la légitimité de ce régime économique est fragile. La puissance américaine est entrée en déclin suite à l’invasion de l’Irak et face à la montée de la Chine et d’autres pays émergents. Les Sud-Américains, depuis l’Argentine jusqu’au Venezuela et du Brésil à l’Équateur, ont trouvé de nouveaux moyens pour rejeter les « conditionnalités » du FMI et de la Banque mondiale et suivre des voies nouvelles. Les révoltes dans le monde arabe ont permis d’évincer des tyrans depuis longtemps au pouvoir, ouvert de nouveaux espaces pour la démocratisation de la région, et servi d’exemples qui ont eu un retentissement même aux États-Unis.

Une petite manifestation à Wall Street s’est convertie en un mouvement national relié à des mouvements équivalents en Europe et ailleurs. Bien que le mouvement Occupy ait été ridiculisé par les médias institutionnels comme n’ayant pas une liste de revendications claire, cette absence d’idéologie déterminée contribue grandement à son pouvoir

about how to create better futures not just for the wealthiest 1% but also for the other 99%. As attested by the canopy of self-made cardboard signs, many of the demands and proposals that were being debated were quite specific, ranging from a fairer economy to a cleaner environment and reforms of the tax system and campaign finance law. The movement's horizontal organization itself embodied the goal of reclaiming democracy. The Occupy movement challenged the growing social inequality and increasing corporate influence on politics. Police repression succeeded in shutting down the occupied spaces in most of the hundreds of US cities but a new generation of activists has had a formative experience in collective action and is ready to continue the struggle for more democratic futures.

Sociology can learn from these movements about the malleability of futures. The questions that are being addressed in a diverse range of sessions organized by RC07 at the Forum in Buenos Aires include: How can we create more democratic futures? How do assumptions and aspirations about the future influence daily routines and long-

go. Se transformó el usualmente infértil, "semi-público" aunque propiedad corporativa, Parque Zuccotti en una esfera pública excitante con artes, música, comida compartida, una biblioteca y un vibrante debate político acerca de cómo crear mejores futuros no sólo para el 1% más rico sino también para el otro 99%. Como fue certificado por una gran cantidad de avisos hechos a mano en cartón, muchas de las demandas y propuestas que fueron debatidas eran bien específicas, yendo desde una economía más justa hasta un ambiente más limpio y reformas del sistema de impuestos y leyes de financiamiento de campañas. La organización horizontal del movimiento encarnaba el objetivo de reclamar una democracia. El movimiento Ocupar desafió la creciente desigualdad social y la creciente influencia de las corporaciones en la política. La represión policial fue exitosa en cerrar los espacios ocupados en muchas de las cientos de ciudades estadounidenses, pero una nueva generación de activistas ha tenido una experiencia formativa en acción colectiva y está lista a continuar la lucha para futuros más democráticos.

La sociología puede aprender de estos movimientos

d'attraction. L'occupation du Liberty Square à New York, tout comme celle de nombreuses autres places dans l'ensemble du pays, visait avant tout à créer un espace de dialogue. Elle avait permis de transformer un Parc Zuccotti souvent stérile, « semi-public » bien que détenu par une entreprise privée, en un espace public florissant avec manifestations artistiques, musique, repas partagés, bibliothèque et débats politiques débordants de vitalité sur la manière de créer des futurs meilleurs non pas seulement pour les 1% les plus riches mais aussi pour les autres 99%. Comme en témoigne la myriade de pancartes en carton, les revendications et propositions qui étaient débattues étaient pour la plupart bien précises, allant d'une économie plus juste à un environnement plus propre, en passant par des réformes de la fiscalité et de la loi de financement des campagnes électorales. La structure horizontale du mouvement était elle-même l'incarnation de l'objectif consistant à réclamer plus de démocratie. Le mouvement Occupy s'est élevé contre les inégalités sociales croissantes et l'influence de plus en plus grande du monde des affaires dans la vie politique. La répression policière a réussi à fermer la plupart des espaces qui avaient été occupés dans des centaines de villes américaines, mais une nouvelle génération d'activistes s'est ini-

term collective lives? What defines the horizon of social imaginaries? How do we need to rethink democracy in the age of advanced globalization? How can pressing problems such as global climate change, environmental degradation, hunger or violence be tackled in sustainable ways? What is to be done to democratize governance, infrastructure, production, media, and technology? How can the distribution of goods, risks and opportunities be made more equitable? How are different forces positioned to shape futures? What can be learned by comparing social struggles in different countries and settings? How do emancipatory movements and everyday practices at the grassroots resist discipline, exploitation, and misrecognition? What visions for alternative futures are imaginable, desirable, and achievable? What are the roadmaps for social transformation? How can future-oriented social research relate to broader public debates? How do we determine our tasks and priorities?

Many thanks go to Alberto Bialakowsky, Alicia Palermo, Margaret Abraham, Michael Burawoy, Raquel Sosa, and the others of the lo-

acercas de la maleabilidad de los futuros. Las preguntas que están siendo desarrolladas en un rango diverso de sesiones organizadas por el RC07 en el Foro de Buenos Aires incluyen: ¿Cómo podemos crear futuros más democráticos? ¿Cómo influyen las suposiciones y aspiraciones del futuro en las rutinas diarias y las vidas colectivas a largo plazo? ¿Qué define el horizonte de los imaginarios sociales? ¿Cómo debemos repensar la democracia en la era de la globalización avanzada? ¿Cómo pueden ser enfrentados de forma sostenible problemas claves como el cambio climático global, la degradación ambiental, el hambre o la violencia? ¿Qué hay que hacer para democratizar la gobernanza, la infraestructura, la producción, los medios de comunicación y la tecnología? ¿Cómo se puede hacer más equitativa la distribución de bienes, riesgos y oportunidades? ¿Cómo se posicionan las diferentes fuerzas para moldear futuros? ¿Qué se puede aprender al comparar las luchas sociales en diferentes países y diferentes condiciones? ¿Cómo resisten los movimientos emancipatorios y las prácticas de la vida diaria a la disciplina, la explotación y al no-reconocimiento? ¿Cuáles visiones de futuros alternativos son imaginables,

tiée à l'action collective et est prête à poursuivre le combat pour des futurs plus démocratiques.

La sociologie peut apprendre de ces mouvements pour ce qui touche à la malléabilité des futurs. Voici certaines des questions qui seront abordées dans une série de séances organisées par le RC07 au Forum de Buenos Aires : Comment peut-on créer des futurs plus démocratiques ? Comment des postulats et des aspirations concernant le futur influent-ils sur les activités courantes et le vécu collectif sur le long terme ? Qu'est-ce qui délimite l'horizon des imaginaires sociaux ? Comment nous faut-il repenser la démocratie en cette ère de mondialisation avancée ? Comment s'attaquer de manière durable à des problèmes pressants tels que le changement climatique à l'échelle globale, la dégradation de l'environnement, la faim ou la violence ? Que faire pour démocratiser la gouvernance, les infrastructures, la production, les médias et la technologie ? Comment rendre la répartition des biens, des risques et des opportunités plus équitables ? Comment les différentes forces sont-elles positionnées pour influencer sur les futurs possibles ? Quels enseignements peut-on tirer de la comparaison des luttes sociales dans différents pays et différents environnements ? Comment les mouvements

cal organizing and scientific committees, to María Ana González, our committee's national liaison in Argentina, and our authors, presenters, session organizers and chairs for their hard work and intellectual enthusiasm in making the Forum in Argentina possible.

Let's look forward to many exciting debates and inspiring encounters in Buenos Aires.

deseables y alcanzables? ¿Cuáles son los mapas de ruta para la transformación social? ¿Cómo puede orientarse la investigación relacionada con el futuro hacia debates políticos más grandes?

Muchas gracias a Alberto Bialakowsky, Alicia Palermo, Margaret Abraham, Michael Burawoy, Raquel Sosa, Ana María González et nuestros autores, presentadores, comentadores y organizadores de las mesas por su arduo trabajo y entusiasmo intelectual para hacer posible el Foro en Argentina.

Esperemos los muchos y emocionantes debates y encuentros inspiradores en Buenos Aires.

d'émancipation et les pratiques quotidiennes sur le terrain résistent-ils à la discipline, à l'exploitation et au manque de reconnaissance ? Quelles conceptions de futurs alternatifs sont imaginables, souhaitables et réalisables ? Quelles sont les feuilles de route pour la transformation sociale ? Comment une recherche en sciences sociales orientée vers l'avenir peut-elle être liée à des débats publics plus larges ?

Nous remercions Alberto Bialakowsky, Alicia Palermo, Margaret Abraham, Michael Burawoy, Raquel Sosa, María Ana González et nos auteurs et organisateurs des sessions dont les efforts et l'enthousiasme intellectuel ont rendu possible ce Forum en Argentine.

De nombreux et passionnants débats et de riches rencontres ne manqueront pas d'être au rendez-vous à Buenos Aires.

Markus S. Schulz
ISA-RC07



"Don't even try, the future is ours!"
("Ni lo intenten, el futuro es nuestro").
A young child looks back at the graffiti on a house-wall while walking forward at the hand of her mother in an embattled working-class neighborhood of Buenos Aires.
(Photo taken August 2011.)

Disclaimer: This program is subject to potential change, including, but not limited to, potential change in the sequence and composition of sessions, schedule, and venues. Please make sure to double-check times and locations upon arrival.

Sessions Program

How can we create more democratic futures? How do assumptions and aspirations about the future influence daily routines and long-term collective lives? What defines the horizon of social imaginaries? How do we need to rethink democracy in the age of advanced globalization? How can pressing problems such as global climate change, environmental degradation, hunger or violence be tackled in sustainable ways? What is to be done to democratize governance, infrastructure, production, media, and technology? How can the distribution of goods, risks and opportunities be made more equitable? How are different forces positioned to shape futures? What can be learned by comparing social struggles in different countries and settings? How do emancipatory movements and everyday practices at the grassroots resist discipline, exploitation, and misrecognition? What visions for alternative futures are imaginable, desirable, and achievable? What are the roadmaps for social transformation? How can future-oriented social research relate to broader public debates? – These and other questions related to futures research are discussed in a series of sessions welcoming diverse theoretical, empirical, and practical approaches, including interdisciplinary collaboration.

Program Coordination: Markus S. SCHULZ <isarc07buenosaires@gmail.com>

Local Organizing Committee Liaison: María Ana GONZÁLEZ (Universidad Nacional de Luján) <mariaanagonzalez04@yahoo.com.ar>

Volunteer at the venue: Antonella COLMAN ALET <colmanalet@gmail.com>

Please refer to the section on Practical Information at the end for details such as due dates, registration, format, logistics, and how to get to the venues. Please contact <isarc07buenosaires@gmail.com> for further questions related to the program, <isaconf@confex.com> for follow-ups related to registration status, or <colmanalet@gmail.com> for special accommodation at the venue.

Wednesday, August 1, 2012: 9:00 AM-10:30 AM
Faculty of Economics, APT 16

O1. Citizenship and experiences of participation / Ciudadanía y experiencias de participación

Organizers/Chairs: Raquel SOSA, UNAM, Mexico, rsosa@servidor.unam.mx
and Edgardo LANDER, Caracas, Venezuela, elanderl@yahoo.com

Paper presentations:

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

Federico ANAYA-GALLARDO, Taller Universitario de Derechos Humanos, Mexico

Burocracia, clientelismo y liderazgo: Una inmersión desde abajo en los retos y callejones sin salida de la democracia venezolana del siglo XXI

Mila IVANOVIC, Université Paris 8, France

German parliamentary elections 2009, participation outcomes, and proposals for the future
Andranik TANGIAN, WSI, Hans-Boeckler-Foundation and Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany

Transnational solidarities between democratization and governance's crisis: Which future for European anti-crisis mobilization and Maghreb mobilization?

Gilles VERPRAET, SOPHIAPOL, CNRS, Nanterre, France

Associated papers:

Democratic utopias: Food and welfare during the Argentine transition to democracy, 1983-1990

Jennifer ADAIR, NYU, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Memoria, Verdad y Justicia. Las *Madres de Plaza de Mayo* desde una mirada biográfica

Patricia FUNES, IIGG UBA /CONICET

A private-public stick'em up!: NGOs, neo-liberalism and racial stratification in South Africa

Thokozani XABA, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Wednesday, August 1, 2012: 10:45 AM-12:15 PM

Faculty of Economics, APT 16

02. Social justice, equality and participation

Organizer/Chair: Celi SCALON, UFRJ, Brazil, celiscalon@gmail.com

Paper presentations:

Has the future remained in the past? Experiences of disrespect and the utopia of autonomous life projects

Emil Albert SOBOTTKA, PUC-Porto Alegre, Brazil, **Maria Eduarda OTA**, PUC-Porto Alegre, Brazil, and **Joao Carlos BASSANI**, PUC-Porto Alegre, Brazil

Poverty, Inequality, Social Exclusion, and the Impact of Education in Brazil
Makeliny NOGUEIRA, Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo, Brazil

Winners and losers: From empirical data to model
David KONSTANTINOVSKIY, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia

Socioeconomic position and political participation in terms of voting among elderly 77+ in Sweden
Ingemar KAREHOLT, Aging Research Center, Karolinska Institutet and Stockholm University, Sweden

A dialogue between Judith Butler's and Axel Honneth's theory of recognition
Ingrid CYFER, Federal University of Sao Paulo at Guarulhos, Brazil

Associated papers:

Popular Participation, Public and Political Gestation
Beatriz ALASIA DE HEREDIA, UFRJ, Brazil

Who feels better: Social justice, inequality and transformative change in Russia and China
Elena DANILOVA, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia

The perception of social justice and social inequality: Discussing the case of Lithuania in a comparative perspective
Egle BUTKEVICIENE, Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania and **Egle VAIDELYTE**, Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania

Wednesday, August 1, 2012: 12:30 PM-2:00 PM
Faculty of Economics, APT 16

O3. Alternatives to neoliberal globalization:

Comparing counter-hegemonic projects - Part I

(Joint session of RCO2 Economy and Society and RCO7 Futures Research)

Organizers/Chairs: William CARROLL, U Victoria, Canada, wcarroll@uvic.ca and Markus S. SCHULZ, UIUC, USA, isarc07@gmail.com

Paper presentations:

In search of a great transformation: Weaving together a new historical subject
Peter EVANS, University of California at Berkeley, USA

Solidarity economy and counter-hegemony in the world-system: Insights from Brazil and Portugal
Joana S. MARQUES, University of São Paulo (USP), Brazil

Contesting neoliberal hegemony: The case of Bolivia
Mike GEDDES, University of Warwick, UK

The Bolivarian alliance for the Americas as an alternative to neoliberalism: Then and now
Anna Karoline SINDLER, California State University at Fresno, USA

Postneoliberalism: An emerging radical consensus in Latin America
Henry VELTMEYER, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Canada

Associated paper:

The paradoxes of Venezuela's project of agrarian reform
Laura J. ENRIQUEZ, University of California at Berkeley, USA

Wednesday, August 1, 2012: 2:30 PM-4:00 PM
Faculty of Economics, NB 464

O4. Globalization, futures of management, and resistance movements **– Part I** **(Joint session of RCO7 Futures Research and RCO9 Social Transformations and Sociology of Development)**

Organizers: Markus S. SCHULZ, UIUC, USA, isarc07@gmail.com and Ulrike SCHUERKENS, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, France, uschuerkens@gmail.com

Paper presentations:

“Coca-Cola quit India”: Resisting CSR as a global management strategy
Krista BYWATER, Muhlenberg College, USA

Resistance against new working practices in the service sector in Turkey
Gülşen ESIN, Mersin University, Turkey

Sustainable development report: From management tool to civil society corporate management democratic issue: The case of Red Puentes, a Mexican CSO
Pierre-Olivier SIRE, Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico

The limits of multi-stakeholder governance: The crisis of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
Sandra MOOG (U Essex, UK), **Steffen BOEHM (U Essex, UK)**, and **Andre SPICER (City University, London, UK)**

Os desafios na construção de sistemas alimentares territorializados (SALT's) e o desenvolvimento territorial sustentável: Estudos de casos do litoral centro-sul de santa catarina e região oeste do paran , Brasil (distributed paper)
Eduardo Firak CORDEIRO, UFSC, Brazil and **Thiago Roberto Zibetti GONÇALVES**, UFSC, Brazil

Associated Paper:

La salada: Subaltern consumers and alternative markets
Carlos FORMENT, New School for Social Research, USA, **Jacob HANIN**, New School for Social Research, USA, and **Emmanuel GUERISOLI**, New School for Social Research, USA

Thursday, August 2, 2012: 9:00 AM-10:30 AM
Faculty of Economics, APT 16

05. Democratizing futures and digital inclusion: Participatory opportunities and pitfalls

Organizer: Laura ROBINSON, Santa Clara University, USA, laura@laurarobinson.org
Chair: Laura ROBINSON, Santa Clara University, USA, laura@laurarobinson.org

Paper presentations:

Forking digital inclusion: The development of LibreOffice and the Document Foundation
Sara SCHOONMAKER, University of Redlands, USA

Políticas p blicas para la inclusi n socio-digital y apropiaci n social de las TIC: El caso de San Luis, Argentina
Patricio FELDMAN, Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Argentina and **Celina FISCHNALLER**, Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Argentina

Social well-being and gender equality's contribution to the growth of the internet globally
Ronald ANDERSON, University of Minnesota, USA

Occupy Wall Street's sources of creativity
Daniel Aldana COHEN, New York University, USA

Hacking digital universalism: OLPC and information networks in the Andes
Anita CHAN, University of Illinois, USA

Associated papers:

Gender politics, blogging and the 2010 Brazilian elections
Carolina MATOS, London School of Economics, UK

Network society and democratic reforms in Middle East
Ali A. MOQADDAS, Shiraz University, Iran

Thursday, August 2, 2012: 10:45 AM-12:15 PM
Faculty of Economics, APT 16

06. Imagining futures: Social movements, publics, and contentious politics - Part I **(Joint session of RCO7 Futures Research and RC48 Social Movements, Collective Actions and Social Change)**

Organizers: Markus S. SCHULZ, UIUC, USA, isarc07@gmail.com, Ligia TAVERA FENOLLOSA, FLACSO, Mexico, taverafenollosa@yahoo.com, and Benjamin TEJERINA MONTAÑA, U País Vasco, Spain, cjptemob@lg.ehu.es
Chair: Benjamín TEJERINA MONTAÑA, U País Vasco, Spain, cjptemob@lg.ehu.es

Paper presentations:

Fear abatement and oppositional mobilization: Comparative perspectives on democratic movements in repressive states
Hank JOHNSTON, San Diego State University, USA

Mobilization for Climate Justice: When South Fights North
Ligia TAVERA FENOLLOSA, FLACSO, Mexico

Democratizing futures: Radical imaginaries, police repression, and public engagements of the Occupy Wall Street movement
Markus S. SCHULZ, UIUC, USA

Imagining another world: The role of language and political imagination in shaping a transnational movement of movements

Gabriele DE ANGELIS, Universidade Nova, Lisboa, Portugal

Associated Papers:

Law, society and social vulnerability: A comparative analysis of civil society role in access to justice in Lisbon, Luanda, Maputo and Sao Paulo

Boaventura de Sousa SANTOS, Paula MENESES, Conceição GOMES, Élica LAURIS and Tiago RIBEIRO, University of Coimbra, Portugal

Women's solidarity in post-revolution Tunisia

Amel GRAMI, University of Tunis, Manouba, Tunisia

Regulating occupied spaces: How cities control occupy camps

Christian SCHOLL, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Thursday, August 2, 2012: 12:30 PM-2:00 PM

Faculty of Economics, APT 16

07. Alternatives to neoliberal globalization:

Comparing counter-hegemonic projects - Part II

(Joint session of RCO2 Economy and Society and RCO7 Futures Research)

Organizers: William CARROLL, U Victoria, Canada, wcarroll@uvic.ca and Markus S. SCHULZ, UIUC, USA, isarc07@gmail.com

Chairs: Christopher Chase-Dunn, UC Riverside, USA, chriscd@ucr.edu, and Sylvia Walby, U Lancaster, UK, S.Walby@Lancaster.ac.uk;

Paper presentations:

Global society making: Transnational occupation with sociocracy and sociodiplomacy

Jelica STEFANOVIC-STAMBUK, University of Belgrade, Serbia

Democracy surveillance through international multilateral structures

Alexander KUTEYNIKOV, St. Petersburg State University, Russia

Spatialization and development: A non-hegemonic view
Rogério GIUGLIANO, Universidade de Brasília, Brazil

The creation and developments of an alternative market: The example of Fair Trade between Latin America and Europe
Valerio VERREA, University of Leipzig, Germany

The contested terrains of public sociology
Jay ARENA, CIS, USA

Thursday, August 2, 2012: 2:30 PM-4:00 PM
Faculty of Economics, TEMP

Roundtable Session 1

Coordinator: Scott North, University of Osaka, Japan

Thursday, August 2, 2012: 2:30 PM-4:00 PM
Faculty of Economics, TEMP

08. Roundtable 1A: Politics of the Future

Organizer: Emilia ARAUJO, U Minho, Portugal, emiliararaujo@gmail.com
Chair: Carmen LECCARDI, University of Milan-Biococca, Italy, carmen.leccardi@unimib.it

Paper presentations:

Politics, time and democracy
Emilia ARAUJO, U Minho, Braga, Portugal

Confronting the uncertain: On crisis, time sociology and the narration of dangerous times
Marcos GONZÁLEZ-HERNANDO, London School of Economics, UK

Políticas sociales para el futuro: Una reflexión diacrónica sobre el sujeto desde el enfoque de las capacidades
Martina YOPO, Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Chile

Russian politics modernization: A sociocultural approach
Yuriy VASSERMAN, Perm State Technical University, Russia

Thursday, August 2, 2012: 2:30 PM-4:00 PM

Faculty of Economics, TEMP

09. Roundtable 1B: Memory's Futures: Human Rights and Transitional Justice (English/Spanish) / El futuro de la Memoria: Derechos Humanos y Políticas de Transición: Verdad, Justicia y Reparación (ingles/español) - Part II

Organizer: Gabriela FRIED AMILIVIA, California State University Los Angeles, USA, gfrieda@calstatela.edu

Paper presentations:

Después de la caducidad: Tareas pendientes en Uruguay
Carlos DEMASI, UDELAR, Uruguay

Memoria y poder: Las luchas políticas por el sentido del pasado de violencia y dictadura en la Argentina
Emilio CRENZEL, CONICET/UBA, Argentina

La ESMA como sitio de memoria: Del testimonio al centro de interpretación
Claudia FELD, IDES/CONICET, Argentina

Entre pasado y futuro: Las memorias de lo/as oficiales del ejército argentino
Valentina SALVI, UBA/UNTREF/CONICET/ CABA, Argentina

Documentary film as memory and evidence: The use of visual media in trials for crimes against humanity in Argentina
Tomas CROWDER-TARABORRELLI, Soka University of America, USA

Associated Papers:

Memoria y justicia de transición en el Uruguay democrático
Marisa RUIZ, Universidad de la Republica, Montevideo, Uruguay, and **Alejandra UMPIERREZ**, Universidad de la Republica, Montevideo, Uruguay

Buenas víctimas y neo-víctimas: Narrativas oficiales, moralización y memorialización del futuro y del pasado
Gabriel GATTI, Universidad del País Vasco, Spain

Thursday, August 2, 2012: 2:30 PM-4:00 PM

Faculty of Economics, TEMP

10. Roundtable 1C: Imagining futures: Social movements, publics, and contentious politics - Part IV

Organizers: Markus S. SCHULZ, UIOUC, USA, isarc07@gmail.com, Ligia TAVERA FENOLLOSA, FLACSO, Mexico, taverafenollosa@yahoo.com, and Benjamin TEJERINA MONTAÑA, U País Vasco, Spain, cjptemob@lg.ehu.es
Chair: Valerio VERREA, University of Leipzig, Germany

Paper presentations:

Movimientos alterglobalización: Un análisis crítico de las propuestas de la asociación para la fijación de impuestos en las transacciones financieras para ayudar a los ciudadanos (ATTAC)

Cecilia MINAVERRY, Universidad del País Vasco, Argentina

Avances de investigación: El imaginario social del movimiento arcoíris en Chile

Leonardo CANCINO PEREZ, Universidad Diego Portales, Chile

Re-imagining economic relations and the role of the social welfare state: Perspectives from an Argentine shantytown

Megan PEPPEL, University of California at Berkeley, USA

La c mpora en la  ltima campa a presidencial para entender las relaciones entre movimientos sociales y kirchnerismo

Katherine MCKIERNAN, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, PA

Globalization and vision quest of what is viable future

Manjeet CHATURVEDI, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India

Associated Papers:

Huerto de la m sica: Arte, estado y mercado. ideas en tensi n en una experiencia de acci n colectiva contracultural rosarina

Maria Julia LOGI DICE, CONICET-FLACSO-UNR, Argentina and **Maril  Di Filippo DIFILIPPO**, CONICET-UBA-UNR, Argentina

Identidad, discurso y acci n colectiva. reflexiones sobre la organizaci n pol tica de los mapuche

Gisela HADAD, UBA, Argentina

An lisis de la incidencia de los movimientos sociales en las pol ticas p blicas

Daniel RODR GUEZ, Universidad de Concepci n, Chile

Thursday, August 2, 2012: 2:30 PM-4:00 PM
Faculty of Economics, TEMP

11. Roundtable 1D: Technology/Media/Futures

Organizers: Laura ROBINSON, Santa Clara University, USA, laura@laurarobinson.org and Angharad VALDIVIA, University of Illinois, USA, valdivia@illinois.edu
Chairs: Laura ROBINSON, Santa Clara University, USA, laura@laurarobinson.org and Angharad VALDIVIA, University of Illinois, USA, valdivia@illinois.edu

Paper presentations:

Toward a new media policy in the age of convergence
Mun Cho KIM, Korea University at Seoul, South Korea

How current infrastructures shape future democracy: Notes on orphans and belonging in politics of information (technology)
Giuseppina PELLEGRINO, University of Calabria, Arcavacata di Rende , Italy

Digital inclusions in internet cafes and their problems: Comparative study on the internet access for overseas Filipina domestic workers in Hong Kong, Singapore and Taipei
Tomohisa HIRATA, Kyoto University, Japan

Exploring participatory online music fandom through reggaetón
Michelle RIVERA, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA

Associated Papers:

La implantación de las tic en los presupuestos participativos locales
Celia DIAZ, Colegio de Sociólogos y Politólogos de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

The “electronic government” in Russia: Institute of a civil society or the new form of bureaucratization?
Sergey KUZIN, Novosibirsk State Technical University, Russia

Thursday, August 2, 2012: 2:30 PM-4:00 PM
Faculty of Economics, TEMP

12. Roundtable 1E: Alternatives to Neoliberal Globalization: Comparing counterhegemonic projects - Part III

Session Organizers: William CARROLL, U Victoria, Canada, wcarroll@uvic.ca and Markus S. SCHULZ, UIUC, USA, isarc07@gmail.com

Chair: Henry Veltmayer, Saint Mary's University, Canada

Paper presentations:

Transnational hegemony, knowledge base and contestation

Adebayo NINALOWO, University of Lagos, Nigeria

Argentina: A successful case of post-neoliberalism?

Maisa BASCUAS (UBA, Argentina), **Ruth FELDER** (UBA, Argentina), **Ana LOGIUDICE** (UBA, Argentina), and **Irene PROVENZANO** (UBA, Argentina)

Citizen security as a new human right? Securitization and the new moral economy of rights in Latin America

Michael HUMPHREY, University of Sydney, Australia

The Governmentality of Governance and Governability in Indigenous Communities in Chile

Jeanne W. SIMON, Universidad de Concepción, Chile and **Claudio GONZÁLEZ PARRA**, Universidad de Concepción, Chile

On Global and Latin American Feminism Defeated Amnesty Laws: standing between impunity and accountability, Uruguay opens up the wounds of the past

Estela VALVERDE, Macquarie University, Australia

Associated Papers:

The politics of dispossession: Notes on India's land wars

Michael LEVIEN, University of California at Berkeley, USA

The race to build an Islamic Wall Street: State-society relations, market-building technocracies, and the rise of Islamic finance

Ryan CALDER, University of California at Berkeley, USA

Democracia vs neoliberalismo

Natalia Celeste ALBAREZ GOMEZ, Universidad Nacional de Cordoba, La Rioja, Argentina

Una cartografía de los movimientos sociales alternativos al capital en América Latina

Rebeca PERALTA MARIÑELARENA, (UNAM, Mexico)

Thursday, August 2, 2012: 4:15 PM-5:45 PM
Faculty of Economics, APT 16

13. Futures, values, and sociological theory - Part I

Organizers: Elisa REIS, UFRJ, Brazil, epreis@alternex.com.br and Markus S. SCHULZ, UIUC, USA, isarc07@gmail.com

Chair: Elisa REIS, UFRJ, Brazil, epreis@alternex.com.br

Paper presentations:

On 'habitus', 'forms of sociation' and the future
Natàlia CANTÓ-MILÀ, UOC, Barcelona, Spain

Roadmaps for social transformation: Arab spring
Jacqueline GIBBONS, York University, Toronto, Canada

Is mass society a threat to representative democracy? Revisiting David Riesman's theory of the other-directed character
Pekka SULKUNEN, Collegium for Advanced Studies, University of Helsinki, Finland

Race, re-spatialization and the struggle over the iconography of the global city
Cameron MCCARTHY, University of Illinois, USA

Associated Paper:

Protections as structures of selection in social systems: The role of anticipated futures in the case of a scientific innovation
Robert J. SCHMIDT, Technical University Berlin, Germany

Friday, August 3, 2012: 9:00 AM-10:30 AM
Faculty of Economics, NB 464

14. Globalization, futures of management, and resistance movements – Part II

(Joint session of RCO7 Futures Research and RCO9 Social Transformations and Sociology of Development)

Organizers: Markus S. SCHULZ, UIUC, USA, isarc07@gmail.com and Ulrike SCHUERKENS, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, France, uschuerkens@gmail.com

Paper presentations:

Consent in and resistance to management practices in different world regions

Ulrike M.M. SCHUERKENS, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, France

About the management of refugee populations in São Paulo: A case study from the archdiocesan caritas

Vanessa PARREIRA PERIN, Federal University of Sao Carlos, Brazil

L'édition indépendante de critique sociale: Un exemple de résistance à la rationalisation économique dans le secteur culturel (Resisting economic rationalization in cultural sectors: the case of radical presses in France)

Sophie NOEL, CESSP-CSE EHESS, France

Precariedad y resistencias en grandes empresas multinacionales: Un estudio de caso en supermercados e hipermercados de Argentina

Julieta LONGO, CONICET, Argentina

Associated Papers:

Democratizing the future of northeast India: Prospective imaginaries

Vibha ARORA, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India

Espacio urbano y identidad en tiempos de intereses inmobiliarios

Camila SANTANA, UFPE, Recife, Brazil

Friday, August 3, 2012: 10:45 AM-12:15 PM

Faculty of Economics, APT 16

15. Futures, values, and sociological theory - Part II

Organizers: Elisa REIS, UFRJ, Brazil, epreis@alternex.com.br and Markus S. SCHULZ, UIUC, USA, isarc07@gmail.com

Chair: Michael HUMPHREY, University of Sydney, Australia

Paper presentations:

Communicating power: Technological innovation and social change in the past, present and futures

James DATOR, John SWEENEY and Aubrey YEE, University of Hawaii at Manoa

Disrupted modernities: The dissipation of the present as a utopian future of the industrial past

Timothy W. LUKE, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University

Disney in Latin America: Visualizing the new generation of global children's television
Angharad VALDIVIA, University of Illinois, USA

Institutionalizing democracy, strengthening state: Bangladesh experience
Habibul H. KHONDKER, Zayed University, UAE, United Arab Emirates

Associated paper:

To whom belongs the future? Prospective thinking and climate change (distributed paper)
Jose Luis CASANOVA and **Maria CARVALHO**, Centro Investigação e Estudos de Sociologia,
Lisbon, Portugal

Friday, August 3, 2012: 12:30 PM-2:00 PM
Faculty of Economics, APT 16

16. Imagining futures: Social movements, publics, and contentious politics - Part II (Joint session of RCO7 Futures Research and RC48 Social Movements, Collective Actions and Social Change)

Organizers: Markus S. SCHULZ, UIUC, USA, isarc07@gmail.com, Ligia TAVERA FENOLLOSA, FLACSO, Mexico, taverafenollosa@yahoo.com, and Benjamin TEJERINA MONTAÑA, U País Vasco, Spain, cjptemob@lg.ehu.es
Chair: Anita CHAN, University of Illinois, USA

Paper presentations:

Social movements and digital media
Christina SCHACHTNER, University of Klagenfurt, Austria

Online environmental mobilization in Brazil: The Belo Monte future at crossroads
Marie Louise CONILH DE BEYSSAC (UFRJ, Brazil) and **Maria Inácia D'ÁVILA NETO** (UFRJ, Brazil)

Internet technologies in contentious repertoires: An ethnographic case-study of *Avaaz*
Marcelo CASTAÑEDA, CPDA/UFRRJ, Brazil

Back to the future: Murals and conflict transformation in Northern Ireland
Gregory MANEY, Hofstra University, USA and **Lee SMITHEY**, Swarthmore College, USA

Associated Papers:

The Arab uprisings and the changing role of the public sphere

Ahmad SA'DI, Ben Gurion University, Israel

Digital democracy

Angel Gustavo LOPEZ MONTIEL, Tecnologico de Monterrey, Ciudad de México, Mexico

Friday, August 3, 2012: 2:30 PM-4:00 PM

Faculty of Economics, APT 16

17. RCO7 Business Meeting

Contact: isarc07buenosaires@gmail.com

Saturday, August 4, 2012: 9:00 AM-10:30 AM

Faculty of Economics, APT 16

18. Imagining futures: Social movements, publics, and contentious politics - Part III

(Joint session of RCO7 Futures Research and RC48 Social Movements, Collective Actions and Social Change)

Organizers: Markus S. SCHULZ, UIUC, USA, isarc07@gmail.com, Ligia TAVERA FENOLLOSA, FLACSO, Mexico, taverafenollosa@yahoo.com, and Benjamin TEJERINA MONTAÑA, U País Vasco, Spain, cjptemob@lg.ehu.es

Chair: Ligia TAVERA FENOLLOSA, FLACSO, Mexico, taverafenollosa@yahoo.com

Paper presentations:

New actors on stage: Analysis of the emergent forms of collective action in the European context

Dora FONSECA, University of Coimbra, Portugal

Prefiguring the future or repeating the past? Collectivist democracy and the struggle against oligarchy in the German left

Darcy LEACH, Bradley University, USA

Building schools and futures with utopian social movements in Buenos Aires

Meghan KRAUSCH, University of Minnesota, USA

Constructing political spaces: Experiences of the Uttarakhand Women's Federation, a rural women's movement in India

Divya SHARMA, Cornell University, USA

Politics of the marginalized in the United States and South Africa

Marcel PARET, University of California-Berkeley, USA

Saturday, August 4, 2012: 10:45 AM-12:15 PM

Faculty of Economics, TEMP

Roundtable Session 2

Coordinator: Celi Scalon, UFRJ, Brazil

Saturday, August 4, 2012: 10:45 AM-12:15 PM

Faculty of Economics, TEMP

19. Roundtable 2A: Participación política juvenil y democratización del espacio social (Political participation of youth and the democratization of social space / Spanish)

Organizer: Analia OTERO, FLACSO, Argentina

Chair: Leticia FERNÁNDEZ BERDAGUER, Universidad Nacional de La Plata
Argentina, mlferber@isis.unlp.edu.ar

Paper presentations:

Jóvenes y movimientos sociales: Formas de participación político social

Analia OTERO, programa de juventud, facultad latinoamericana de ciencias sociales,
capital federal, Argentina

Jóvenes haciendo el estado: Reflexiones etnográficas sobre otros modos de "participación"
juvenil

Paula ISACOVICH, CONICET/UBA/CABA, Argentina

Trabajo, prácticas sindicales, participación de los jóvenes

Juan MONTES CATÓ, CEIL/CONICET, Argentina and **Patricia VENTRICI**, CEIL - PIETTE del Conicet, Buenos Aires, Argentina

From the trenches: Pluralism, structuration and identity construction in uruguayan highschool students

Adriana MARRERO, Sociología, Universidad de la República, Montevideo, Uruguay

Associated Papers:

Políticas públicas de juventud y los desafíos de una construcción participativa

ELISA CASTRO, Secretaria Nacional de Juventude, Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro/Presidência da República, Brasilia, Brazil

Dinámicas culturales de anclaje territorial: Cartografiando las formas actuales de politización de los jóvenes de sectores populares de Córdoba

Andrea BONVILLANI, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Argentina

Saturday, August 4, 2012: 10:45 AM-12:15 PM

Faculty of Economics, TEMP

20. Roundtable 2B: Memory's Futures: Human Rights and Transitional Justice (English/Spanish) / El futuro de la Memoria: Derechos Humanos y Políticas de Transición: Verdad, Justicia y Reparación (ingles/español) - Part III

Organizer: Gabriela FRIED AMILIVIA, California State University Los Angeles, USA, gfrieda@calstatela.edu

Chair: Valentina SALVI, UBA/UNTREF/CONICET/ CABA, Argentina

Paper presentations:

Derechos humanos y violencia política en la Argentina

Virginia VECCHIOLI, Universidad Nacional de San Martín and Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento, Argentina

A truth commission in Brazil? Challenges and perspectives to integrate human rights and democracy

Raphael NEVES, USP, Brazil and New School for Social Research, USA

Public justice policy

Naiara GROSSI and **Roberto Brocanelli CORONA**, Universidade Estadual Paulista 'Julio de Mesquita Filho', Brazil

Supremas cortes y justicia transicional: Estudio comparado entre Argentina, Brasil y Uruguay

Renan HONÓRIO QUINALHA, USP, Brazil

Derechos humanos y relaciones internacionales entre Italia y Argentina durante la dictadura militar (1976-1983)

Claudio TOGNONATO, Università degli Studi Roma Tre, Italy

Associated Papers:

Memoria, reparación y verdad: Una mirada a la reparación transformadora dentro del proceso de justicia transicional en Colombia

Carlos Andrés MARTINEZ BELEÑO, Universidad Autónoma del Caribe, Barranquilla, Colombia

Recuerdos y olvidos de la violencia política en el cono Sur: Archivos orales para la comprensión del pasado que no pasa

Carolina AGUILERA, Corporación Parque por la Paz Villa Grimaldi, Chile

Saturday, August 4, 2012: 10:45 AM-12:15 PM

Faculty of Economics, TEMP

21. Roundtable 2C: Imagining Futures: Social Movements, Publics, and Contentious Politics - Part V

Organizers: Markus S. SCHULZ, UIUC, USA, isarc07@gmail.com, Ligia TAVERA FENOLLOSA, FLACSO, Mexico, taverafenollosa@yahoo.com, and Benjamin TEJERINA MONTAÑA, U País Vasco, Spain, cjptemob@lg.ehu.es

Chair: Adebayo NINALOWO, University of Lagos, Nigeria

Paper presentations:

Institution building to prefigure sacred societies and states: The Muslim brotherhood in Egypt, Shas in Israel, Comunione e Liberazione in Italy, and the Salvation Army in the USA
Nancy DAVIS, DePauw University, USA, and **Robert ROBINSON**, Indiana University, USA

Mothers' social rights and neoliberalism in Poland

Renata Ewa HRYCIUK, University of Warsaw, Poland

Coping with the risks of a future drought: The case of the Edwards aquifer authority in Texas

Karen Manges DOUGLAS, Sam Houston State University, USA and **Gideon SJOBERG**, University of Texas at Austin, USA

Movement breeds movement: Interlinks of issues, organizations and ideologies

Rajesh MISRA, University of Lucknow, India

Sacred land and the politics of voice

Radhika BORDE, Wageningen University, Netherlands

Associated Papers:

Disagreement and hope: The tenets of social mobilization today

Ana Cecilia DINERSTEIN, University of Bath, UK

The southern movement in Yemen and the quest for a fair state

Susanne DAHLGREN, Helsinki Collegium for Advanced Studies, Academy of Finland, University of Helsinki, Finland

Achieving democracy and economic justice 'from below': A pragmatist vision of radical transformation through persuasion in compulsion

Judith GREEN, Fordham University, USA

Ecology and politics: Public resistance against dam projects in the eastern Anatolia

Gözde ORHAN, Boğaziçi University, Istanbul, Turkey

Saturday, August 4, 2012: 10:45 AM-12:15 PM

Faculty of Economics, TEMP

22. Roundtable 2D: Technology/Media/Futures

Organizers: Marcelo Castañeda, UFRJ, Brazil, Laura ROBINSON, Santa Clara University, USA, laura@laurarobinson.org and Angharad VALDIVIA, University of Illinois, USA, valdivia@illinois.edu

Chair: Marcelo Castañeda, UFRJ, Brazil, celocastaneda@gmail.com

Paper presentations:

Technological initiatives in the Brazilian public sphere: Fostering mechanisms of social and digital inclusion

Christiana SOARES DE FREITAS, University of Brasilia, Brazil

Democratizing the Brazilian public sphere: New dynamics in the relationship between state and black social movements

Angela RANDOLPHO PAIVA, PUC-Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Cybercult@: Emergent local knowledge communities in Latin America

Jorge GONZÁLEZ, UNAM, Mexico and **Cicila PERUZZO**, Universidade Metodista de São Paulo, Brazil

Sociedades de control y subjetividades contemporáneas

Camilo Enrique RIOS ROZO, Grupo de Investigación 'Gobierno, Subjetividades y Prácticas de Sí', Bogotá, Colombia

Associated Papers:

Technology as a social viral infection: Three scenarios for the future

Antonio GELIS FILHO, Fundação Getúlio Vargas, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Cine digital: Esperanza del pasado, desafío para el futuro

Roque GONZÁLEZ, Fundación del Nuevo Cine Latinoamericano, Argentina

Superheroes explained: The future of humanity in a cape and costume

Timothy MCGETTIGAN, Colorado State University, USA

Saturday, August 4, 2012: 10:45 AM-12:15 PM

Faculty of Economics, TEMP

23. Roundtable 2E: New Approaches / Open Themes

Chair: Emilia ARAUJO, U Minho, Portugal, emiliararaujo@gmail.com

Paper presentations:

Imagining the future of Greenland

Sanne VAMMEN LARSEN, Aalborg University, Denmark and **Anne MERRILD HANSEN**, Aalborg University, Denmark

Hope, vision and social mobilization

Natalie HABER, Loyola University of Chicago, USA

Knowledge and best practice in a changing policy environment

Richard TOMLINSON, University of Melbourne, Australia

Stairways to peace in an Israeli academic college: Contact, communication, compassion

Shulamit S. GUBKIN, Kinneret Academic College at the Jordan Valley, Israel

Is promoting disability rights conducive to a stronger democracy in Brazil?

Lyusyena KIRAKOSYAN, ASPECT, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, USA

Associated Papers:

Are non-communicable diseases (NCDs) considered a sociocultural crisis in Latin America?

Nathan BERTELSEN, NYU, USA

Negri-Spinoza and the power of the multitude

Mauro DI LULLO, University of Aberdeen, UK

Saturday, August 4, 2012: 12:30 PM-2:00 PM

Faculty of Economics, APT 16

24. Futures of education: Alternative experiences and new politics

between inequality and democratization /

***Futuros de la educación: Experiencias alternativas y nuevas políticas
entre desigualdad y democratización***

Organizers: Raquel SOSA, UNAM, Mexico, rsosa@servidor.unam.mx, Hiroyuki TOYOTA, Kansai Gaidai U, Japan, htoyota@kansaigaidai.ac.jp, and Sonsoles SAN ROMÁN, UA Madrid, Spain, s.sanroman@uam.es

Chairs: Hiroyuki TOYOTA, Kansai Gaidai U, Japan, htoyota@kansaigaidai.ac.jp, and Gustavo Fischman, ASU, USA, fischman@asu.edu

Paper presentations:

How can we create more democratic futures?

Isis SÁNCHEZ ESTELLÉS, University of Essex/Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Madrid, Spain and **Rebeca PÉREZ LEON**, University of Essex, United Kingdom

Capturando tendencias: La herramienta bibliométrica para la detección de desigualdades en el espacio de educación superior

Rodrigo MARTÍNEZ NOVO, Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, Spain and **Julia OSCA LLUCH**, CSIC, Valencia, Spain

Género, educación y emigración en el sureste mexicano

Rocío LOPEZ VELASCO, Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero, Mexico

Training for self-management and solidarity: Challenges and future prospects

Adriane FERRARINI, UNISINOS, Porto Alegre, Brazil

“Opportunity of a lifetime”: Paraprofessionals in New York City schools, 1967-1978

Nicholas JURAVICH, Columbia University, USA

“The out of sight classroom”: Teaching and learning sociology through field trips

Sultan KHAN, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa

Exclusion as a principle for emancipation: Experiences in Latin American education

Raquel SOSA, UNAM, Mexico

Associated Papers:

Democratizing access to higher education in the US and Latin America / Democratizar el acceso a la educación superior en los EE.UU. y América Latina

Belinda DE LA ROSA and **Jorge CHAPA**, University of Illinois, USA

O impacto do programa bolsa família no desempenho escolar

Murilo FAHEL, Fundação João Pinheiro, **Jorge Fabel**, Belo Horizonte, Brazil, **Adão**

RODRIGUES, Fundação João Pinheiro, **Antonio Ferreira Rodrigues**, Belo Horizonte, Brazil

Saturday, August 4, 2012: 2:30 PM-4:00 PM

Faculty of Economics, APT 120

25. ICTs for Science and Technology Development in Latin America and the Economic South: Present and Future

(Joint session of RCO7 Futures Research and RC23 Sociology of Science and Technology)

Organizers: Jaime JIMENEZ, UNAM, Mexico, jjimen@servidor.unam.mx, and Radhamany SOORYAMOORTHY, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Chair: Jaime JIMENEZ, UNAM, Mexico, jjimen@servidor.unam.mx

Paper presentations:

Gestionando una nueva economía desde el internet

Iliana Refugio MOLINA MATEO, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana Xochimilco, Mexico

The freedom of not paying for intellectual propriety rights: A comparative perspective between Brazil's and Ecuador's strategies for fostering local intelligency through free software

Fancisco Antunes CAMINATI, Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil

Network of scientific knowledge as a tool for sustainable development in disadvantaged regions through renewable energy sources (Distributed Paper)

Jesús Alberto VALERO-MATAS, Universidad de Valladolid, Spain

Las TIC y las redes sociales virtuales como proceso social y comunitario

Yesid Mauricio GIL ARBOLEDA, Universidad de Antioquia, Colombia

The indications of provenance and designations of origin (Distributed Paper)

Paulo Brasil DILL SOARES, Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro, Niterói, Brazil

Associated Papers:

Information technology as source of gender equity in India

Namrata GUPTA, IIT Kanpur, India

“North-South knowledge transfer” and epistemological imperialism

Yohannes GETAHUN, Mekelle University, Ethiopia

De los mecanismos que explican lo político en las redes sociales de internet

Luis Cesar TORRES NABEL, Universidad Pedagógica Nacional, Mexico

Scientific research in the natural sciences in South Africa

Radhamany SOORYAMOORTHY, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Diffusion of technologies in social systems: A case of rural-urban telephony in India

Naresh KUMAR, National Institute of Science Technology and Development Studies, India and **Shailaja REGO**, NMIMS University, India

Transnacionalización agropecuaria, tecnología y conocimiento

María Inés CARABAJAL, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Saturday, August 4, 2012: 2:30 PM-4:00 PM

Faculty of Economics, APT 16

26. Memory's futures: Human rights and transitional justice - Part I / El futuro de la Memoria: Derechos Humanos y Políticas de Transición: Verdad, Justicia y Reparación - Parte I

Organizer: Gabriela FRIED AMILIVIA (California State University Los Angeles, USA)
gfrieda@calstatela.edu

Chair: Lynn RAPAPORT (Pomona College, USA) lrapaport@pomona.edu

Discussant: Lynn RAPAPORT (Pomona College, USA) lrapaport@pomona.edu

Paper presentations:

The compass of memory: Uruguayan belated transitional justice and the social struggle between the right of victims to 'truth and justice' vs policies of oblivion (1985-2011)
Gabriela FRIED AMILIVIA, California State University Los Angeles, USA

Lost and found: How memory finds its place in the human mind after a disaster
Sachiko TAKITA-ISHII, Yokohama City University, Japan

The confines of memory: Denial narratives in postwar Peru
Jo-Marie BURT, George Mason University, USA

Memory complex: Rhetorics of remembrance then and now
Kristi WILSON, Soka University of America, USA

Distributed Paper:

Japanese war memory and the quest for future peace
David JANES, New School for Social Research, USA

Associated Papers:

ESMA's Visitor Book as Memory Wall
Susana KAISER, University of San Francisco

Memoria política: Reconocimiento y reparación
Elizabeth LIRA, Universidad Alberto Hurtado, Santiago, Chile

Restaging the future in contemporary Argentina
Cecilia SOSA, University of London, UK

Saturday, August 4, 2012: 4:15 PM-5:45 PM
Faculty of Economics, APT 16

27. Futures of water: Scenarios and struggles / Futuros del agua: Escenarios y luchas

Organizer/Chair: José Esteban CASTRO, Newcastle University, UK, j.e.castro@ncl.ac.uk

Paper presentations:

Cambios en la legislación, derechos de aguas y organizaciones de usuarios
Jacinta PALERM, El Colegio de Posgraduados de Chapingo, Texcoco, Mexico

Movimientos sociales urbanos y minería transnacional: En búsqueda de la justicia del agua en Arequipa, Peru
Denisse ROCA SERVAT, Arizona State University, USA

Perspectivas de la producción de conocimiento en recursos hídricos y la relación entre los organismos científico-tecnológicos y sociedad civil
Damiano TAGLIAVINI, Instituto Nacional del Agua, Argentina and **Sergio HANELA**, Instituto Nacional del Agua, Argentina

Água e desenvolvimento em pernambuco (Brasil): Uma equação socialmente desigual
Denis Antônio de Mendonça BERNARDES, UF Pernambuco, Brazil, **Alexandre RAMOS**, Secretaria de Recursos Hídricos de Pernambuco, Brazil, **Cicera GOMES**, UF Pernambuco, Brazil, **Eliane BESERRA**, UF Pernambuco, Brazil, **Fabricia GOMES DE LUCENA**, UF Pernambuco, Brazil, and **Hermelinda ROCHA**, ITEP Pernambuco, Brazil

Associated Papers:

La decadencia del agua de la nación una visión de futuro
Luis ABOITES, El Colegio de Mexico, Mexico

Ciclo urbano del agua
Blanca JIMÉNEZ, UNAM, Mexico

Transformaciones en la conflictividad social del agua en México y su futuro
Karina KLOSTER, UNAM, Mexico

Vulnerabilidad económica y resistencia semiótica. los “agricultores del río” en el chaco y la lucha por su territorio e identidad
Nidia PIÑEYRO, Universidad Nacional del Nordeste, Resistencia, Argentina

El IIRSA como proyecto neocolonial: Reificación del agua y resistencias
Ximena CABRAL, CIECS- Conicet, Argentina and **Gustavo SPEDALE**, CTA-Cordoba/Coordinadora Cordoba en Defensa del Agua y la Vida, Argentina

El rol del CIADI y los tratados de protección de inversiones como mecanismo de asimetría normativa y por una falsa seguridad jurídica: Derechos humanos e inversiones
Javier I. ECHAIDE, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Beyond legal compliance: The right to safe drinking water debate in Puerto Rico's community water systems
Alejandro TORRES ABREU, Universidad de Puerto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico

Comunidad Aymara y participación ciudadana: DD.HH y convenio 169, la vulnerabilidad de la ley inconclusa
Verónica GRÜNEWALD, Universidad de Concepción, Chile



"More than 30,000 reasons: Popular justice" ("*Mas que 30,000 razones: Justicia popular*"): Graffiti seen on a house-wall in Buenos Aires's central *Avenida de Mayo*, August 2011.

Abstracts

The abstracts appear here in the language in which they were submitted by the authors. The official languages of the International Sociological Association are English, French, and Spanish, with English being the *de facto* most often used. In order to facilitate discussion across linguistic lines, presenters are encouraged to provide their audience with handouts or visual aids in languages other than the one in which the paper is presented or written.



Sunny afternoon in August the year before the ISA Forum in Buenos Aires: The neoclassic presidential palace called *Casa Rosada* (Pink House) at the Eastern end of the *Plaza de Mayo* (May Square, named after the May Revolution of 1810, which started the War of Independence from Spain) with an equestrian monument to the independence fighter General Manuel Belgrano.

Luis ABOITES***La decadencia del agua de la nación: una visión de futuro***

Abstract: En el trabajo que presentamos se trata de caracterizar el siglo XX desde los diferentes usos del Agua, considerando por un lado la revolución económica que permite mayores aprovechamientos y por otro el trabajo gubernamental en el ramo: la apropiación, la regulación, la administración y la construcción. En éste trabajo se destacará la aparición de la propiedad nacional del agua en relación con la revolución hídrica de fines del siglo XIX, la reforma agraria concebida como redistribución del acceso al agua, la construcción y administración de los distritos de riego, el interés por el agua potable y la construcción de las hidroeléctricas gubernamentales. Sin embargo, el elemento decisivo será el peso que los grandes propietarios y empresarios como los actores fundamentales del siglo XX preguntándonos cómo fue que apropiaron de las aguas de la nación. Se agrega un colofón o epílogo sobre la situación contemporánea del agua en México, formulado a luz del recorrido anterior.

Jennifer ADAIR***Democratic Utopias: Food and Welfare During the Argentine Transition to Democracy, 1983-1990***

Abstract: This paper examines the restoration of democratic governance in Argentina following decades of military rule. It focuses on how food and welfare programs during the government of Raúl Alfonsín (1983-1989) transformed popular notions of democracy. Concentrating on grassroots networks in the declining industrial suburbs of Buenos Aires, the paper reveals how Latin America's political opening of the 1980s and its concurrent economic crisis produced reformulations of the role of the state, the concept of human rights, and political identities themselves. While most scholarship on Latin American transitions has focused on political parties and elections, and while most analyses of the rise of neoliberalism highlight the function of global economic institutions, we still know very little about how these interlocking processes were shaped and contested at the level of quotidian experience. The paper demonstrates how municipal politicians, internal food producers, and welfare recipients, among others defined Argentine political culture throughout the 1980s, giving meaning to the reemergence of a democratic public sphere after years of military rule. In order to grasp the significance of the democratic transition in daily life, the paper contends, conversations about poverty and the welfare state open a window onto the historical social meanings of democracy itself.

Carolina AGUILERA***Recuerdos y olvidos de la violencia política en el cono Sur. Archivos orales para la comprensión del pasado que no pasa***

Abstract: El estudio de la historia reciente de los pasados dictatoriales en América Latina descansa fuertemente en las memorias de quienes fueron víctimas de la violencia y, crecientemente, de los sujetos revolucionarios y también de victimarios. Las fuentes orales, junto a la investigación de archivos, van permitiendo la representación de un pasado que no pasa. En este desarrollo, universidades y organizaciones de derechos humanos han producido nuevas fuentes para el estudio, como son los Archivos Orales. Ello ha tenido un desarrollo importante en países como Argentina y Brasil. ¿Qué aportes al estudio de la historia reciente hacen estos archivos, cómo aportan a la comprensión de la violencia dictatorial, las resistencias y las luchas por la democracia? ¿Qué se narra?, ¿qué se omite?, ¿cuáles son los ejes que articulan estos discursos? En Chile, el desarrollo de este tipo de fuentes orales es aún muy incipiente, y solo se cuenta con un archivo oral abierto a la consulta pública, el Archivo Oral de Villa Grimaldi; una colección de entrevistas audiovisuales de más de 100 testimonios de víctimas del ex centro secreto de detención, tortura y desaparición. Este artículo presenta un estudio del Archivo Oral de Villa Grimaldi, en una perspectiva comparada de los archivos orales similares existentes en otros países del cono sur. Se propone responder estas preguntas, y así aportar a la disciplina de la historia reciente, mediante la incorporación crítica de nuevas fuentes para el estudio de las dictaduras, el terrorismo de Estado, y otros fenómenos de violencia social y política.

Beatriz ALASIA DE HEREDIA***Partição popular, gestão pública e política***

Abstract: A pesquisa tem como objetivo descrever e analisar formas de participação popular na gestão pública de municípios brasileiros em termos de seu significado social e de seus efeitos sobre a organização

social local. Nesse sentido, afasta-se de uma grande parte da literatura existente sobre o tema cujo propósito é avaliar estas experiências em termos, por exemplo, de sua contribuição para o aperfeiçoamento da democracia. Pautado por essa preocupação, experiências de administração municipal que se auto-define como “participativas” são examinadas e confrontadas com gestões municipais que embora não utilizem o emblema da participação, na prática, envolvem diretamente a população ou algum de seus segmentos na implementação de políticas públicas. Assim, são incorporadas à análise tanto situações em que a participação se impõe devido à iniciativa de algum partido político quanto aquelas que se originam de iniciativas de sindicatos, associações ou outros grupos. - Sob o rótulo participação popular (e suas variantes como “participação cidadã”, “participação da sociedade civil”, etc.) encontram-se realidades sociológicas cujos formatos, composição social, funcionamento e dinâmica são bastante distintas. É suficiente lembrar a esse respeito o quão se distinguem entre si os conselhos gestores (municipais, estaduais e federais), os fóruns de consulta e as experiências de orçamento participativo. Ademais, ao se deslocar o ponto de vista da análise pelos diferentes segmentos sociais e políticos envolvidos com essas experiências (mesmo que seja uma relação de exclusão como ocorre com aquelas pessoas e grupos que estão afastadas destas experiências) e pelas entidades nelas envolvidas percebe-se que estas experiências não são compreendidas do mesmo modo e a elas são atribuídos sentidos diversos.. Desse modo, examinar as concepções de participação presentes nestas experiências constitui um passo importante na apreensão do significado social das experiências analisadas.

Natalia Celeste ALBAREZ-GOMEZ
Democracia y Neoliberalismo

Abstract: Existe democracia en América latina? Es la pregunta guía de este trabajo. Para ello, tomamos la definición aristotélica de democracia como "el gobierno de los más, de las grandes mayorías, en beneficio de los pobres, que en todas las sociedades conocidas, no por casualidad sino por razones estructurales, siempre son la mayoría". A partir de esta definición y desde una mirada crítica, se plantean una serie de argumentos para decir que desde el "advenimiento de la democracia" en América Latina, a partir de los ochenta inescindiblemente unida al capitalismo y en consecuencia a las recetas del consenso de Washington, no parece correcto llamar democracias a regímenes de gobierno que no gobiernan en beneficio de las mayorías, y que no han mitigado las desigualdades sociales existentes, inmersos como están en un régimen económico al que la desigualdad le es natural y beneficiosa. En este contexto, se sostiene que la búsqueda de alternativas a la conformación profundamente excluyente y desigual del mundo moderno exige un esfuerzo de deconstrucción del carácter universal y natural de la sociedad capitalista-liberal. En esta línea de pensamiento, se puede ver con agrado que algunos países latinoamericanos como Bolivia, Venezuela y Ecuador, avanzan en redistribuir de manera más justa los recursos que son de todos; y generarles a los que han sido por años postergados, mejores condiciones de vida. Puesto que se entiende que el neoliberalismo no es solo una teoría económica sino un discurso hegemónico sustentado en la idea de riqueza, progreso, buena vida y DESARROLLO, la conformación de un discurso contrahegemónico, que bregue por la igualdad, respetando las diferencias, debe partir de la deconstrucción del significado de estos supuestos, naturalizados en el imaginario social como indican autores como Escobar una deconstrucción de la economía capitalista neoliberal.

Federico ANAYA-GALLARDO
The Institutionalization of Civic Participation of NGOs in Mexico: The Paradoxes of Inclusion of New Elites in the Political System

Abstract: The emergence of complex solidarity networks in Mexico after the Chiapas' Zapatista Rebellion of 1994 has received much attention; including assessments of the new civic movement (Reygadas, Abriendo Veredas, CONVERGENCIA, 1998) and appraisals of its military significance (Ronfeldt et al, The Zapatista Social Netwar in Mexico, RAND, 1999). Between 1995 and 2000, a multicoloured NGO coalition pressed federal and State congresses to pass legislation to regulate civil society institutions' access to public funds and tax privileges. Both Left and Right wing parties have supported these initiatives. Some State Governments (as Chiapas) have created non-estate public funding programs for NGO's between 2000 and 2011. The paper presents an assessment of three recent institutionalization experiences (the Federal District's and the national laws; and the non-law Chiapas case) constructed upon data gathered from direct experience in the

public agencies in charge of implementing the estatutes. It also analyzes the relations between NGO's and popular movements and associations using information collected on the field since 1994. Finally it provides a critique of how emergent elites used NGO networking as a means to get included into the post-Transition-to-Democracy establishment; and how the powers-that-be have managed to "tame" popular insurgency and simultaneously renovate public discourses.

Ronald ANDERSON

Social Well-Being and Gender Equality's Contribution to the Growth of the Internet Globally

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

Emilia ARAUJO

Politics, Time and Democracy

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

Jay ARENA

The Contested Terrains of Public Sociology

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

Vibha ARORA

Democratizing the future of northeast India: Prospective imaginaries

Abstract: Comprising eight federal states, India's northeast region is located on the eastern periphery of the country connected to rest of India by a 22km chicken-neck area in Siliguri. This region shares international

borders with Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, China (Tibet), and Nepal, and to Southeast Asia. This region of India has a prolonged history of underdevelopment, insurgency movements, inter-ethnic strife and political instability. Peace, development and prosperity are interconnected here. The strategic concern of the government of India has been to encourage human development and design effective governance to counter insurgency movements. This is evident in its decision to form an exclusive Ministry of Development of the North Eastern Region (MoDONER). In the last decade many of these north-eastern states have compiled and released their human development reports. I will be selecting a few and comparing them with the macro-policy perspective of the government of India for the region. This is readily available in the 2008 released massive 600 page document entitled North Eastern Region Vision 2020. The policy document outlines the numerous measures being planned and implemented to develop the region, counter separatist tendencies of disgruntled ethnic groups and politically stabilize, mainstream the region by closely integrating development goals with participatory democratic measures, as are in place for other parts of India. What are the aspirations of the people living here? To what extent has this document provided an effective road-map of the future of development for Northeast India? To what extent does it reflect the aspirations of the people and foregrounds the necessary framework for participatory development and social democracy in this region? This paper combines fieldwork in the region with an extensive review of relevant literature. It proposes to critically analyse the social future designed and its uneven implementation.

Maisa BASCUAS, Ruth FELDER, Ana LOGIUDICE, and Irene PROVENZANO

Argentina: A Successful Case of Post-Neoliberalism?

Abstract: There have been debates about the end of neoliberalism and the beginning of a neo-developmental stage in Latin America, portrayed as a successful alternative to the current picture of crisis and stagnation in core countries. These debates have mostly revolved around the progressive Latin American governments emerged after the crisis of neoliberalism in the region, their links to social movements and the scope and limitations of the processes of transformation led by these governments. But the attention given to governments, social movements and progressive political projects has tended to leave aside the study of the current patterns of capitalist accumulation in the region and the role of Latin American states against the backdrop of the global crisis of neoliberalism. Taking this lack of attention into account, we will review the transformations occurred in Argentina after the economic, political and social crisis of 2001 to reflect about the scope, limitations and contradictions of the 'neo-developmental' or 'post-neoliberal' path of recovery initiated in 2003 and to the role of the state in it. We will raise questions about the similarities and differences between the post-war ISI and the current development strategy of growth in an economy that has largely remained open and integrated within neoliberal globalization. Our analysis would be based on the assumption that development-and the role of the state in it-is not a mere technical issue and cannot be reduced to economic theories, institutional practices and/or personal links between state officials and economic elites. Rather, development involves conflictive processes of capitalist reproduction and crisis, of changing relations between capital and labour whose specific features are shaped by the peripheral location of the country, and by the balances of forces underlying a particular development strategy.

Denis Antônio de Mendonça BERNARDES, Alexandre RAMOS, Cicera GOMES, Eliane BESERRA, Fabricia GOMES DE LUCENA, and Hermelinda ROCHA

Água e desenvolvimento em Pernambuco (Brasil): Uma equação socialmente desigual

Abstract: O Estado de Pernambuco atualmente está passando por um grande processo de mudança constituindo-se como a sede de um verdadeiro canteiro de obras e o município do Cabo de Santo Agostinho situado na Região Metropolitana do Recife (RMR) vivencia a ampliação do complexo industrial e portuário de SUAPE e a implantação do Estaleiro Atlântico Sul e da Refinaria Abreu e Lima. E é neste contexto que aqui pretendemos analisar, considerando a gestão dos recursos hídricos e o Plano Estadual das águas como ocorre a distribuição de água nos âmbitos da produção industrial (em amplo crescimento) e da distribuição doméstica, bem como os possíveis conflitos decorrentes desta demanda industrial crescente.

Nathan BERTELSEN

Are Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) Considered a Sociocultural Crisis in Latin America?

Abstract: Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) account for two out of every three deaths worldwide. Four-fifths of these deaths occur in low and middle-income countries, linking NCDs to socioeconomic development. NCDs include smoking, obesity, heart disease and cancer prevention. In September 2011, the United Nations held a High-Level Summit in New York to address this global epidemic, only the second health-related summit of its kind after HIV/AIDS. The solution to reducing deaths from NCDs lies in strengthening primary health care systems, which is a direct social measure of wealth and poverty. The UN has called upon national governments to begin to address these health care access deficiencies, and the public's education on NCDs and healthy behaviors is widely variable. This session explores the question, are NCDs socioculturally accepted as a crisis in Latin America?

Andrea BONVILLANI

Dinámicas culturales de anclaje territorial: Cartografiando las formas actuales de politización de los jóvenes de sectores populares de Córdoba

Abstract: En este trabajo, que presenta reflexiones preliminares de una investigación en marcha, se intenta una comprensión inicial de distintas expresiones culturales y artísticas, protagonizadas por colectivos juveniles populares de Córdoba (capital), interrogándolas desde la interfase política-juventud-cultura. Concretamente se interroga el sentido político de aquellas prácticas que realizan los jóvenes y que se definen en primera instancia como de carácter cultural y estético-artístico, para preguntarnos: ¿cómo se vinculan con el poder?, ¿de qué modo se posicionan frente al Estado? ¿Cuál es su proyección política en orden a incidir en el espacio público y en la construcción de la democracia? El diseño metodológico es de tipo cualitativo y combina distintas técnicas de producción de conocimiento, tales como observaciones de las dinámicas colectivas que los jóvenes realizan en sus territorios barriales, entrevistas grupales y análisis de las producciones artísticas juveniles (fotos, letras de canciones, etc). Se ha trabajado con grupos de hip-hop y rock, así como otros que participan de un taller de fotografía. - Proyecto de investigación (Categoría B) "Dinámicas colectivas de anclaje territorial: Cartografiando las formas actuales de politización de los jóvenes de sectores populares de Córdoba", subsidio Secretaría de Ciencia y Tecnología – Universidad Nacional de Córdoba.

Radhika BORDE

Sacred Land and the Politics of Voice

Abstract: This article investigates the environmental struggles of the Dongaria Kondh tribals in Eastern India as an example of resistance to Baudrillard's conception of the code by which modern industrial society speaks to and understands itself. Baudrillard explicates the code to be images or simulacra in the nature of floating signifiers into which meaning may be invested by capitalism's drive to reproduce itself. Refusing to allow their land to be acquired by a mining corporation called Vedanta Resources, the tribals counterposed their understanding of land as sacred, to the symbolic meaning ascribed to it by capitalistic logic - a valuable Resource which needed to be exploited for the projected global demands for Aluminium. Interestingly, this refusal to 'speak in code', was encoded by the several western activists who were associated with the struggle. This encoding took the shape of a mediatised identification of the tribe with the Na'vi, the heroes of a Hollywood sci-fi blockbuster who too resist a mining corporation - with sacred discourse as well as all-out violence. The 'encoding' of their resistance was 'heard' by the government, with in fact more receptivity than was required for keeping the mining company away from their home in the Niyamgiri hills (several legal actions have been taken against Vedanta Resources by the Indian Government) - but does this speech act of allowing themselves to be represented as the real life Na'vi, constitute a victory over their subaltern status? Are the Dongaria Kondhs using simulacra to fight a mode of hyper-real (re)production that they do not wish to participate in? This article will explore these paradoxes and will attempt to contribute to the theorizing on social movements.

Jo-Marie BURT

The Confines of Memory: Denial Narratives in Postwar Peru

Abstract: On April 7, 2009, the Peruvian Supreme Court found former president Alberto Fujimori (1990-2000) guilty of grave human rights violations. Arguing that these constitute crimes against humanity, the

judges applied the maximum sentence of 25 years. Fujimori has also been convicted in other cases of grave acts of corruption and abuse of authority. Despite these convictions, Fujimori remains stubbornly popular in Peru. Moreover, his daughter Keiko, who openly vindicated her father's government, was nearly elected president in the hotly contested presidential elections of 2011. This paradox can be at least partly explained, I argue, by exploring the nature of memory in post-war Peru. Despite efforts to unearth the truth about what happened during his government and to assign criminal responsibility for the crimes committed therein, the narrative which posits Fujimori as the savior of the fatherland, and which denies the existence of human rights violations committed during his regime—or justifies them as 'necessary' to the defeat of terrorism—not only endures but has been reconfigured by resurgent military and right-wing in the service of present political and economic projects. This paper explores the limits, or confines, of memory through an analysis of the multiple transitional justice mechanisms that have been employed in Peru—a truth commission, criminal trials, reparations programs, memorials—to understand why denial narratives of the past have proved so enduring. It explores the role of the media and informal political networks in this process. It also analyzes popular understandings of human rights and security, a key nexus in the memory battles underway in many parts of the world today. Drawing on the Peruvian case, the paper reconsiders the way memory is used not in the service of progressive social change but to buttress authoritarian and exclusionary political projects.

Egle BUTKEVICIENE and Egle VAIDELYTE

The Perception of Social Justice and Social Inequality: Discussing the Case of Lithuania in a Comparative Perspective

Abstract: This paper discusses increasingly heterogeneous nature of the perception what is social justice in contemporary societies, focusing on the analysis of public attitudes towards the role of the state and the citizens in creating social justice in Lithuania. Existing literature does not present one answer what institutions should have the central role creating social justice as liberal and Marxist theories have different answers. The paper presents results of representative public opinion survey, conducted in Lithuania in the period of December 2010 – January 2011 under the research project "Monitoring of social problems: implementation of International Social Survey Programme (ISSP)". Currently 48 countries are members of the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP). ISSP implemented the module Social Inequality in 2009 and in Lithuania the survey was conducted in 2010. Sample included 1023 respondents. The empirical study is focussed on the analysis of the most important factors for getting ahead in life, whether government should spend more or less on benefits for poor, is it the responsibility of the government to reduce the differences in income between people with high incomes and those with low incomes and other related questions. As empirical data show, the majority of the respondents perceive the role of the state in assurance of social justice as very important. The public opinion emphasizes individual achievements in order to reach the top of society rather than family background and support. The paper also discusses Lithuanian empirical data in comparison to the data from other 33 countries.

Krista BYWATER

'Coca-Cola Quit India': Resisting as a Global Management Strategy

Abstract: The Coca-Cola Corporation promotes itself as a responsible company while protesters from India and Colombia to the United States and Europe criticize its business practices. Coke, like many other transnational corporations (TNCs), has adopted corporate social responsibility (CSR) policies to protect its revenue and the reputation of its global goods and brand. Using a social movement against the Coca-Cola Corporation in India as a case study, this paper examines the ideological tenets and social impacts of corporate social responsibility (CSR). Villagers in Plachimada and several Indian towns charged Coke with depleting, polluting, and privatizing the community ground water as well as destroying people's livelihoods. In response to the Indian movements and world-wide supporters, Coke instituted a water stewardship initiative as part of its CSR program. Unlike the majority of scholarship within critical CSR studies, this analysis illustrates the inability of CSR to limit the harmful effects of TNCs in underdeveloped countries. In fact, rather than being used to curtail the harmful effects of economic globalization and transnational corporations, CSR is typically employed to limit governmental regulation, further neoliberal economic globalization, and justify increased foreign investment in the Global South. CSR helps companies, like Coke, appear environmentally responsible and to quell oppositional social movements without making meaningful

changes to their business practices. As a result, CSR furthers the neoliberal agenda, which promotes economic globalization and foreign investment as the best means to achieve sustainable development. The paper concludes by positing that voluntary corporate self-regulation cannot achieve the same results as independent government oversight. This research is based on ethnographic evidence from eight months of field work in India and 105 in-depth interviews.

Ximena CABRAL and Gustavo SPEDALE

El IIRSA como proyecto neocolonial. reificación del agua y resistencias

Abstract: Desde el año 2000, doce países son parte del Plan Iniciativas para la Integración Regional Suramericana (IIRSA) donde a partir de trazados geoestratégicos se ordenan "territorios insulares continentales", como suelos de extracción de comodities o reservas de biodiversidad, destinados a alimentar los mercados en crisis de Estados Unidos, Asia o Europa.

Ryan CALDER

The Race to Build an Islamic Wall Street: State-Society Relations, Market-Building Technocracies, and the Rise of Islamic Finance

Abstract: Modern Islamic banking was born in the 1960s in Egypt, and the first commercial Islamic bank opened in 1975 in Dubai. Since then, Islamic finance has expanded into a \$1 trillion global industry. However, the industry's growth has been uneven across the Islamic world, surging in some countries and receding in others. Kuala Lumpur and Manama have emerged as the centers of the new Islamic financial universe, much like New York and London in conventional finance. But why these cities - and not, say, Cairo, Riyadh, or Karachi? (Or New York?) This article emphasizes the role of the state, arguing that Islamic financial hubs emerged in those countries where state élites found it politically expedient to promote Islamic finance and where state technocrats were empowered to build new markets. Because it has emerged de novo in just a few decades, the Islamic-finance industry offers a unique setting in which to explore the question of why financial activity concentrates in some areas and not others. Contrary to accounts that have emphasized deregulation and liberalization, the case of Islamic finance suggests that even in the neoliberal era, the rise of financial centers owes more to deliberate state involvement than to state retrenchment. It also links economic sociology's findings about the construction of market institutions to the literature on global cities.

Francisco Antunes CAMINATI

The Freedom of Not Paying for Intellectual Property Rights: A Comparative Perspective between Brazil's and Ecuador's Strategies for Fostering Local Intelligency through Free Software

Abstract: In the early 1980's, the Free Software Movement created a copyright license that uses the language and the copyright system to subvert its principles and pragmatics. Instead of creating a temporary monopoly to allow a creator to profit from her creation, the GNU/GPL ensures that the software licensed below its terms and conditions will be publicly available and free to be used and studied in a way the software's code can evolve through a shared social process. The ethical and philosophical principles of the GNU/GPL can be found in a famous Free Software Foundation's document known as the free software's 4 freedoms. In the late 1990s, the term free was considered ambiguous and harmful to the new business models that took advantage of the comercial and industrial potential of shared development recently discovered. The root of this consideration is that the term carries the idea of gratuity. The more radical activists of the movement then proceeded to defend the idea that the benefits and advantages of free software did not consist in a matter of price but of freedom. In this article, I seek to show that the second freedom of free software, the one that allows programs to be used without having to pay, is an essential factor for the understanding of the evolution of free software in South America. Through a comparative persctive between Brazil's experience and the recent experience of Ecuador I intend to show how gratuity and freedom get together, and I will also evaluate the extent in which this encounter fosters technological sovereignty in these countries.

Leonardo CANCINO PEREZ

Avances de investigación: El imaginario social del movimiento arcoíris en Chile

Abstract: La preocupación científica por los fenómenos colectivos, tiene larga data, configurándose desde los años ochenta dos grandes perspectivas de análisis. Las teorías de la estrategia y las teorías de la identidad (Cohen, 1985). Las primeras abordan cuestiones relativas a los recursos, conformación organizacional u oportunidades políticas; mientras que las segundas, ponen énfasis sobre aspectos culturales, tanto a nivel estructural como grupal, lo que nos permite observar, no sólo los momentos de visibilidad de los movimientos sociales (por ejemplo: protestas o declaraciones de prensa) sino también sus momentos de latencia, la red sumergida en la cual se van creando los lazos culturales que conforman la identidad grupal y colectiva. (Melucci, 2001) Ahora bien, dichos procesos culturales poseen, siguiendo la noción de imaginario social de Cornelius Castoriadis (2008, 2007, 1997) dos dimensiones fundamentales. El ámbito de las prácticas instituidas, es decir sancionadas explícita o implícitamente por la sociedad; y el universo de significaciones que entretienen y se encarnan en aquellas prácticas. En la presente ponencia abordaremos el imaginario social del movimiento arcoíris en Chile, en la dimensión referida a las prácticas instituidas. Ellas han sido indagadas a través de una observación participante efectuada desde febrero del año 2009 hasta la actualidad, en diversos ámbitos, entre los que cabe mencionar, los "encuentros arcoíris" de Coñaripe (2009) y Chanleo (2010) y visitas periódicas a la ecoaldea "Refugio del guerrero arcoíris". De los análisis efectuados se han obtenido una serie de instituciones o prácticas sedimentadas, que relacionadas entre sí, intentan resolver cuestiones relativas a la economía, toma de decisiones, espiritualidad y vida comunitaria, entre otras. Provisoriamente sostenemos que en el movimiento arcoíris se da un sincretismo de identidades colectivas (ecologistas, indigenistas y pacifistas) que generan un campo de subjetividades alternativo a la colonización del mundo de la vida por la razón instrumental. (Habermas, 1992)

Natàlia CANTÓ-MILÀ

Habitus, Forms of Sociation and the Future

Abstract: This paper concentrates on the concepts of 'forms of sociation' (a term coined by Georg Simmel and which, for him, constituted the very object of sociology) as well as on Pierre Bourdieu's concept of 'habitus' as key sociological concepts which contain relevant insights about the ways in which the future can be incorporated into sociological theory and our researches in a fruitful way. The approach to the future which derives from the use of these concepts (and their related theoretical perspectives) avoids the temptation of prediction, but, at the same time, does not avoid the central importance of the future in our social relationships, but, to the contrary, helps us conceptualise and understand this central importance, offering patterns and tools to better approach, and research it. Examples stemming from my own research will help illustrate the arguments presented in the paper.

María Inés CARABAJAL

Transnacionalización agropecuaria, tecnología y conocimiento

Abstract: Desde hace algunas décadas en la Argentina se han producido diversas transformaciones que han reconfigurado el ámbito rural en sus múltiples dimensiones: tecnológica, productiva, cognoscitiva e identitaria. En efecto, a partir de la transnacionalización de la actividad agropecuaria, la expansión del sistema de agronegocios y la implementación de tecnología y el conocimiento se han rearticulado los factores productivos tradicionales dando lugar a nuevas lógicas de apropiación de la naturaleza. En este trabajo se pretende abordar cuales son las características principales de este sistema socio productivo y qué implicancias tiene la adopción de tecnología y conocimiento en la conformación de los nuevos perfiles identitarios de los actores claves de este sector.

Jose Luis CASANOVA and Maria CARVALHO

To Whom Belongs the Future? Prospective Thinking and Climate Change

Abstract: With this work we want to know to whom belongs the future in the contemporary society. We defend that the future belongs in a significant part to those who think prospectively and share an orientation to sustainability. In concrete, we analyze this relation with the future concentrating on the relations with 'climate change', and we evaluate these relations both from the individual and from the institutional levels. In short, we try to identify whose individuals and institutions relate positively to the future, by thinking prospectively and showing an orientation to sustainability, when confronted with the climate change issue. For this purpose, we refer basically to the theories of Pierre Bourdieu and Anthony

Giddens who defend that dispositions, orientations and relations to the future are related to social positions and social trajectories of individuals, and that prospective thinking and the orientation to sustainability can be taken as aspects of growing reflexivity in late modern societies. The analysis is focused on actual Portuguese society and, more accurately, on the region of its capital (Lisbon). To analyze the individual approach to the future an extensive methodology is developed, by means of a survey on a representative sample of the population in the region of Lisbon. The observation of the institutional approach to the future follows an intensive methodology based on interviews to people with responsibility in a representative panel of institutions and on the analysis of fundamental documents of these organizations. The institutions to observe include government and non-government organizations and we interview directors, scientists and experts from these institutions. This research is the basis of a doctoral thesis. Given the deficit of real interest about the future in modern societies, our goal is also to place these topics on the sociological agenda, mainly in Portugal.

Marcelo CASTAÑEDA

Internet technologies in contentious repertoires: An ethnographic case-study of Avaaz

Abstract: The article turns to the relationship between the communication power of the internet (CASTELLS, 2009) and the contentious repertoires (TILLY, 1995) in the field of transnational activism (TAROW, 2000). By following clues and signs of a global online community of mobilization, called Avaaz, the paper emphasizes the forms of belonging to this organization as well as the campaigns reported in frames at Avaaz' portuguese-language website (www.avaaz.org/po) as means of understanding new forms of protest, political participation and even an enlargement of the idea of public sphere that seems to be taking place in contemporary societies. The multi-sited ethnographic fieldwork and the evidentiary paradigm lead to plots in which the bricolages are produced in an exercise of observant participation in frames on the website of this organization that was formed in 2007. In this sense, since the new interaction practices seem to increase the velocity of publicizing the campaigns and sparking off public protests, by way of mobilization networks that are more symmetrical and less hierarchical than those configured up to the early 1990s, we can argue: do these connections extend possibilities of political participation, as well as extend the public sphere itself, signaling innovations in the contentious repertoires?

Elisa CASTRO

Políticas públicas de juventud y los desafíos de una construcción participativa

Abstract: El objetivo de este trabajo es contribuir a la profundización del proceso de construcción de políticas públicas de/con y para la juventud y, así, investigar que actores están presentes en el campo de las políticas públicas para la juventud de hoy. Para ello, elijo como locus de investigación el caso brasileño. Como provocación, el desafío es dialogar con la pregunta: ¿Quiénes hacen el campo de las políticas públicas de juventud: demandas, banderas y cuestiones?. Para una primera aproximación ofrezco algunas cuestiones de orientación que pueden contribuir a un debate más amplio sobre el proceso de construcción de políticas públicas de juventud: ¿tenemos un campo de políticas públicas de juventud? ¿Quién hace ese campo? ¿Quién está afuera y quien está adentro de ese campo? ¿Cómo se da el dialogo con el Estado? ¿Cómo simplificar el dialogo y crear mecanismos de control social de los jóvenes en los procesos de elaboración y ejecución de políticas públicas?.

Anita CHAN

Hacking Digital Universalism: OLPC & Information Networks in the Andes

Abstract: Channeling the promise global interconnection, and framed as the mark of contemporary optimization, "the digital" has come to represent the path towards the future for diverse nations, economies, and populations alike. Pursued in a broad range of national initiatives to prepare populations for an innovation-driven information society, digitality now operates as an object – to echo Gayatri Spivak's and Anna Tsing's reflections on "the universal" – that we cannot help but want. In the midst of accelerating pursuits of the digital across distinct global spaces, however, little has been made of the "universalist" underpinnings that allows a vision for digital connection generated by a cosmopolitan techno-elite, to speak for and represent the "global" rest. This paper will attend to experiments in innovation spaces from the

periphery, including regional deployments of the One Laptop Per Child Project in Peru, that distinctly engage materialities of nature, technology, and information. By fostering collaborations between Latin American free software activists across a range of rural and urban site, and between transnational media producers and indigenous communities, such networks press a cosmopolitical urging to “think with the unknown,” and open up possibilities for uncovering distinct collective futures through an interfacing with multiple local pasts.

Manjeet CHATURVEDI

Globalization and Vision Quest of What Is Viable Future

Abstract: Crisis after crisis has dismantled globalization as the promise to secure the future of society. Is this verdict conclusive? In absence of any other worldwide process, is it still the best option? Pre-recession major charges against globalization included (1) rich becoming richer, poor poorer; poverty and unemployment, (2) the centre and periphery of ‘modern world system’ model was not much changing, (3) violence against people, property and environment was increasing. Unifying the world by economic integration was not without criticism. When crisis occurred, skeptics became doomsayers. With leading ideas including those of Jagdish Bhagwati and Joseph Stiglitz, this paper discusses globalization with promises, pitfalls, touches ‘defense’ when crisis was round the corner, and reviews rescue operation – bail outs, other things. Krugman sees return of ‘economic maladies’ of the Great Depression during recession which in the wake of Euro zone crisis and Euro zone division pose threats to democracy. In his view, only sociology can explain the ‘social dynamics’ behind the crisis, perhaps destruction of globalization. In the quest of democratic future, from this vantage point the paper moves to its main theme of what is in the store of future, particularly the chance of human society as a democratic system based on social justice. Among phenomena, ‘occupy movement’, ‘civil society and its variations’, and visualization ‘real utopias’, ‘the idea of a third system’ help the thematic understanding to reach to the viability of a future society different from earlier social formations. It concludes that present thought devises ‘global justice’ as a potent approach to a better future which is perhaps viable.

Daniel Aldana COHEN

Occupy Wall Street's Sources of Creativity

Abstract: This paper is based upon an ongoing investigation, through participant observation, of sources of creativity mobilized by the occupiers of Liberty Plaza/Zuccotti Park. My paper will draw on near-daily visits, observations, and conversations, including those of my research partner, Michael-Gould Wartofsky. We observe three modes of practice (among others) that have rarely been taken together in social movement studies: that of theoretical or imaginative practice, that of metaphorical or analogical practice, and that of tactical or strategic, i.e., “practical” practice. All three modes of practice, of course, are mediated through and through by narrative, embodiment, and our own situation/position as participant-observers, and we have sought to remain reflexive throughout. We present our findings in three parts, corresponding to these three modes of practice: First, we examine specific folk theories and social imaginaries as mobilized by participants to explain how social change is/ought to be wrought—from financial reform to social revolution, “99-percenter” democracy to “anti-oppression” politics. Second, we inquire into the ways in which theories and imaginaries are expressed and embedded in particular models, memes, and metaphors of the occupation, e.g., “Occupy ___,” the “People’s Mic,” and the “American Autumn.” Third, we trace some of the ways in which folk theories and social imaginaries are translated, mobilized and demobilized, institutionalized and contested in everyday practices, as observed in general assemblies, working groups, and actions.

Marie Louise COHILH DE BEYSSAC and Maria Inácia D’ÁVILA NETO

Online Environmental Mobilization in Brazil: The Belo Monte Future at Crossroads

Abstract: In this article we exam the online mobilization about Belo Monte, the hydroelectric dam complex on the Xingu River in the state of Para in the Brazilian Amazon region, which is meant to be the world’s third-largest in installed capacity and has been generating important controversy throughout 2011. Regarding environmental issues, online mobilization becomes particularly relevant in Brazil due to concentration of 84.36% of the population in urban centers (IBGE, 2010), distant from the portions of territory that hold significant stake of global biodiversity. The impossibility of direct apprehension by the majority of citizens of what occurs in the country’s wilderness areas drives substantial relevance to media

coverage and specifically to new media both national and international mobilizations aiming to democratically sustain or oppose government development plans and law bills which risk major environmental impacts. The methodology of the study encompasses online ethnography of websites in the environmental public sphere debate in Brazil, assisted by Pearltrees add-on in order to gather, visualize, organize and browse studied sites; as well as ethnographic content analysis regarding Belo Monte by means of computer assisted qualitative data analysis software AtlasTi, as a tool to organize and analyze collected data related to the dam discussion. The research Investigates the dynamics of the movements for and against the dam's construction, the similarities and differences in stakeholders strategies to foster the social movement about the construction of the dam, focusing on five levels of analysis: the call for individual participation rhetoric, intergroup relations, mobilization for collective action in public policy, and the intention to drive external and local attention to the matter. This article intends to discuss how social movements create, debate, disseminate, and attempt to implement visions for the future through new media in an empirical study of Belo Monte online mobilization during 2011.

Eduardo Firak CORDEIRO and Thiago Roberto Zibetti GONCALVES

Os desafios na construção de sistemas alimentares territorializados (SALT's) para a promoção do desenvolvimento territorial sustentável: Estudos de casos do litoral centro-sul de santa catarina e região oeste do paran , Brasil

Abstract: O presente trabalho procura trazer contribui es para o refinamento do conceito de Sistemas Alimentares Territorializados a partir de experi ncias de duas regi es distintas. Apoia-se em correntes que ressaltam a import ncia da territorialidade nas estrat gias de desenvolvimento, onde proximidade geogr fica, identidade cultural e sa de ambiental s o elementos imprescind veis para a constru o do Desenvolvimento Territorial Sustent vel (DTS). Diante de diferentes realidades rurais encontradas e estudadas no litoral Centro- sul de Santa Catarina e regi o Oeste do Paran , foram explorados com enfoque agroecol gico alguns processos de experimenta o em organiza o social, produ o, comercializa o e consumo, levando em conta especialmente sistemas de produ o de base ecol gica. O intuito foi de perceber e analisar as conex es entre tais elementos e processos dentro de sistemas agroalimentares, favorecendo diagn sticos e progn sticos mais sist micos, realistas e  teis no contexto complexo da sustentabilidade do desenvolvimento rural dos territ rios.

Emilio CRENZEL

Memoria y poder. Las luchas pol ticas por el sentido del pasado de violencia y dictadura en la Argentina

Abstract: Esta ponencia examinar  las relaciones entre memorias sociales y poder mediante el an lisis de las luchas que se libran, hace m s de treinta a os, por imponer un sentido sobre el pasado de violencia pol tica y dictadura en la Argentina. Partir  para ello de las proposiciones fundacionales de Maurice Halbwachs sobre la cualidad cambiante de la memoria social y de las conceptualizaciones de Michel Foucault sobre los reg menes de verdad. En base a esta perspectiva te rica y mediante el an lisis de fuentes primarias y secundarias, pondr  en discusi n la mirada economicista que propone a la memoria como resultado directo de la voluntad del poder mostrando que, en la Argentina, esa configuraci n de sentido sobre el pasado fue fruto de la intervenci n decisiva de actores, como el movimiento de derechos humanos, que sufrieron la persecuci n estatal y la estigmatizaci n de su voces en la esfera p blica. De este modo, la ponencia contribuir  a discutir te ricamente arraigadas nociones de sentido com n sobre los v nculos entre memoria, poder y pol tica; ofrecer  nuevas herramientas heur sticas para comprender esas relaciones y aportar  a la reflexi n sobre los cambios y continuidades de la memoria social sobre la violencia pol tica en la Argentina.

Tomas CROWDER-TARABORRELLI

Documentary Films as Memory and Evidence: The Use of Visual Media in Trials for Crimes Against Humanity in Argentina

Abstract: This presentation will focus on the use of film documentation (in particular, testimonios from victims of torture and relatives of the disappeared) in the trials for crimes against humanity in Argentina. He will discuss how the film footage of the 1985 Trials of the Juntas was forced underground and became an unauthorized archive of memory. He will also explore how documentary film has more recently come to

supplement the presentation of memory-based evidence in the trials for appropriation of children, referred to as "El Plan Sistemático" (The Systematic Plan).

Ingrid CYFER

A Dialogue between Judith Butler's and Axel Honneth's Theory of Recognition

Abstract: In her book "The Psychic Life of Power" (1997), Judith Butler reaffirms her anti-normativist perspective by proposing a conception of recognition connected to social domination. Recognition is a vital drive by means of which we undertake, desire, and pursue our oppressive social identities. At this point, her perspective is, therefore, openly contrary to theories supportive of politics of recognition. Nevertheless, in more recent papers concerning the exposure to violence, Butler has developed a study on the body's vulnerability which works as an ethical foundation close to normative theories of recognition, such as Honneth's. The aim of this paper is to discuss whether there is a similarity between Judith Butler's and Axel Honneth's formulations regarding the moral foundations of a politics of recognition adding new theoretical problems to this theme.

Susanne DAHLGREN

The Southern Movement in Yemen and the Quest for a Fair State

Abstract: My paper will focus on Southern Yemeni young activists' expectations on what role the state should play in building the country's future. Born during the turbulent years after Yemeni unity (1990), these young people have learned from their parents about the times before unity when everybody had a job and no corruption prevailed. In the face of massive youth unemployment, feeling of living under 'foreign' occupation that the rule of president Ali Abdullah Saleh has brought about, and political and economic crisis in the country, a sense of disillusionment has spread among the Southern youth. For young men, unemployment means postponed marriage, too, and emotional frustration. In response, young people have created ideas of a fair state by drawing on what their parents have told them. With a state job every young man was able to marry with reasonable expenses. While times are dramatically different today, the ideal state, in the mind of these young women and men, is the one who hires every graduate into the happy family of the national community. My paper explores the discrepancies between youthful expectations and the economic realities that politically active young people have to face in today's Aden. Theoretically the paper discusses the notions of state, class (social stratification), generation and gender approaching these notions from the perspective of how the rise of social movements such as the Southern Movement and Youth revolutionary groups in Yemen, and the emergence of marginal groups to the centre of social dynamics challenge earlier understandings within sociology of the Middle East. The paper is based on ethnographic fieldwork in Yemen during the course of the late 1980s, 1990s and 2000s, altogether some three years.

Elena DANILOVA

Who Feels Better: Social Justice, Inequality and Transformative Change in Russia and China

Abstract: The paper raises a question of egalitarian demand in transforming societies. It involves comparative data from the surveys of adult population in two big cities in Russia and China (St.-Petersburg and Shanghai). Economic and political reforms go differently by speed and ways of implementation in these countries however produce the same challenges for their population. On the one hand, increasing social inequality raise high public awareness and egalitarian thoughts in both Russia and China, on the other hand, in two cities tendencies of social justice perception and egalitarian demand differ in a number of aspects. The study revealed that Russian citizens view the changes in distributional arrangements as unfair zero-sum game in which more privileged citizens appropriate much of economic benefits and thus produce more radical egalitarian demand, whereas in China the perception of distributional regime applies the variable-sum principle and provokes functional egalitarianism that is with more focus on introducing reformist measures for social inequality reduction. Moreover, the data shows that the model in which the most economically deprived and lower status groups feel more radical in terms of egalitarian regime not exactly true for Russian and Chinese cases but in different ways. There is evidence coming from the data that in Shanghai those with higher economic self-assessment express less radical but more functional egalitarian demand. In St.-Petersburg the groups of professionals with higher education feel deeper resentment and more deprived in

comparison with those in Shanghai and express more radical egalitarian views. The paper offers explanation of similarities and differences found in social justice domain with focus on the mutual adjustment of cultural contexts and institutional changes during reforms including social participation at different levels.

James DATOR, John SWEENEY, and Aubrey YEE

Communicating Power: Technological Innovation and Social Change in the Past, Present and Futures

Abstract: This project examines how communication technologies have contributed to changes in the structure of societies, and hence to the distribution of political power, in the past, and at present, and in four alternative futures. Our research moves from the advent of writing on oral societies through the utilization of new media in various contemporary social movements with an eye towards articulating the role of technology as a driver of social change across historical contexts. We elucidate the means by which communication and networking technologies perpetuate and/or disrupt the normative power relations within various socio-cultural contexts. We outline a working theory of power that draws on a multidisciplinary corpus with sensitivity to the variety of socio-cultural conceptions of power and the means by which social relations can and might transform systems of governance. While the historical and theoretical context for our work is a crucial part of our research, the unique contribution our project offers from a sociological perspective stems from the creation of four plausible alternative future(s) scenarios using Futures Studies' techniques, particularly the Manoa School scenario modeling method, as a lens to reflect upon issues within the present in addition to those that can and might surface in the futures of democracy as well as other forms of governance. Using four urban centers (Honolulu, Melbourne, Los Angeles, and Dhubai) as sites of engagement for four alternative futures (growth, disciplined, collapse, and transform), our project offers an engaged point of entry from which to examine the potentialities of climate change, economic inequality, and numerous other socio-political issues that (have and) will come to define life in the 21st century. Our fundamental research aim, then, is to pluralize the future as a means to stimulate discourse on the preferred futures of power relations.

Nancy DAVIS and Robert ROBINSON

Institution Building to Prefigure Sacred Societies and States: The Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt, Shas in Israel, Comunione e Liberazione in Italy, and the Salvation Army in the U.S.

Abstract: Across the world today, religiously orthodox, "fundamentalist" movements of Christians, Jews, and Muslims have converged on a common strategy to install their faith traditions in societies and states that they see as alarmingly secularized. Many scholars, political observers, and world leaders, especially since September 11, 2001, see this shared line of attack as centered on armed struggle or terrorism. Political scientists and sociologists of politics and social movements also focus on strategies that directly engage or confront the state through petitions, boycotts, lobbying, mass rallies, and general strikes. In this paper, however, we show that the strategy-in-common of the most prominent and successful religiously orthodox movements is not terrorism or solely direct engagement of the state but a patient, beneath-the-radar takeover of civil society that we call "bypassing the state." One institution at a time, the most prominent orthodox movements have built massive, grassroots networks of autonomous, religion-based social service agencies, hospitals and clinics, clubs, schools, charitable organizations, old and media outlets, worship centers, and businesses-networks that we argue constitute "states within states," "surrogate states," or "parallel societies." In this paper we show how four religiously orthodox movements-the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt, the Sephardi Torah Guardians or Shas in Israel, Comunione e Liberazione in Italy, and the Salvation Army in the U.S.-use this institution-building strategy to prefigure new societies and states with religion at their core. These grassroots institutional networks allow skeptics to "try on" what life might be like if the movement's ideology and agendas were put into practice, encourage comparison with often ineffective, corrupt, or indifferent current governments, and empower followers as they work to bring the movement's ideology into reality.

Gabriele DE ANGELIS

Imagining Another World. The Role of Language and Political Imagination in Shaping a Transnational Movement of Movements

Abstract: Over the past ten years the World Social Forum (WSF) has turned into one of the most important points of aggregation for social movements worldwide. In order to bind different potential and current participants into the WSF, the Forum's organisers have devised a political language that is meant to establish a worldwide "communicative web" a key feature of which is the imagination of a future beyond neoliberalism and towards a "new possible world". The political language in question thus revolves around 1. The verbal construction of a symbolic aim around which a movement is supposed to coalesce; 2. The formulation of a "world-view", i.e. a key to interpreting events as well as political and economic relationships; 3. The construction of a symbolic "stage" on which the symbolic aim conjoins with the image or interpretation of the "movement of movements" that the organisers aim to transmit. More precisely, these features take the form of a. A verbal and symbolic construction of "another possible world" with significant references to the future" as a symbolic watershed between the neoliberal world and the desired world; b. A description of the neoliberal world and its opposition to different forms of political and economic integration and cooperation; c. An assessment of the present and planning of the future of the WSF as an event, as a network, and as an organisation; d. A WSF "Territory" as a symbolic anticipation of a future form of political life. The paper aims to detail these different symbolic features by means of a qualitative and quantitative content analysis of the documents available at the WSF's website. These include both the organisers' foundational documents and a representative selection of the recorded debates that have taken place at the WSF throughout its history.

Belinda DE LA ROSA and Jorge CHAPA

Democratizing Access to Higher Education in the US and Latin America

Abstract: Many public institutions of higher education in the U.S. were founded with the intent of promoting the education of the working classes as provided by the Morrill Act. Now, many public universities have become "Engines of Inequality"; i.e., institutions that overwhelmingly admit, support, and graduate students from upper class families and high schools. Recently policy innovations like Texas' Top Ten Percent Plan (TTPP) have shown that it is possible for public flagship universities to adopt admissions practices that admit a student body that is more racially, economically, socially and geographically diverse without having a negative impact on the academic indicators such as retention, GPA, etc. The academic quality of college preparatory education available in public high schools varies greatly in strong association with SES. En Chile y en muchos otros países sudamericanos, el acceso a la educación superior se inclina más a favor de las personas de clase alta. A partir de una conferencia en 2002, "Quiénes deben ingresar a la Universidad" en Santiago y la publicación, JUSTICIA EN EL ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD, algunos administradores progresistas de América Latina se han esforzado por adoptar prácticas similares y lograr el mismo fin que TTPP. (Los dos autores, De La Rosa y Chapa, participaron en esta conferencia.) En la presentación que se propone aquí se examina la historia y el éxito del TTPP e informar sobre las prácticas de América Latina, incluyendo una conferencia de 2010 de la UNESCO (SANTIAGO: 3er Seminario Internacional "Políticas Públicas de Inclusión uno la Educación Superior" y el renuncia forzada de Francisco Javier Gil Llambías, ex-Rector de la Universidad Católica Silva Henríquez en Santiago. Gil ha sido un líder visionario de este esfuerzo empezando con la conferencia de 2002 que organizó. [English and Spanish / Inglés y Español.]

Carlos DEMASI

Después de la caducidad: Tareas pendientes en Uruguay

Abstract: El resumen de esta ponencia no aparece aquí por razones tecnológicas pero esta accesible por la organización de la mesa sobre Memory's Futures: Human Rights and Transitional Justice (English/Spanish) / El futuro de la Memoria: Derechos Humanos y Políticas de Transición: Verdad, Justicia y Reparación.

Mauro DI LULLO

Negri- Spinoza and the Power of the Multitude

Abstract: Antonio Negri's analysis of Spinoza suggests that recognizing difference and antagonism between alternative forms of power is an essential key in appreciating the contemporary relevance of Spinoza's political thought. This proposition, however, poses a complicated translation problem: while the Latin terms used by Spinoza, Potestas and potentia, have distinct terms in most European languages, English language provides only a single term, power. Negri's argument transports this terminological distinction to a political

environment apparently ignoring any sort of translation problem. He contends that Spinoza provides us not only with a critique of Power but also with a theoretical construction of power. In my work I will attempt to answer three main questions: (1) Does a Spinozan-Marxist politics exist and if the answer is affirmative how could be defined? (2) Could the distinction made by Negri in his work between different forms of power be applied beyond the Marxist analysis of society? (3) Is Spinoza's philosophy really constructive of an alternative interpretation of religious life and once the Empire will be defeated, could the rebellious multitude establish the 'Civitate Dei' on earth? I will argue throughout my work, that Negri's reading of Spinoza is highly persuasive and in the general state of exception in which the multitude lives, represents the only answer to create a process of consciousness raising for the oppressed and a new materialist spirituality constructive of a religious experience finally free from all the superstitions of bourgeois religions. Negri's Spinoza gives us a constitutive, radical and revolutionary force to create a truly democratic society without restraints in which we must decide whether to be patriots or mercenaries working for the Empire: these are the choices at the basis of the establishment of an antagonistic political life today

Celia DIAZ

La implantación de las TIC en los presupuestos participativos locales

Abstract: En las ciencias sociales en general y en la ciencia política en particular presenciamos una mayor preocupación por la desafección y la falta de implicación política de los ciudadanos. Asimismo, existe un creciente interés por la mejora de la capacidad de los gobiernos para rendir cuentas y ser receptivos a las demandas ciudadanas (del Pino y Colino, 2003). Como consecuencia de estas inquietudes, han proliferado numerosas experiencias de presupuestos participativos. Esta metodología consiste en vincular a los ciudadanos sin cargos públicos a la definición o a la asignación de fondos públicos (Sintomer y Ganuza, 2011). Contemporáneamente, se ha producido en Europa una introducción de las Tecnologías de Información y Comunicación en las administraciones públicas para mejorar la imagen de los gobiernos, bien incrementando la transparencia del sector público, bien creando procesos de toma de decisiones más abiertos (Baptista, 2005). En este estudio analizaremos la implantación de las TIC, con el fin de aumentar el grado de participación ciudadana, en el caso concreto del presupuesto participativo de una ciudad. Tras identificar los espacios físicos y virtuales a través de los que se producen los procesos de toma de decisiones, se investiga la transparencia a lo largo de todo el proceso, así como el grado de participación de la ciudadanía. A partir de datos cuantitativos y cualitativos primarios, se emplea una metodología, fruto de la combinación entre la literatura sobre participación con la Teoría del Actor Red, común en los estudios sociales de ciencia y tecnología, a modo de fertilización cruzada.

Paulo Brasil DILL SOARES

The Indications of Provenance and Designations of Origin

Abstract: This paper analyzes the evolution of Geographical Indications (GIs) for agro-industrial products and craft emphasizing the question of the potential of GIs as a tool for regional development and to foster cooperative actions of farmers in perceived high degree of reliability and innovation in Mercosur, based on the analysis of cases in the region of Patagonian lamb and beef Gaucho in the Pampas of Southern Campaign of Rio Grande do Sul. The hypothesis to be investigated relates to two fundamental aspects for consumers and businesses in Brazil and Argentina as members of Mercosur, by identifying the challenges in developing competitive strategies in search of markets for their offerings. Meet the successful experiences of countries or regions exporting their products and services with strong indications of the certification of origin and appellations of origin which can incorporate these products and services in this specific case of Brazilian law. The family farm specializing in producing specific genres anchored in the occupied territory market share inaccessible to the large farmer. Territorial Designations favor this strategy because it is directly related to tangible characteristics linked to the territory. This contrasts with knowledge of the delocalized big agribusiness, with monocultures, economies of scale and logistics are redefined by information and communication technologies, <http://www.cnptia.embrapa.br>, opening new paths through the fragmentation of supply chains and new forms of integration. For this purpose, methodology to be used as a literature review, analysis of results supported by field interviews around for signs of quality products and services, and finally, the survey of secondary data in journal articles, books, browsing pages and analysis of electronic prospectuses, considering the analysis of biological and cultural diversity of the area concerned.

Ana Cecilia DINERSTEIN

Disagreement and Hope. The Tenets of Social Mobilisation Today

Abstract: This paper offers both an exploratory analysis of the current 'revolution of the indignants' in Europe and a reflection of the significance of the issue of democracy for Sociology. The wave of protests that has currently inundated the streets of European cities has placed democracy as a key component of the discourse of global resistance to capitalism. Yet, the significance of the protesters' demand/mandate of 'real democracy now' for the current debates about radical change by sociology has yet to be assessed. By engaging with Rancière's work on democracy, the paper suggests that, together with similar processes that are taking place in Latin America and the Middle East, the revolt of the indignants in Europe insinuates our experience of both a crisis of the neoliberal order and the re-politicisation and democratisation of the social field. Both, disagreement and hope are the main tenets of social mobilisation at present. First, 'real democracy now' relies on the possibility of disagreement by unpredictable subjects against what Rancière calls la police. Secondly, disagreement opens a space from where to imagine another reality, which is informed by Ernst Bloch's notion of hope ' and the 'not-yet-become' that speaks of the radical openness of society. In the act of engaging with the movements own theorising and experience, it is then essential to re-examine the question and place of non-hegemonic conceptions of democracy (informed by disagreement and hope) within a radical project, and the role of Sociology within it.

Karen Manges DOUGLAS and Gideon SJOBERG

Coping with the Risks of a Future Drought: The Case of the Edwards Aquifer Authority in Texas

Abstract: We shall, in this presentation, briefly outline the construction of the organizational structure of the Edwards Aquifer Authority in central Texas. And we shall utilize this case study to delineate theoretical issues that will need to be addressed if sociologists (and others) are to come to terms with the future and risk with respect to water, without a doubt one of the major environmental issues in the modern world.. Our orientation moves in a different direction than does the proponents of ecological modernization (see Arthur P. J. Mol and Gert Spargarren). And in a more general sense, our analysis serves to highlight issues regarding the nature of the future and risk that Anthony Giddens and Ulrich Beck have not addressed.

Javier ECHAIDE

El rol del CIADI y los tratados de protección de inversiones como mecanismo de asimetría normativa y por una falsa seguridad jurídica: Derechos humanos e inversiones

Abstract: Allí, los megaproyectos son contenidos en ejes articuladores de estas "islas", operando el territorio bajo el concepto de "corredores multimodales de desarrollo", con alto impacto ambiental, cultural y social sobre millones de habitantes y, centralmente, interviniendo las fuentes y reservas de agua. Destacamos que dos de los corredores multimodales son las hidrovías Paraná - Paraguay y el megaproyecto que unirá las cuencas de los Ríos Orinoco, Amazonas y de la Plata, interconectando diecisiete ríos, permitiendo el transporte fluvial entre el Caribe y el Plata. El agua en la región, que implica el 25% del agua mundial, va siendo apropiada por IIRSA como mercancía, recurso e insumo del extractivismo, dando lugar a un proceso de reificación del agua como determinante productiva sinérgica. Entre sus usos aparecen los agro-industriales, trasvases, represas-energía, hidrominería, hidrocarburos, pasteras, agua virtual exportable o mercancía privatizada para consumo humano, acueductos, distribución y tratamiento. En esta presentación, abordaremos parte del proceso de reificación del agua como transversal a los conflictos generados por la IIRSA en el marco neocolonial y los procesos de resistencia que se generan en las cuencas invadidas como fueron la huelga amazónica (Perú), la marcha indígena sobre el Territorio Protegido Parque Nacional Isiboro Sécure (TIPNIS-Bolivia) o las resistencias multitudinaria en Cajamarca (Perú). Asimismo, buscamos reflexionar sobre las dificultades de organizaciones e investigadores a superar las miradas fraccionadas, despolitizadas para comprender estos conflictos dentro de los mecanismos neocoloniales de extracción y depredación de bienes comunes naturales inscriptos en la crisis capitalista global.

Laura J. ENRIQUEZ

The Paradoxes of Venezuela's Project of Agrarian Reform

Abstract: A “pink tide” swept over Latin America following Hugo Chávez’ election to the presidency in Venezuela, bringing to power multiple left or center-left governments. What possibilities for and obstacles to social change were presented by their having attained power through the ballot box? This question is explored through an examination of Venezuela’s agrarian reform and the promotion of agroecology within it. It draws on fieldwork conducted during four visits between 2007 and 2010, including interviews with representatives of the distinct state agencies involved in the agrarian reform, and of non-governmental and civil society organizations that aimed to influence the process, academics whose research focused on it, and a small number of those who had received land through it; as well as observation of many meetings of the bodies that have formed to coordinate actions of those state agencies at the several levels on which they operate. The paper concludes that, while the reform has been successful in providing resources to the land poor and landless, the landed class has not passively acquiesced to this redistributive effort. Moreover, a situation of “dual power” - in which parts of government remain in the hands of the previously predominant class, while the newly powerful class gains influence in others - characterizes the Venezuelan state.

Gülser ESİN

Resistance against New Working Practices in Service Sector in Turkey

Abstract: In this study, I will focus on how and why call center workers and IBM Turkey employees have started to organize, how they resist challenges of deskilling, routinization and automation processes and the effects of this proletarianization process. I will predicate my analysis primarily on the relations of production. I will review the literature, conduct surveys and make interviews with call center workers. I have chosen three big companies to study the subject. One of them is the call center of one of the leading banks in Turkey where about one thousand workers are employed. The second company is Burger King Call Center employing approximately 100 people. Third one is IBM Turkey, which is a subsidiary of IBM Global. Referring to examples from two different sectors, I will try to display new management practices, discourse on management and new forms of resistance in Turkey.

Peter EVANS

In Search of a Great Transformation: Weaving Together a New Historical Subject

Abstract: Neither the multitude nor the nation-state is capable of moving the global political economy toward the great transformation that the world needs, though both must play a role. Classic models of the self-emancipation of the working class must also be radically reconstructed in order to be theoretically serviceable. The historical subject capable of providing the kind of great transformation that will enable human society to outwit the destructive logic of global neoliberal capitalist accumulation is like to be a very complicated creature. - Each of the current forms of potential agency is seriously flawed. The rhizomically organized multitude can exercise disruptive creativity, bringing down vulnerable local elites and forcing new conversations onto the political agenda but can’t reconstruct the global capitalist order. Even progressive nation states are likely become instruments of regressive nationalist agendas in the absence of powerful social movement pressure. But, there is a symbiotic interaction among the “horizontal,” calculating nationalist politicians and the persistent multilevel campaigns of the myriad social movement organizations that combine rhizomic networks with traditional command and control structures. This symbiosis creates a threatening “witches-brew” from for those whose vested interests require preservation of the established global order, which is to say it creates the possibility of a great transformation. - Drawing on the cornucopia of concrete movements and organizations that have succeeded in transcending national borders and the North-South divide, in braiding together diverse constituencies, and in operating at multiple levels from the local through the national to the global, this paper seeks to sketch out the organizational forms and discursive strategies that characterize of existing efforts at counter-hegemonic globalization assess the possibility of creating the more robust articulation that would be necessary for these movements to force changes in existing structures of power.

Murilio FAHEL and Adão RODRIGUES

O impacto do programa bolsa família no desempenho escolar

Abstract: As recentes análises de impacto dos Programas de Transferência Condicionada de Renda (PTCR's) no Brasil e em outros países apontam uma nova tendência de impacto de transbordamento (efeito spillover). As evidências desses resultados não esperados indicam que os beneficiários de PTCRs, em função da sua sobrevivência nos programas, podem acumular atributos que contribuam na direção da quebra da pobreza intergeracional. O presente artigo estima o efeito spillover na educação dos Programas de Transferência Condicionada de Renda (PTCR), em específico o Programa Bolsa família (PBF) na rede de ensino pública da cidade de Belo Horizonte, Brasil. Os impactos desse tratamento são analisados através da metodologia Propensity Score Matching. Utiliza-se a base de dados do Programa de Avaliação da Rede Pública de Educação Básica (PROEB) de competência do Sistema Mineiro de Avaliação da Educação Pública (SIMAVE) no período de 2007 e 2010 para o 5ª e 9ª series do Ensino Fundamental e 12ª. série do Ensino Médio. Mesmo não acompanhando o mesmo indivíduo ao longo do tempo podemos tecer algumas comparações entre os anos. Tendo como base o fato de que o Propensity Score classifica cada indivíduo tratado com relação a suas características intrínsecas ao seu par não tratado, podemos considerá-lo um agente representativo de sua classe. Os beneficiários desse programa tiveram a sua proficiência escolar em Português afetada negativamente para todas as séries e anos analisados de forma diferenciada. Há evidências, também, que o programa afeta negativamente a proficiência e a repetência escolar para alunos matriculados na 9ª. e 12ª. series, o mesmo não acontece com alunos da 5ª. série. Apesar dos resultados negativos, observa-se que o coeficiente do net effect (ATT) reduz entre os anos e as séries analisadas no sentido da 5ª. para 12ª. series, indicando que a sobrevivência no programa está afetando positivamente a proficiência dos alunos.

Claudia FELD

La ESMA como sitio de memoria: Del testimonio al centro de interpretación

Abstract: El trabajo analiza el proceso por el cual el predio donde funcionó la ESMA (Escuela de Mecánica de la Armada, uno de los principales centros clandestinos de detención de la dictadura argentina - 1976-1983) se transformó recientemente en un sitio de memoria. Sobre todo, se pregunta por los dispositivos memoriales utilizados para mostrar el Casino de Oficiales (edificio en donde se centró la actividad represiva en la ESMA), transformado hoy en un centro de interpretación que recibe visitas de todo tipo: grupos de estudiantes secundarios, periodistas, investigadores, visitantes extranjeros y público en general. - El análisis pone el énfasis en los testimonios y en la manera en que han servido para instalar una señalización en el Casino de Oficiales, teniendo en cuenta que no se ha recurrido a imágenes, ni a objetos, ni a ningún otro "vehículo de memoria" en ese sitio. El trabajo analiza esta señalización, indagando en las maneras en que los testimonios citados en los carteles funcionan como dispositivo de mediación memorial. ¿Cuál es la narración que construyen estos testimonios? ¿Cómo se los presenta? ¿Qué testimonios fueron seleccionados para ser exhibidos allí? ¿Qué "diálogo" generan con la producción testimonial previa y posterior? ¿Cómo se relacionan estos carteles con el espacio en donde fueron ubicados? - Esta indagación se realiza en tres tiempos, tratando de establecer las distintas "capas memoriales" que se han ido superponiendo -como estratos geológicos- a lo largo de los años. Se exploran los primeros testimonios de denuncia sobre la ESMA, publicados durante la dictadura en un informe de derechos humanos (1979); el informe de la CONADEP (1984); y los testimonios que se exhiben actualmente en los carteles (instalados allí en 2005).

Patricio FELDMAN and Celina FISCHNALLER

Políticas públicas para la inclusión socio-digital y apropiación social de las tic: El caso de san luis, Argentina

Abstract: El paper describe los avances de la investigación "Observatorio del uso social de las TIC en San Luis" dirigida por Susana Finkelievich y Alejandro Prince. Su objetivo es efectuar un seguimiento de la difusión, de los usos y hábitos de apropiación de las tecnologías de información y comunicación (TIC) en la vida cotidiana de una muestra testigo de pobladores de localidades alcanzadas por los programas de inclusión digital, San Luis Digital (SLD), en la provincia de San Luis, Argentina. En un estudio anterior se midieron los alcances e impactos logrados por las prácticas y las percepciones en el uso de TIC en el desarrollo social y la calidad de vida de la población de la Provincia de San Luis, a partir de la implementación de los programas de SLD. En la actual investigación se trata de identificar los usos progresivos que los habitantes de San Luis le dan a estas tecnologías en su cotidianeidad y en sus actividades sociales, culturales y económicas, así como de relevar y explicar el proceso de la difusión y adopción, y de la valoración de los programas SLD. - Se analiza cómo

ejercen las TIC un efecto viral, difundiéndose en familias y vecinos, qué transformaciones educativas y culturales han tenido lugar, cómo han influido las TIC en actividades como agricultura, servicios, turismo, a qué nuevos comportamientos individuales y colectivos han dado lugar y cuál es el potencial de creación de nuevos emprendimientos usando TIC. Dichos impactos se estudian sobre cuatro localidades geográficamente distribuidas de la Provincia, por medio de entrevistas en profundidad reiteradas a distintos usuarios de Internet según ocho roles sociales claramente diferenciados.

Adriane FERRARINI

Training for Self-Management and Solidarity: Challenges and Future Prospects

Abstract: The proliferation of social economy enterprises in Brazil in the last three decades led to the expansion of training schemes and the emergence of new challenges such as growing demands for qualification; disarticulation of trainers among themselves and with the workers, lack of theoretical and methodological reflection and need for intersectoral coordination. The training considers the centrality of work in the construction of knowledge and popular education as a methodology. The paper presents the research conducted in the period 2010 to 2011 about the limits and expectations of the training in the social economy in Rio Grande do Sul, considering the experiences and narratives of workers, of the support entities' trainers and of the Training Centre in Solidarity Economy's (CFES) managers and participants. CFES is the first Brazilian public policy in this field, demanded by the movement of solidarity economy and executed by the National Solidarity Economy (SENAES) from the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE). The research instruments applied were observations, semi-structured interviews, focus groups and Sociopoética, an innovative method of democratic and self-management knowledge production. The results suggest that the field of training has been divided between those who have the principles of solidarity and self-managed associations in daily work and political activism and those who rely on a "fad" to access resources without adherence to the project ethical and political project through the creation of social organizations with the purpose of training in the social economy. The limits revolve around the existence of different needs and expectations among workers and trainers and the reproduction of traditional and hierarchical principles and methods. The future prospect indicate the need of the validation of the employee as subject of training and the recognition of practical knowledge from the associative work on the formative processes.

Dora FONSECA

New Actors on Stage: Analysis of the Emergent Forms of Collective Action in the European Context

Abstract: The European context has been remarkably characterized by the emergence of new collective actors that exhibit distinguishable features both in what concerns the modes of action adopted and the detachment from the traditional institutional dynamics. Their formation takes place in a turbulent context of changes that reveal the difficulties, by modern societies, in accommodating the modernizing processes: the rising of unemployment, the dismantlement of the welfare state, the dictatorship of markets, the segmentation of the labor force, and so forth. - The European context and its welfare state tradition are affected by the proliferation of market ideologies and the new politics of production. The challenges of the new order are not easy to accommodate and by no means desirable. However, given a great number of interrelated constrains, the institutional responses – especially the trade unions – are not as effective as desired. Nevertheless, responses are by no means inexistent. The civil society has come to display a great capacity of self-organization, turning to be a locus of conformation of political actors and of processes of contentious dynamics. - Our aim is to highlight and analyze these processes in the context of the recent mobilizations in Europe, widely known as "Indignados" movement, born in Madrid but rapidly disseminated throughout other European countries. By analyzing the international context of mobilization, is also our aim to demonstrate in what ways it relates with mobilization's national realities, largely embedded in the context of the precarization of labor relations. Given the limitations of both the Resource Mobilization perspective and of the European (Identity based) paradigm in what concerns these new forms of collective action, it was our choice to combine other theoretical options, as the analyses of the dynamics of contention and the elements provided by the theoretical approaches of authors as Ernesto Laclau and Chantal Mouffe.

Carlos FORMENT, Jacob HANIN, and Emmanuel GUERISOLI

La Salada: Subaltern Consumers and Alternative Markets

Abstract: La Salada, South America's largest 'black market,' was founded in Lomas de Zamora, outside Buenos Aires, in the early 1990's by a handful of Bolivian immigrants. Two decades later, they continue to manage it, although now the market is ethnically-nationally diverse. In addition, "shopping tours" arrive to the market from the interior of Argentina and neighbouring countries. - While there are countless other 'informal mass markets', the World Trade Organization has increasingly targeted La Salada demanding its closure because of its economic success and 'transnational' reach. Across the 'globalized south,' La Salada is emblematic of the struggle between 'property rights' and 'social rights.' La Salada is, in the language of legal courts, a "leading case," whose outcome will influence all subsequent decisions regarding international trade (patent, intellectual and property rights). While most scholar continue to focus on 'globalization from above,' this research on La Salada seeks to underscore how informal markets of this type are contributing to an alternative form of 'globalization from below,' thereby altering the nature of economic and legal rights for the world's disenfranchised. - Studying La Salada also provides us with an opportunity to understand how 'subaltern consumers' make sense of market life in globalized societies that have become, invoking Karl Polanyi, 'market-centered'. Although they have been expelled from economic society, these subaltern groups have succeeded in creating their own alternative markets, embedding them in semi-illegal and communitarian forms of life. This has enabled the poorest of the poor across the globalized south to enjoy many of the same commodities that until recently were available only to middle and upper class consumers. From our research site in La Salada, our aim is to reflect on the ways in which subaltern groups from different walks of life practice and imagine consumption, shopping and citizenship under conditions of neoliberal globalization.

Gabriela FRIED AMILIVIA

The Compass of Memory: Uruguayan Belated Transitional Justice and the Social Struggle between the Right of Victims to 'Truth and Justice' vs. Policies of Oblivion (1985-2011)

Abstract: This article looks at the future-oriented process of social mobilization for the memory, 'truth-seeking' and 'never again' in cases of 'crimes against humanity' recognition and accountability in Uruguay's twenty five years of transition. It seeks to analyze the successive "waves of memory" in the particularly unfavorable context of Uruguay's transitional Politics of Oblivion (Políticas de Olvido), political silencing and institutionalized impunity (1985-2011), leading up to the most recent successful developments since 2005, and particularly focusing on developments in 2011. - Uruguay's legacy of trauma and amnesia/latency under post-authoritarian transitional is used as a lens to analyze some of the complex cultural and psycho-social processes of the social dimension of traumatic remembering and healing in their intersection with state policy after state political violence. In this context, how were the silenced experiences and categories of human rights crimes under the civic-military regime (1973-1984) categorized, remembered and represented? How were they transmitted and contested in the public realm, by what means and agents, and how did they relate to the possibility of personal and social healing and repair? - What official political memory excluded for decades was paradoxically sustained by civic "communities of memory" who carried out a "memory work" and pushed for a cultural processes for decades after the initial transition, which made 'silenced memories' of human right abuse readily available for their re-emergence and inclusion into the public and social culture in recent years. I conclude with a reflection of memory's forward-capacity for healing –personally and collectively-- as dependent on a supportive community, and consider the iatrogenic effects of an adverse socio-political public framing for transitional memory, reconciliation and redress.

Patricia FUNES

Memoria, verdad y justicia: Las madres de plaza de mayo desde una mirada biográfica

Abstract: La comunicación se propone analizar las formas de resistencia y oposición a la última dictadura militar argentina y las demandas de memoria, verdad y justicia en democracia del colectivo Madres de Plaza de Mayo en una dimensión biográfica. Más específicamente, a partir del excepcional Archivo personal de una Madre de Plaza de Mayo, ya fallecida, Mercedes Lagrava de Martínez. En él atesoró cada papel que testimoniaba la búsqueda de su hijo desaparecido durante diez años. Los ordenó y catalogó muchas veces por necesidades concretas: la reunión de pruebas, habeas corpus, formularios para las denuncias ante organismos internacionales. En otras ocasiones las razones eran menos prácticas: sobres, cartas personales,

recortes de diarios, boletines de los organismos de Derechos Humanos, correspondencia recibida, poemas, canciones. - Ese frondoso archivo personal permite la reconstrucción y el análisis de un relevante campo temático sobre la dictadura militar y los primeros años de transición a la democracia: la conformación y consolidación de los organismos de Derechos Humanos, la red de solidaridad argentina en el exterior, las respuestas institucionales y corporativas de esa búsqueda entre muchos otros. - Nuestra investigación se propone: 1) Reconstruir y analizar las formas de acción política y resistencia durante la dictadura militar desde la sociedad civil, leídas a partir de las prácticas de escritura, selección y legado de esa documentación 2). Contribuir al debate conceptual acerca de las relaciones entre historia y memoria, entre el archivo y el testigo, a partir de un soporte muy poco frecuentado en la tradición sociohistórica de nuestro país que, a nuestro juicio, permite recuperar estructuras de sentimiento, subjetividades y temporalidades desde los sujetos.

Gabriela GATTI

Buenas víctimas y neo-víctimas: Narrativas oficiales, moralización y memorialización del futuro y del pasado

Abstract: Las narrativas más institucionalizadas en muchos lugares de América Latina acerca de los modos de ser y de hacer identidad y sentido en situaciones marcadas por un suceso fundacional catastrófico del calibre de la desaparición forzada de personas son hoy, más que formas de ordenar la realidad entre otras posibles, marcos de referencias desde los que se prescriben los modos adecuados para ser "buena víctima": performatividad doliente, participación en colectivos de víctimas, retóricas combativas y militantes, formas de elaboración ajustadas necesariamente a términos como Verdad o Justicia o Memoria... Así es, estas narrativas, algunos de los colectivos de víctimas que las enarbolan y no pocos habitantes de sede académica que estructuran sus argumentarios han alcanzado en América Latina (especialmente en Argentina) un nivel de cristalización e institucionalización enorme, antaño impensable. Hoy, sus conceptos (reparación, elaboración, genocidio) y sus formas de ordenar el mundo operan en muchos casos como verdaderas matrices de censura, en el doble sentido de este término: filtran lo que se debe ser para poder ser (víctima, militante, persona justa), califican y moralizan sobre cómo se debe ser para serlo bien. - La ponencia, además de desarrollar críticamente estos apuntes y orientar esa crítica a las sedes -académicas en su mayor parte- donde son hoy cocinadas esas narrativas, quiere también proponer claves para poder entender sin estigmatizar ni moralizar formas otras (más pegadas al futuro del que este panel habla) de habitar una catástrofe como la desaparición forzada de personas: nuevas formas de ser víctima, formas de contar que retan a los modos de representación habituales.

Mike GEDDES

Contesting Neoliberal Hegemony - The Case of Bolivia

Abstract: It is widely recognised that some of the most important challenges to the hegemony of neoliberalism have come from Latin America. There is however very considerable debate about the degree to which actual practices match the radical discourses of governments and political parties in countries such as Venezuela, Peru and Bolivia. This paper focuses on the case of Bolivia (Geddes 2009, 2010a and b). Bolivia is an interesting case in that the discourse of the governing MAS party (in which the vice-president, Alvaro Garcia Linera, is a Gramscian intellectual) has veered between explicit anti-neoliberalism and notions such as 'Andean capitalism', while the degree to which concrete policy and practice exhibits continuities as well as breaks with neoliberalism is hotly disputed both by actors within Bolivia and by academic commentators. This paper reviews both the academic literature and Bolivian political and policy developments in recent years in exploring the challenges of contesting neoliberalism. A specific focus is on the interaction between national, local and transnational action spaces (such as ALBA) in attempts to construct an alternative hegemonic discourse and practice.

Antonio GELIS FILHO

Technology as a Social Viral Infection: Three Scenarios for the Future

Abstract: In this paper I present a view of the future of technology based on the works of Jacques Ellul and Herbert Marcuse and also strongly based in the Life Sciences. I sustain that technology can be looked at as a

kind of "social viral infection" transmitted from human group to human group by technical devices. In that sense, "technology" is not the device per se; "technology" is a social relation mediated by those devices. The analogy with a viral infection can be pushed even further: exactly like viruses, technology also tries to reprogram the infected body, in this case a human group; it aims to focus all the energy available on inducing that body to reproduce that same technology, and it can survive in a dormant stage until it becomes able to infect yet another social body. The fact that technology is not the device but instead the social relation can be seen in the desire of human groups to acquire new technologies that are less sustainable than traditional ones; the technological relation can already be there even before the device arrives concretely. Also like a virus, new forms of technology are always mutating in order to overcome resistance from the infected bodies: we call that "technological advances". The infectious nature is also seen in the way that contemporary societies are facing dreadful environmental hazards in order to keep producing and consuming technological devices. Based on that approach, I then analyze three scenarios for the future of technology: "Luddism as always", "pandemic" and "mastering the virus". I conclude that technology, in spite of being one of the most important factors in human history, has been largely ignored as an autonomous social factor of change that should be better managed.

Yohannes GETAHUN

North-South Knowledge Transfer' and Epistemological Imperialism

Abstract: "Knowledge Transfer" has grown to be a catch-phrase of the post-1991 South-North relations. However, knowledge basically has its own socio-cultural foundations and evolutionary paths. Knowledge, in short, is part of overall civilizations. Thus, when a set of knowledge is exchanged among different societies like "transferring" it to the South from the North, it becomes an issue of cultural/civilizational exchange, too. No matter how modern knowledge is greatly instrumental in simplifying complexities in human life, it should be utilized in appropriate socio-cultural settings. Societies in the South need knowledge but knowledge that best fits their values and traditions; Africans need knowledge but knowledge that is considerate of their existing levels and perceptions of life; Africans need knowledge but knowledge that does not cause unwarranted social stratification by creating a divide between those included against those excluded. It is possible to develop an African brand of scientific knowledge through skillful integration with selected and appropriately imported knowledge. This paper argues, based on empirical evidences, that the gross concept behind "knowledge transfer" goes against the above imperatives. It largely takes the undesired consequence of epistemological violence when directly imposed on the unique socio-cultural realities of Africa. Finally, the issue raises a serious academic concern: there is a danger of epistemological imperialism stored in the top-down "knowledge transfer," which is the central thesis of this paper. The paper also will go to outline alternative ways of gaining scientific knowledge which will dry out the violent results of uncritical and gross knowledge transfer.

Jacqueline GIBBONS

Roadmaps for Social Transformation: Arab Spring

Abstract: This paper explores assumptions about the future of children in certain societal contexts. At these moments of Arab Spring, it is intriguing to explore whether attitudes towards children in Moslem societies are undergoing any changes? The researcher examines the socio-cultural circumstances of orphanages in Egypt. Questions are raised about varied forms of local family values and attitudes, and how these connect with views about children, in particular those without known family lineage (orphans). The research data show particular patterns over the last 6 years and significant alterations of certain values and attitudes as a result of revolution and change of regime, in Egypt. The questions asked in this work, relate to new policies that have been emerging from Egypt's Ministry of Family Affairs. We ask, how do these relate to attitudes about family that reflect contemporary and future policies and realities? As sociologists, we need freshly, to examine the democratization process, as we look to the social qualities of particular societal futures. It is useful and expedient, to examine and critically analyze certain aspects of the unrest that are alive in Tunisia, Syria, Morocco, Yemen and Libya during these moments. Geography and temporality offer us valuable insights into society, as it re-fabricates the future. Egypt, the most populace of these named nations of the Middle East, offers us a rich social laboratory. The researcher uses longitudinal and ethnographic material to document changes that address the varied role of children, as essence of an Egyptian future.

Yesid Mauricio GIL ARBOLEDA

Las tic y las redes sociales virtuales como proceso social y comunitario

Abstract: En esta década vemos como los procesos sociales y comunitarios se han venido trasladando al ámbito de las redes sociales virtuales, esto como una manera de utilizar esta herramienta para tener un mayor impacto dentro de la población juvenil de las ciudades y que cada vez son más dependientes de este tipo de comunicación; los retos que se generan para estos procesos están desde lograr cerrar la brecha tecnológica en el acceso a estos medios hasta la buena utilización de estas redes; el caso de la comuna 6 de Medellín que se viene construyendo trata de integrar a cada uno de los actores que se presentan en la comunidad para lograr que este proyecto sea de gran impacto social, donde se busca romper con la apatía hacia los procesos sociales por parte de los jóvenes que en muchos casos se ven envueltos en la delincuencia; pero no solo se ve en este proceso la utilización de las redes sociales virtuales, también las TICs se ven como un forma de aminorar los costos de acceso de la información y la producción de conocimiento y donde los centros educativos son pilares, esta generación como ninguna otra tiene entre sus manos una herramienta poderosa y en muchos casos ignorada ya que el interés puesto por el gobierno en dar acceso a esta herramienta es muy poca. La respuesta que se da es que este proceso debe darse desde las bases sociales las redes sociales construidas por las comunidades deben también ser trasladadas a la esfera de la virtualidad y al mismo tiempos servir a las TICs como un elemento transformador de la vida de los ciudadanos que puedan tener acceso a la información y al mismo tiempo ser partícipes de la construcción de un modelo más equitativo.

Rogério GIUGLIANO

Spatialization and Development: A Non-Hegemonic View

Abstract: Critical views of development, such as post-development or alternative to development, have emphasized that the idea of development is constructed in accordance to a linear and universalist logic of time based on the Western social experience. This epistemological critique, although powerful, has been unable to present a new approach to the subject that go beyond the critique itself. - In a scenario of emergence of south-south based experiences of development, reinforced by the economic and political crises of the western industrialized nations, a new approach to the subject can find new practices and ideas. - Many efforts have been made towards an epistemic break by the subaltern studies and post-colonial theories and the path to that objective has included, in both cases, spatialization as epistemological alternative to linear and universal time. This paper aims to discuss the possibility of applying this new epistemological approach to the understanding of the process of development. To achieve the objective this work will discuss four concepts that can contribute to a more horizontal and spatialized analysis: a) Coloniality of Power as expressed by Anibal Quijano b) Ethnic Centre as presented by Walter Mignolo c) Space-time Compression in the ideas of David Harvey and Frederic Jameson and d) Ecology of Knowledge of Boaventura de Souza Santos.

Roque GONZALEZ

Cine digital: Esperanza del pasado, desafío para el futuro

Abstract: En un contexto regional de concentración en el mercado exhibidor hace su aparición el cine digital en América Latina mediante su nave insignia: el 3D. Hacia finales de 2008, y especialmente desde 2009, comenzaron a abrirse decenas de salas con proyección digital de alta gama (sistema DLP, resolución mínima de 2K), contabilizando unas 2 mil en toda la región hacia mediados de 2011. Sin embargo, las promesas sobre democratización y mayor diversidad están quedando en la teoría: si bien el cine digital reduce considerablemente los costos por copias, la instalación de estas salas digitales ronda en América Latina los 200 mil dólares cada una -casi el doble que en el seudo "Primer Mundo"- .Esta situación conlleva que las salas digitales de alta gama se encuentren altamente concentradas en dos países (el 46% en México y el 19% en Brasil), sean propiedad de las exhibidoras más grandes, se encuentren ubicadas en las ciudades y en los barrios de mayor renta, cobrando una entrada, en promedio, 30% más cara. Esto explica el incremento notable en las recaudaciones que experimentaron todos los mercados desde 2009: una veintena de estrenos tridimensionales en 2010 (17 en 2009, 5 en 2008 y 2 en 2007), que significaron menos del 10% de los lanzamientos de sus respectivas distribuidoras -casi en su totalidad, filmes hollywoodenses en tercera

dimensión dirigidos al público infanto-juvenil-, explicaron alrededor del 40% de sus ingresos. De esta manera, todo parece indicar que este tipo de salas está destinada a las grandes exhibidoras, nacionales e internacionales, toda vez que los exhibidores latinoamericanos medianos o pequeños quedan excluidos de la digitalización de sus salas, puesto que no tienen apoyo financiero ni de las majors -como en Estados Unidos, Europa y Asia a través de los modelos VPF- ni de sus Estados.

Jorge GONZÁLEZ and Cicila PERUZZO

Cybercultura@: Emergent Local Knowledge Communities in Latin America

Abstract: This paper reports a project in which a set of people get together and creates an Emergent Local Knowledge Community (ELKC) in order to face concrete "local" problems by developing their own information, communication and knowledge systems. In theoretical terms, fieldwork is inspired on Freire's critical pedagogy, Vigotsky's Proximal Developmental Zone (PDZ) and Piaget/García's genetic epistemology, all of them fully compatible to Burawoy's public sociology and Trueba's ethnography of empowerment. Initial findings relocate conceptually and empirically the discussion on "digital inclusion" in the World-System. In three years members of ELKC "La otra min@ de Charcas" (students, teachers, workers, housekeepers, technicians, peasants) in México have been generating local knowledge on alcoholism, environment degradation and political problems in a critical territory controlled by "Zetas" drug cartel. Passing from local to situated knowledge needs a network of different ELKCs facing similar global problems. For this reason, in 2010 other ELKC experiences have been started in Piauí and Paraíba in northwest Brazil.

Marcos GONZÁLEZ-HERNANDO

Confronting the Uncertain: On Crisis, Time Sociology and the Narration of Dangerous Times

Abstract: This is an attempt to explore the concept of crisis and its relevance within sociology through a focused analysis on the literature of the sociology of time and attending the role narrative and rhetoric play in making sense of crisis situations. Attempting to tackle the fuzziness of such a concept, crisis is discussed in the context where, according to most accounts, contemporary societies are deemed to be ever more accelerated, prone to change, uncertainty and open towards unforeseeable risks. In order to attain this, 'crisis' is put at the core of the tensions that current debates on the sociology of time expound, in relation to the conflict between diverse temporal logics that arise in an ever more complex world. Nonetheless, this insecure milieu is frequently confronted with our necessity to make sense of events, inscribing them in a narrative that allows for a minimum of foreseeability. In this tension political rhetoric often strives to make sense of economic bursts, natural disasters and other critical situations by inscribing them in a coherent plot, thus mitigating the impact of the experience of uncertainty. This carries within the risk of oversimplifying our quandaries and impoverishing the categories we use to comprehend our world and allow for the emergence of scapegoating strategies. This is followed by an assessment of the tension between our limited knowledge and our need for a narrative of our times, regardless of how insufficient it might be to fathom our predicaments and the role sociology should play in this milieu.

Amel GRAMI

Women's Solidarity in Post-Revolution Tunisia

Abstract: This article will explore solidarity among Tunisian women activists after the revolution and during the period of transition. It will analyze the importance of this bond in understanding the dynamic interaction of women as agents of change in the Tunisian political landscape. Focusing on some examples of feminist practices such as action and attitudes of women members of the Higher Council for the Realization of the Objectives of the Revolution in defending the adoption of the principle of parity; or the role of members of Feminist NGOs, Facebook groups supporting parity as well as independent feminist activists in protesting against press coverage of the role of women in the revolution and to denounce violence against women and misogynous attitudes of some public figures, we will try to underline what generates and blocks feelings of solidarity and provide answers to a number of questions: What forms the basis of solidarity between women? Did women succeed to build feminist solidarity across the boundaries of class and religion? Are the differences among women an obstacle to solidarity or on should ethics of solidarity include acknowledging differences as a necessary condition to forge such solidarity? Although the Nahda party supported the

principle of parity in the Election Law, Islamist women have not broken the silence yet. The question is whether this group will lobby with Feminists to preserve Women's rights or will they prefer to forge solidarity with radical conservatives to help men get power? Did Solidarity lead to reform, unity of interests, support, etc.? Did Feminists review strategies to promote solidarity among women? How did women use internet and social networks to fight together promoting solidarity in the cyberspace? What kind of support can the international community offer women? How can Arab women learn from each other?

Judith GREEN

Achieving Democracy and Economic Justice 'from below': A Pragmatist Vision of Radical Transformation through Persuasion in Compulsion

Abstract: During the past year, generally non-violent grassroots social movements aiming to achieve deeper, pluralistic, politically and economically just models of democracy "from below" have sprung up world-wide, from the "Arab Spring" revolutions to "Occupy Wall Street" and related efforts in more than two hundred cities world-wide. These social movements have displayed remarkable effectiveness in persuading diverse publics, including their "powers that be," to take their calls for change seriously, even though they act amidst various forms of compulsion that significantly limit their alternatives. Although it would be premature to propose a theory or model of radical transformation at this point in their fresh history, it is possible to outline a general vision of democratic transformation "from below" that highlights some overlapping or convergent goals and shared strategies of these on-going social movements. Drawing upon insights from pragmatists of earlier eras, including William James, Jane Addams, John Dewey, George Herbert Mead, Alain L. Locke, Paulo Freire, and Martin Luther King, Jr. This paper outlines such a general vision, drawing on web sites and newspaper archives, as well as pragmatist texts that suggest how shared democratic visions emerge and why these matter.

Naiara GROSSI and Roberto Brocanelli CORONA

Public Justice Policy

Abstract: Justice has many dimensions, from a dogmatic cut, flowing into the judiciary as a body for ensuring the democratic state itself, through the legal pluralism that sees itself not only in the state but in ghettos or several groups composed of women, indigenous people, elderly, children, black etc., forms of recognition of rights. Thus, it is possible to identify in a confluent, a constant concern with the realization of justice. People's right and duty of the State, public policy, justice concerns the form and content of the distribution of justice in Brazil. This paper wants to analyze justice as public policy. Addressing the public policy of justice brings out, in turn, the question of the judiciary as an institution of the Brazilian public administration. There is no denying the increased demands that are brought to the judiciary for enforcing rights, the judiciary in this regard should be addressed and problematized as an important tool for effecting social change and democracy. We succeeded to investigate also how judicial activism contributes to the conformation of the status quo or to the actual realization of the principles and guarantees erected from the constitutional order of 1988. Analyze how popular participation can help the realization of human rights.

Verónica GRÜNEWALD

Comunidad aymara y participación ciudadana. DD.HH y convenio 169, la vulnerabilidad de la ley inconclusa

Abstract: El Proyecto minero de extracción de manganeso denominado "Los Pumas", se situa dentro de territorio aymara, a menos de 400 metros del Parque Nacional Lauca, donde se encuentra también el sitio Ramsar Salar de Surire. En el terreno donde se emplazará se encuentran sitios patrimoniales como un ramal del Camino del Inca, pinturas rupestres. Asimismo, se encuentran especies vegetales y animales en peligro de extinción. El Proyecto minero se ubica sobre la falla Copaquilla - Ticnamar, en una zona de sísmica que sería afectada por tronaduras para remover el material que permita llegar a los mantos de manganeso. La operación minera emitirá material particulado que afectará directamente tanto el Parque Lauca, como al Humedal Huaylas y al río Lluta, cuyo caudal provee de agua potable a la ciudad de Arica y constituye la única fuente de desarrollo agrícola para los agricultores del Valle de Lluta. Por otra parte, las lluvias del invierno altiplánico ponen en peligro la estabilidad de la actividad agrícola, al situarse directamente bajo la zona de

depósitos de desechos. Al aprobarse el Proyecto minero Los Pumas, se vulnera el fragil ecosistema donde habita el milenario pueblo aymara, afectando su patrimonio cultural y la biodiversidad. Se pone en peligro además la existencia del escaso recurso hídrico en esta zona al norte de Chile, como ha ocurrido en otros proyectos de explotación minera en regiones como Antofagasta y Tarapacá, que afectan irreversiblemente la actividad agrícola y turística, debido a la sobreexplotación de napas subterráneas, la contaminación de las mismas por los depósitos de desechos producto de la operación minera. Este trabajo, desarrollado en terreno, expone las irregularidades del Proyecto minero Los Pumas, en cuanto a participación ciudadana, respecto del Convenio OIT N° 169 y protección de los recursos hídricos de la comunidad aymara.

Shulamit S. GUBKIN

Stairways to Peace in an Israeli Academic College: Contact, Communication, Compassion

Abstract: Academic colleges in Israel are potential key agents of crosscultural transformation, cooperation and tolerance, due to their uniquely challenging multicultural environment in today's deeply segregated Israeli society: Arab and Jewish students meet on a daily basis for several years, as equal colleagues -- unprecedented occurrence in their lives-- without having the required skills or experience to recognize and meet each other as such. As tomorrow's educational and professional cadres, students will undoubtedly carry their multi/cross-cultural experience into their families, communities and occupational endeavors. - In these challenging times, the window of opportunity in this volatile region has a limited life, and peace education is pivotal towards hope and sustainable change. - A workshop format was created and implemented in the Kinneret College on the Sea of Galilee to facilitate empathic crosscultural communication skills between Arab and Jewish students towards the development of a planetary/ unitive consciousness towards cooperative action. (4th stage of an ongoing Action Research which began in 1999. A fifth stage is planned to train students as peace-facilitators on campus.) - Six formal and 4 informal workshops, each meeting in 4-hour sessions during a whole semester, have taken place. The guiding principles of the workshops are rooted in a wholistic-systemic sociological framework, and the principles of planetary consciousness and activism: interconnectedness of all, sustainability, optimism, the whole person, empathic communication, personal and social/institutional transformation, synergy, from 'power over' to 'power to', among others.

Namrata GUPTA

Information Technology as Source of Gender Equity in India

Abstract: Computers are seen as women-friendly in some of the developing countries like India. Women's participation in computer-related degree courses in engineering has increased at an increasing rate in last few years. This is in contrast to the notion held until the beginning of the 20th century that engineering is essentially a male preserve. Although there is no radical change in the patrilineal social order, the trend portends a substantial change in the gender-differentiated roles as more women take up professional courses. However, this increase also much dependent on the economic scenario. The economic growth has created jobs which has provided an access to employment, particularly in IT sector, for all including women. While the women engineers belong mostly to the urban middle class, the penetration of ICTs can be seen even in semi-urban and rural areas. Here, the spread of ICTs in has opened up new opportunities for women. The empowerment is in the form of upgrading of skills, generation of employment, of income for reinvestment, and change in gender equation in terms of women hiring men, of women taking on managerial jobs, and of some women becoming elected as local councilors in India.

Natalie HABER

Hope, Vision and Social Mobilization

Abstract: Workshops' processes foster empowerment through shared visions of hope, cooperation and plans for a peaceful and sustainable society -- powerful motivators of social responsibility and action. They highlight the unique leading-role opportunity and responsibility of the academic community in promoting a deeper dialogue, a vision and a model for peaceful, harmonious and healing relationships for the best of all of life.

Gisela HADAD***Identidad, discurso y acción colectiva. reflexiones sobre la organización política de los mapuche***

Abstract: El presente trabajo tiene por finalidad dar cuenta de los procesos de organización política, construcción de demandas y movilización que tienen lugar en las organizaciones indígenas mapuche ubicadas mayormente en el área andina de la provincia de Río Negro. Me interesa focalizar en el proceso de reconstrucción de la identidad colectiva que posibilita la existencia de las distintas organizaciones, fundamentalmente comparando sus particularidades y destacando similitudes y diferencias entre las mismas. En este marco procuraré centrarme en los siguientes aspectos: formas organizacionales, carácter de las demandas, repertorio de las acciones de protesta, contenido discursivo y vínculos intragrupal y con organizaciones de otros órdenes. En última instancia se tratará de problematizar la acción colectiva de las organizaciones mapuche a fin de ensayar algunas reflexiones sobre las dicotomías campo-ciudad; organizaciones tradicionales-organizaciones juveniles; organizaciones de corte netamente étnico-organizaciones que incluyen otras categorías subjetivas; acciones colectivas de mayor o menor nivel disruptivo, entre otras.

Tomohisa HIRATA***Digital Inclusions in Internet Cafes and Their Problems: Comparative Study on the Internet Access for Overseas Filipina Domestic Workers in Hong Kong, Singapore and Taipei***

Abstract: This paper aims to clarify the reality of digital inclusions for overseas Filipina domestic workers in Hong Kong, Singapore and Taipei by focusing on internet cafes and to consider the future of them in each city. The reason why this paper focuses on the internet café is that, taking the financial situations and working conditions of those people into account, it plays an important role in providing the Internet and personal computer access for them. In this presentation, firstly I will confirm the financial situations and living conditions of overseas Filipina domestic workers in three cities by referring to previous studies on them. Secondly, I will introduce their uses of internet cafes, while pointing out that one of the most concentrated areas of internet cafes in each city overlaps where they come together on Sundays or holidays. Thirdly, I will also pay attention to the ordinances regulating the operation of the internet café in order to figure out the differences of general perceptions of it in each city. Finally, I will designate the insufficiency of digital inclusions for overseas Filipina domestic workers and consider the future of them in the social context of Hong Kong, Singapore and Taipei.

Renan HONÓRIO QUINALHA***Supremas cortes y justicia transicional: Estudio comparado entre Argentina, Brasil y Uruguay***

Abstract: En el tema más amplio de justicia transicional, que ha ocupado un lugar privilegiado en la agenda política de los Estados latinoamericanos, bien como en la reflexión de las más diversas ciencias humanas, el objetivo de ese trabajo es comprender el papel ejercido, la forma de actuación y la lógica decisoria que las Cortes Supremas de Brasil, Uruguay y Argentina adoptaron cuando tuvieron que pronunciarse acerca de la validez y del alcance de las leyes de perdón o amnistías que fueron negociadas o impuestas en las redemocratizaciones operadas en la década de 1980. Se pretende analizar el proceso de judicialización de la demanda del derecho a la justicia (persecución penal) en relación a los autores de los crímenes de lesa-humanidad en las dictaduras de esos países y la argumentación adoptada por las Cortes Supremas. Especial atención se conferirá a las interlocuciones entre las Cortes Supreas e, también, entre ellas y el Sistema Interamericano de Protección a los Derechos Humanos. Esa analisis comparativa permitira comprender las aproximaciones y diferencias entre los casos, bién como la permeabilidad de las instituciones judiciales al derecho internacional de los derechos humanos. Además, será posible aferir en que medida hubo diálogo entre las distintas experiencias examinadas.

Renata Ewa HRYCIUK***Mothers' Social Rights and Neoliberalism in Poland***

Abstract: Public philosophy of neoliberalism relies on women providing social reproduction services at little cost to the state as the latter withdraws from many areas of social welfare provision. Neoliberal economic policies imposed on the post-communist European countries by the World Bank and The IMF in the 1990s as

well as budget cutbacks made by Polish government in the early 2000s to meet the requirements of the accession to the EU have drastically affected single mothers' families and increased the feminization of poverty. The grassroots mobilization started in the fall 2002 after the government announced that due to austerity measures stemming from joining the EU the Alimony Fund would be eradicated. It ceased to exist on 1st of May 2004 leaving single mothers with no support. The Single Mothers For the Alimentary Fund Movement has been so far the most spectacular response on the part of civil society to the character and dynamics of social and economic transformation in Poland. Unlike the situation in Latin America where the power of "motherist groups" arises from the ability to draw upon the feminine imagery of Catholicism against the state by evoking the image of the suffering mother and her sacrifice, Polish Single Mothers called on the civil rights and the constitutional principle of the protection of family. They have been attempting at changing the discriminatory law as mothers-citizens fighting for social rights; neither using the essentialist notions of womanhood nor calling themselves feminists. Based on the results of a research conducted in 2005-2011 the paper analyzes collective political mobilization of single, poor and marginalized mothers. The activities and strategies pursued by Single Mothers reflect the ongoing processes of re-conceptualizing of the "nuclear family," mothering practice and more broadly reconfiguration of public/private dichotomy and their consequences for women's citizenship in a post socialist context.

Michael HUMPHREY

Citizen security as a new human right? Securitization and the new moral economy of rights in Latin America

Abstract: This paper explores the human rights framing of the growth of violence alongside democratization in Latin America. It takes as its focus the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights (IACHR) thematic report on Citizen Security addressing the growth in the diversity and intensity of violence in Latin American societies. The IACHR report argues that violence been exacerbated by the policy of securitization on the one hand and legal impunity on the other. This human rights framing of violence sees securitisation trading off the rights of the rights of the poor for the rights of the rich and sees impunity arising the lack of legal protection through policing and criminal prosecution. This paper argues that crisis of 'citizen security' must be understood as a product of the intersection of the globalization of public violence and the globalization of human rights. The globalization of public violence is about the rescaling of organised violence (transnationalisation of security, state franchising of violence to private organisations and the transnational organisation of crime) and the globalization of human rights (the intensification of victim politics and human rights consciousness). Securitisation through rescaling and privatization of violence is accompanied by a new moral economy rights based on prioritizing the rights of the rich over the rights of the poor. The paper argues that securitization is an index of the diminished capacity of the state to achieve the rule of law for all by protecting rights selectively. Governance through securitization is producing a new form of authoritarianism based on democratic consent to deny rights to those blamed for the violence. Examples are drawn from Argentina, Colombia, Mexico and Brazil.

Paula ISACOVICH

Jóvenes haciendo el estado: Reflexiones etnográficas sobre otros modos de "participación" juvenil

Abstract: La "participación" política de los jóvenes y las políticas públicas orientadas a este segmento de la población fueron objeto de múltiples investigaciones sociales en las últimas décadas. En términos generales, unas se concentraron en comprender las modalidades de agencia juvenil desarrolladas en ámbitos tales como partidos políticos, movimientos sociales, agrupamientos culturales, estudiantiles, religiosos y otros. En cambio, las otras colocaron a los jóvenes como objeto de intervención estatal, cuestionando el escaso margen de decisión que quedaba para ellos en los procesos de formulación e implementación de las políticas. Esta ponencia propone una discusión en la intersección de estas arenas de debate. En el marco de un estudio etnográfico en curso en un barrio del sur de la ciudad de Buenos Aires, reflexionamos sobre la participación política de los jóvenes en el marco de políticas de juventud. Buscamos desplazar la mirada de espacios que han sido privilegiados para el análisis de la agencia juvenil para analizar cómo un conjunto de jóvenes de distintas generaciones y de diferentes sectores sociales se relacionan con las políticas en su vida cotidiana, contribuyendo a producir, reproducir y dar forma a las políticas y al estado.

Mila IVANOVIC

Burocracia, clientelismo y liderazgo: Una inmersión desde abajo en los retos y callejones sin salida de la democracia venezolana del siglo XXI

Abstract: A partir de una investigación etnográfica empezada a final del 2004, y de una tesis doctoral en curso, quisiéramos interrogar tres grandes tópicos, o lugares comunes, de la política participativa venezolana. Estos temas son de gran relevancia tanto en el discurso científico como en el discurso de los actores de la participación (consejos comunales y militantes del PSUV básicamente), sin embargo no se le han dado suficiente ilustración empírica. Mediante una experiencia en diferentes sectores populares y de clase media de la capital venezolana, pondremos de relieve estos amplios problemas, no en una perspectiva exhaustiva sino para definir un patrón de entendimiento de los problemas que surgen a raíz de la “radicalización” democrática (Bosteels 2001, Parker 2001, Ellner 2003, Cohen y Fung 2004, Laclau, Mouffe 2009) . Consideraremos las posibilidades que vislumbran en cuanto a los 13 años de experimentos, a la evolución de las expectativas en el seno de los actores participantes y las miradas subyacentes al “fenómeno chavista” (Ramos Jiménez 2002). Estos temas nos permitirán establecer unas consideraciones situadas con respecto a la orientación sociológica y politológica de la realidad venezolana, y los analizaremos de manera conexa a la idea de “cultura política participativa” a fin de subrayar los cambios producidos en este país.

David JANES

Japanese War Memory and the Quest for Future Peace

Abstract: Peace-related organizations in Japan are ubiquitous, but sociological studies of them are rare. A survey of the growing Japanese NGO sector finds an array of institutions focused on “peace” including: Peace Winds Japan, Mayors for Peace, the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation, The John Manjiro Whitfield Commemorative Center for International Exchange, Peace Boat, the Goi Peace Foundation, The World Peace Prayer Society, and Peace Depot. Japan is also home to more peace museums than any other state according to the International Network of Museums for Peace; included among them are the world-famous Hiroshima Peace Museum, the Nagasaki Peace Museum, and the Okinawa Peace Memorial Park. - These museums and NGOs have active peace promotion activities that operate not only locally, but also globally; this has fostered the development of transnational networks that build solidarity around symbols of peace originating in Japan. For instance, Sadako Sasaki’s origami cranes have become a symbol of peace in numerous locations around the world, with one original crane having recently been given to the Tribute World Trade Center Memorial Museum in New York City. The Peace Pole project has “planted” over 200,000 peace poles all around the globe in an effort to spread peace. - Using theories from the field of collective memory, my paper will aim to analyze the ways in which Japanese war memory is embedded within and used by these organizations in order to mobilize collective action for a future peace as well as to build transnational solidarity around specific visions of peace. My primary methodology is discourse analysis and builds on research in which I have been engaged that examines the interaction between collective memory and the future.

Blanca JIMÉNEZ

Ciclo urbano del agua

Abstract: Ante la creciente urbanización que se experimenta en todo el planeta, asociado a ello y al agua ha aparecido un concepto: el ciclo urbano del agua. Este ciclo no es otra cosa que la parte del ciclo del agua que se desarrolla y modifica en las ciudades y que hoy en día se pretende cerrar en este mismo punto. Las ciudades, a pesar de ocupar pequeñas extensiones de terreno, representan una modificación importante del ciclo del agua ya que, por un parte ejercen una demanda puntual muy grande de agua de alta calidad y, por otra, generan cantidades significativas de agua residual y de escorrentía urbana que son difíciles de asimilar por su entorno. En adición, las ciudades impiden la recarga de acuíferos, rompen los flujos de ríos o modifican la distribución de agua en lagos y representan una fuente de agua usadas para aquellos que se encuentran aguas abajo de las ciudades. El estudio del ciclo urbano del agua permite analizar estos aspectos para identificar fuentes de riesgo en cantidad y calidad que permiten el identificar opciones de control. Esta presentación analiza las fuentes de riesgo en particular para países en vías de desarrollo y propone estrategias estructurales y no estructurales de solución, usando la ciudad de México como ejemplo. Este

análisis es crítico para Latinoamérica por ser la región en desarrollo con mayor tasa de urbanización a nivel mundial.

Hank JOHNSTON

Fear Abatement and Oppositional Mobilization: Comparative Perspectives on Democratic Movements in Repressive States

Abstract: Abstract: This research paper focuses on two theoretical threads in the field of protest studies that have been present for about a decade: (1) the renewed interest in emotional aspects of collective action; and (2) a dynamic and relational approach to collective action, specifically the search for general mechanisms and processes (McAdam, Tarrow, and Tilly 2001) that operate across different episodes of contention. Drawing on empirical examples both from current events in the Middle East, Russia and China, and from several separate research projects in authoritarian states, the study elaborates the mechanism of fear abatement as a necessary process in the development of democratic oppositions in repressive settings. The research suggests that the fear abatement mechanism develops out of the internal contradictions of authoritarian control in complex societies, which allow cracks in the repressive apparatus where free spaces develop. The social exchange and network basis of these free spaces change calculations of risk and experiences of fear, undermining Kuran's notion of "preference falsification" in the public sphere. There is also evidence of hidden but significant cases of "preference facilitation" among middle-level state authorities. The result is that relationship between protest and repression is neither linear nor curvilinear, as existing theories might predict, but rather path dependent on the social relations among state and society of late authoritarianisms. These relations can intensify, mask, and redirect or mitigate emotions. The notions on "losing your fear" and "fear being dispelled" were widely reported in accounts of the democracy movements in Tunisia, Egypt, and Syria, and it is important that our theories of democratization account for them. Drawing on data from the cases mentioned above, this report elaborates the mechanism of fear abatement as first step in imaging a democratic future in nondemocracies.

Nicholas JURAVICH

"Opportunity of a Lifetime": Paraprofessionals in New York City Schools, 1967-1978

Abstract: This paper examines the impact of paraprofessionals on public schools in New York City, the United Federation of Teachers (the local teachers' union), and the local communities from which the paraprofessionals themselves were drawn. Launched in 1967, the paraprofessional program sought to improve classroom education, create jobs, and enhance school-community relationships through the recruitment of local women on public assistance in New York City's "poverty areas." Hired as low-wage workers, paraprofessionals organized through the United Federation of Teachers (UFT) at a time when the UFT was deeply distrusted in their communities on account of the racially-inflected fight over "community control" of schools in 1968. Asserting their status as pedagogical employees and their right to a living wage, these women, the vast majority of whom were African-American or Latina, won sizable raises and developed a career ladder program through their contract that helped many of them to become teachers. As paraprofessionals, they also engaged their communities, working to improve relationships between parents and teachers and educating teachers on local perspectives, needs, and cultures. Running counter to the dominant narratives about the failure of community control, the limits of the War on Poverty, and the power of the conservative backlash, the paraprofessional story demonstrates the potential for a seemingly marginal group to reshape education and open municipal bureaucracies to local issues. While the paraprofessionals were not and are not a panacea, their experience suggests lessons about the ways in which education might be democratized and improved through engagement with communities.

Ingemar KAREHOLT

Socioeconomic Position and Political Participation in Terms of Voting Among Elderly 77+ in Sweden

Abstract: Political participation e.g. voting is important for the possibility to influence national and regional politics. From an egalitarian perspective it is desirable that all persons independent of age, sex, and socioeconomic position have the possibility to vote. - The association between socioeconomic position and health, and between socioeconomic position and life situation among elderly is well studied; less is known

about the association between socioeconomic position and political participation. We study the relation between three measures of socioeconomic position (social class based on occupation, years of education, and income) and voting. - Methods: Two nationally representative sample of Swedes aged 53 to 75 were interviewed in 1968 and 1981 respectively. Survivors from 1968 were again interviewed in 1992 (n = 461), survivors from 1981 in 2002 (n = 614). - Both 1992 and 2002 were election years in Sweden. A single item question regarding voting was posed – did you vote in the election. - Logistic regressions controlling for sex, age, age-square, walking ability (walking 100 meters and walking stairs) and walking aids (no aids/cane(s), quadruped(s), crutch(es), and walker/wheelchair/ never go out) was used. - Results: Significant differences in voting was found for both men and women for all three measures of socioeconomic position – persons with a high socioeconomic position was more likely to have voted. The associations were stronger for education and income and less strong for social class. The relation to social class was only significant on the 10-percent level among men. The associations were stronger among men than among women for all three measures of socioeconomic position. A significantly lower proportion of women voted. - Conclusions: There are systematic differences in political participation measured as voting. This might indicate that there are systematic injustices in the possibility to vote.

Sultan KHAN

"The Out of Sight Classroom" - Teaching and Learning Sociology through Field Trips

Abstract: There is wide agreement that field trips offer students benefits to learn in an informal environment as they help them to visualize concepts introduced in class laying the foundation for a deeper understanding of the discipline. In the merged university of KwaZulu-Natal, after a long absence of teaching sociology through field trips due to serious political violence raising safety and security concerns, this approach to learning was re-introduced in 2007. This presentation takes the form of visual representation of level three sociology students from diverse racial and socio-economic backgrounds on their experiences in high risk research localities which are often avoided by many field researchers. The visual presentation captures the sociological experiences of students who under normal circumstances would not have visited such localities anywhere in South Africa due to the social construction of such spaces as a haven for a myriad number of problems making it out of bounds for locals. Given the racial inequalities in South Africa, such localities are often labeled dangerous spaces for ordinary citizens. Students' experiences after their field trip attest to how their understanding of such spaces was reshaped from it being portrayed as zones of human misery to the prospect of researching and studying a large section of the South African populace who are structural victims of poverty and inequality. The visual presentation illustrates how the sociological imagination of undergraduate students are captured through field trip training and can serve as a hallmark to renew and sustain the training of future sociologists in a rapidly transforming and challenging post apartheid context. (NB: This presentation will be undertaken by visual screening of a DVD.)

Habibul KHONDKER

Institutionalizing democracy, strengthening state: Bangladesh experience

Abstract: By using Bangladesh's experience with democracy and governance, this paper argues that the debate on whether democracy is a precondition for development or a strong developmental state is a precondition for democracy is somewhat unproductive. Rather than starting from such a stark opposition, this paper argues that it may be possible to pursue the two goals: creating a strong developmental state and deepening democracy at the same time. The argument is based on Claus Offe's argument that democracy is parasitical on strong state. Conversely, a weak state is a bad host and a poor driver for democracy. Following this line of argument, and modifying it slightly, this paper argues that one of the reasons for the weakness of democracy in Bangladesh is rooted in the weakness of the state. A strong state based on a citizen-focused governance can achieve meaningful developmental outcomes and aid in deepening democracy. And yet, the evidence from Asian Tiger economies reveals that governmental efficiency in achieving meaningful and inclusive development may sometime compensate for the absence of a vibrant democracy. So the key conceptual challenge is how to pursue the two goals at the same time? Bangladesh started as a democracy, however, the post-independence circumstances defeated that goals of democracy, the transition from parliamentary to presidential form took place in less than 4 years of independence. Following military coups and a trail of authoritarian rulers between 1975 and 1990, Bangladesh was governed by regimes based on

elections without democracy and made a transition from elections without democracy to democracy without citizenship from 1990 to the present. The glaring defect of Bangladesh's democracy is the weakness of rule of law. The neo-patrimonial state in Bangladesh results in the absence of rational bureaucracy and rule of law.

Mun Cho KIM

Toward a New Media Policy in the Age of Convergence

Abstract: Communications in the age of media convergence tend to acquire the quality of ubiquity, wherein anybody is able to exchange any message anywhere anytime through a wide range of channels, tools or routes. The expansion of communication coverage not only promotes the opportunities of communications, but it breeds a new set of policy reactions by aggravating social conflict and unrest. With broadcasting and telecommunications merged, the applicability and mobility of communication spaces being reinforced and the number of smart users who can deftly handle communication tools on the rise, such dysfunctions as social competition, conflict and feud are also being intensified. Thus, today's media-scape accompanying both development and confusion can be represented by this dictum: the transition from "a cool to hot state." That is because, unlike the age of mass media, the age of convergence media is being led by the Internet, which demands an active engagement of users. In an industrial society, where the expansion of material productivity used to be a major task for national development, overcoming socio-economic crises through efficient mobilization and distribution of resources was the top policy priority. In a post-industrial society, where the reduction and control of social conflicts came to the fore as a prominent agenda, regulating legitimization crises through reconciliation of colliding collective interests was the urgent issue in public policy. In future society, where identity crises draw sharp attention, the emphasis of public policy has to be placed upon the development of visions and strategies that can enhance citizen's life competence to promote collective welfare. In particular, the media policy of future society, which shows a high probability of amplified social strain due to the Internet-based media convergence, should be focused on enhancing the meaning of life through improving the communicative rationality based upon a sense of autonomy and tolerance.

Lyusyena KIRAKOSYAN

Is Promoting Disability Rights Conducive to a Stronger Democracy in Brazil?

Abstract: While organized advocacy among and on behalf of people with disabilities in Brazil began in the early 1980s, it was not until that nation's 2008 ratification of the 2006 United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities that the Brazilian state assumed responsibility to promote and guarantee the rights of its disabled citizens. The Convention holds the status of a Constitutional norm in Brazil, enabling disabled persons and interested civil society organizations to press to hold the state accountable for the protection and advancement of disability rights. This paper explores the tensions revealed by these ongoing efforts to empower a long-subjugated population through examining the online and printed materials of seven disability advocacy organizations and through interviews conducted in summer 2011 in Sao Paulo, Brazil with their leaders. In particular, the paper examines whether and how these organizations' liberal advocacy discourses stressing equal rights, dignity and respect are reconciled in practice with their calls for social inclusion and active citizen engagement. Drawing on Held(1996), Sandel(1996), Freire(1970;1973), and Taylor(1992), I argue that well-intended rhetoric notwithstanding, paradoxically, without a participatory political life it is difficult for the disabled to achieve a shared social aspiration. I draw on interview data and compare the disability rights literature with the claims of a sample of disability advocacy organizations to consider how advocacy strategies might be recast to help the otherwise heterogeneous disabled population attain both a common sense of identity and individual rights as they seek full citizenship.

Karina KLOSTER

Transformaciones en la conflictividad social del agua en México y su futuro

Abstract: La transformación de las estructuras de gobierno en México ha implicado, entre otras cosas, la pérdida de espacios en la toma de decisiones para incidir en el rumbo de las políticas económicas en el país, disminuyendo así el papel del Estado en la conformación de políticas redistributivas. Esta incapacidad de responder a los grupos menos favorecidos da como resultado una crisis que confronta a diversos sectores de la sociedad de manera cada vez más aguda. En este contexto, las confrontaciones por el agua aparecen como

una consecuencia de la cada vez más alarmante incapacidad estatal no sólo de transferir recursos y generar un equilibrio social, sino de garantizar la sustentabilidad a futuro de éstos. En el caso específico del agua, la función estatal pasó de ser garantía del bienestar general a partir de la concentración del recurso en sus manos, a su actual carácter descentralizador y desconcentrador, cuya incapacidad de abastecer agua para todos, en cantidad y calidad suficiente, comienza a inquietar abiertamente. Consideramos que esta transformación de funciones hace que la distribución y uso se perfile como uno de los principales elementos de confrontación en torno al agua. - Lo que se intenta en este trabajo es justamente comenzar a desentrañar uno de los efectos de este fenómeno en la disputa por el territorio social del agua, construido en tanto recurso escaso. Para ello analizaremos el desenvolvimiento de las confrontaciones en torno al agua a partir del registro hemerográfico de tres décadas: 1990, 2000 y 2010. A partir de ello se plantearán algunos escenarios de futuro en relación a la conflictividad del agua en el país.

David KONSTANTINOVSKIY

Winners and Losers: From Empirical Data to Model

Abstract: Model takes into account not only achieved status but also resources for social mobility. Values, motivation and barriers are considered. The database is result of surveys those were provided in Russia from 1960-s till now. Model includes several categories (we've given them relative names). The "winners" are those who strive to achieve upward social mobility. They engage in active effort that will provide them with this potential mobility; for example, they acquire a high-level qualification that is demanded in the labor market. They have necessary resources because they are predominantly from the group occupying higher place in social hierarchy. The "outsiders" would also like to attain to higher status or at least to keep or reproduce it; but they do not achieve their goals because they have not necessary resources for overcoming the barriers (social, economic, territorial etc.). The "pessimists" would like to achieve upward mobility and know how to achieve this; but they have no hope of overcoming the barriers. It does not matter if they are not able to overcome these barriers or believe that they will not be able to (low motivation). They lower their expectations and refrain from necessary activity. People in category "others" have specific values: social mobility or prosperity is desirable, but the way of achieving it is not conventional but by other means. In the "hopeless" group are for example those who found themselves below the property line. They have no resources by which to rise above it. They have no hope or goal of rising up the social ladder and thus do not think about a way to achieve upward mobility, much less participate in competition.

Meghan KRAUSCH

Building Schools and Futures with Utopian Social Movements in Buenos Aires

Abstract: In December 2001, after more than a decade of neoliberal governance, Argentina was in a severe political, economic and social crisis. The extreme levels of poverty and unemployment led some desperately frustrated Argentines to organize themselves into "movements of unemployed workers" (MTDs) while others "recovered" their former workplaces. Buenos Aires has continued to be the site of intense theorizing, debate, and experimentation in forms of radical democracy that are fundamentally utopian in origin. These movements are "utopian" in the sense that they bring their radical vision of the future into the present through attempted immediate transformation of both material conditions and social relationships. The key aspects of this utopian future/present are consensus-based decision making and leaderless institutional structures. This paper examines the experience of one such experiment, an MTD-run adult education program known as a bachillerato popular (people's high school). The school—part of a larger trend among MTDs—is run collectively by teachers and students working together to construct popular, socially-conscious education that is more responsive to the needs of the community it serves. This paper draws on 11 months of participant observation and interviews to examine how the school's utopian goals are defined and practiced on the ground. I use my vantage point as a teacher-militante in the school to analyze how this particular bachillerato popular re-invents educational and political practices. The bachillerato popular demonstrates the potential for utopian social change projects to not only imagine but create alternative futures, as well as some of their limitations.

Naresh KUMAR and Shailaja REGO

Diffusion of Technologies in Social Systems: A Case of Rural-Urban Telephony in India

Abstract: Diffusion modelling captures the trends of a technology adoption in a social system which represents a non-linear trend; however, linear trends may exist in some cases. Capturing trend of fast penetrating technologies such as telecommunication technologies is very intricate due to divide in a social system. Telecommunication technologies particularly telephony (fixed line and mobile phones) has registered a dramatic penetration in developing countries during the last decade. Consequently, the rapid growth of telephony has increased substantial penetration of telephony in rural India also. The fast penetration is attributed to the factors such as government policy and making technology more affordable, particularly mobile telephony, which have influenced the diffusion rate. Since, India has an enormous diffusion potential of telecommunication technology so diffusion pattern of telephony needs to be analysed. Therefore, in this paper, an attempt is made to analyse diffusion of rural-urban and mobile telephony in India using diffusion models. The analysis indicates that competition in mobile telephony has played an important role in accelerating the diffusion of mobile telephony by making the technology affordable. The study also reveals that in future mobile telephony may substitute for fixed line telephony in India.

Alexander KUTEYNIKOV

Democracy Surveillance through International Multilateral Structures

Abstract: Till the end of XX century democracy existed as multiple forms of national models. In our time the global political model of democracy is creating by the new and old political actors. The main goal of this paper is to clarify from the point of view of the sociological approach why and how International Multilateral Structures (IMs) are playing a crucial role to the consolidation of this new form of supranational democracy. IMs can be considered as the result of liberal theoretical and ideological paradigms, but the most influence of them were created at the time of the hegemony of realism. As organizations, IMs are separated from the environment and carry out social exchange with it on a permanent basis. In combination with the external conditions, they cause changes in the external social environment and IMs themselves. On the basis of the sociological understanding of IMs, it is proposed to categorize their main functions in the global promoting democracy process as multilateral democracy surveillance. A specific feature of IMs as a class of organizations is their dual nature. On the one hand, IMs are established as unions of sovereign states in the form of a standing conference. On the other hand, they are formed as a complex system of societal relations between the people who have created and maintain them. Taking in consideration of this dual nature of IMs can be a starting point for evaluation of new approach to reforming this kind of international actors.

Sergey KUZIN

The 'Electronic Government' in Russia: Institute of a Civil Society or the New Form of Bureaucratization?

Abstract: Introduction of information technology in political sphere in modern Russia occurs in a rapid pace. It is connected with informatization of all spheres of public life in the modern world, processes of globalization and political integration, and also with formation of new image of Russia in the international political arena. The most demanded in this sphere are Internet technologies owing to universality, high functionality, flexibility and relatively low cost. So-called "the electronic government", treated as specialized complex structure of interaction of executive power with citizens, a civil society and business structures by means of the Internet became the result of their use. Present structure conceptually allows to optimize the process of interaction of executive authority with elements of public system with observance of a principle of "publicity" and inclusion of the increasing number of citizens in processes of acceptance of important political decisions. However, in our opinion, absence necessary preconditions in Russia - the developed institutes of the civil society, certain level of "internetization" (10 % of the population of Russia at necessary 30 %), preparation of citizens for use of Internet technologies etc. - interferes with its fruitful introduction in government system. The most significant obstacle, in our opinion, are absence of the developed civil initiative and presence of the powerful officialdom interfering its development in Russia. As a result "the electronic government" turns around only the distribution of sphere of influence of bureaucracy to Internet space, thus allowing to optimise process of the taxation and receipt of any payments in state and municipal authorities. Thus, in our opinion, "the electronic government", without realizing the basic function, becomes the tool of bureaucratization of a modern Russian society.

Darcy LEACH

Prefiguring the Future or Repeating the Past?: Collectivist Democracy and the Struggle Against Oligarchy in the German Left

Abstract: Prefigurative social movements try to bring about their vision of the future by implementing it in their current practice: in their organizational forms, decision-making processes, and tactical choices, they try to live according to the values and principles they think should govern society as a whole. While the prefigurative impulse dates back at least to the French Revolution, it has been experiencing a resurgence in recent decades, as many activists in advanced capitalist societies have lost faith in both parliamentary and paramilitary strategies for radical change. Influenced by anarchist philosophy and well aware of the usual tendency toward oligarchy, these movements try to put their egalitarian ideals into practice through the use of non-hierarchical, collectivist-democratic forms of organization and consensus decisionmaking. While scattered case studies shed light on some of their common dilemmas and practices, almost no systematic research has been done to evaluate the ability of such groups to resist hierarchical authority and prevent the development of oligarchic control. In this paper I present findings from a cross-sectional comparison of 12 collectivist-democratic social movement groups, drawn from two leftist movement countercultures in Germany: the nonviolence movement and the "autonomous" movement (known as the Autonomen). Over the last 30 years, these two countercultures have developed distinct forms of collectivist democracy, marked by different ways of dividing labor and running meetings, different decision-making processes, and different tactical orientations. On the basis of two years of participant observation and 63 semi-structured interviews with a matched sample of activists from each counterculture, this paper first describes their contrasting styles of collectivist democracy and then discusses the perhaps counterintuitive finding that the more militant Autonomen were less prone to oligarchy than the nonviolence groups.

Michael LEVIEN

The Politics of Dispossession: Notes on India's Land Wars

Abstract: There is a growing recognition that old frameworks of political agency premised on the position of wage-laborers in capitalist production are no longer adequate to capture many of the most significant political struggles under neoliberal capitalism. In many parts of the world, labor struggles have been overshadowed by social movements, insurgencies and resistances that do not originate from the proletariat strictly speaking, and that are fighting innumerable forms of dispossession of private and social wealth-what Harvey has called "accumulation by dispossession"-rather than the exploitation of labor. In many countries, such as India and China, rural land has become a major locus of such dispossession, bringing the state and metropolitan capitalists into direct confrontation with rural agriculturalists. In the past five years, the use of eminent domain and other state powers to expropriate land from farmers for increasingly privatized industrial, infrastructure and real estate projects has generated widespread resistance across rural India in what have been popularly dubbed "land wars." While these conflicts over the control of land have moved to the center of Indian politics and are attracting greater scholarly interest, it is the argument of this paper that neither Harvey nor existing social-science theories of peasant and working class politics are adequate for understanding the specificity of this new politics of dispossession. This paper uses 18 months of ethnographic fieldwork on anti-dispossession movements across rural India to suggest such a framework for understanding their commonalities and axes of variation, and the different challenges they pose to neoliberal capitalism.

Elizabeth LIRA

Memoria política: Reconocimiento y reparación

Abstract: Se caracteriza y analiza la memoria política de la sociedad chilena como contexto y condición de los procesos terapéuticos de las víctimas de violaciones de derechos humanos y sus familiares. El reconocimiento de las víctimas requiere la confirmación pública de los hechos que les afectaron como hechos efectivamente sucedidos. Supone además la superación de la negación pública, el establecimiento de la verdad y la búsqueda de justicia. Los procesos judiciales que reenmarcan las acciones represivas como crímenes contra la humanidad y condenan a los culpables sintetizan los elementos claves que constituyen una

memoria política y ética sobre el pasado que puede abrir posibilidades de reparación de las víctimas y reforzar los valores que sustentan la convivencia democrática.

Maria Julia LOGIÓDICE and Marilé DI FILIPPO

Huerto de la música: Arte, estado y mercado. ideas en tensión en una experiencia de acción colectiva contracultural rosarina

Abstract: En este trabajo intentamos abordar una experiencia de acción colectiva contracultural urbana, autodenominada "Huerto de la Música", surgida en Rosario en septiembre de 2011. La misma nace en contraposición al Proyecto "Puerto de la Música", un complejo cultural de gran envergadura diseñado por el Arquitecto Oscar Niemeyer que pretende instalar a dicha ciudad como una de las capitales culturales de Latinoamérica. En disputa con esta propuesta impulsada por la Municipalidad de Rosario y reivindicando el arte y la cultura popular desde espacios por fuera del circuito cultural dominante, emerge esta experiencia alternativa de articulación y resistencia conformada por diferentes actores socio-políticos, tales como: movimientos sociales, partidos políticos, cooperativas, medios alternativos de comunicación, grupos artísticos, centro culturales barriales, murgas, clubes de barrio, organizaciones no gubernamentales, sindicatos, bibliotecas populares, entre otros. Desde un fuerte anclaje territorial en la periferia de la ciudad y enmarcado en las luchas de resistencia cultural latinoamericanas el "Huerto de la música" se propone debatir a través de una práctica asamblearia: ¿Qué arte tenemos? y ¿Qué arte queremos? A partir del análisis de este caso, se pretenderá, en primer lugar, realizar una descripción del proceso de gestación y desarrollo del "Huerto de la Música", interrogándonos sobre la especificidad de la experiencia en lo que refiere a los actores implicados, sus vínculos y los objetivos perseguidos. En segundo lugar, intentaremos reflexionar sobre algunas problemáticas particularmente conflictivas que atraviesan a este proyecto -y de las cuáles depende su continuidad y afianzamiento- tales como: las concepciones y relaciones con el Estado y el mercado, las diferentes visiones acerca de la política y de los actores políticos y, finalmente, las consideraciones respecto de las "funciones" del arte con vistas a la transformación social.

Julieta LONGO

Precariedad y resistencias en grandes empresas multinacionales: Un estudio de caso en supermercados e hipermercados de Argentina

Abstract: A partir del año 2003, en Argentina, se produjo un proceso de recuperación económica que dio lugar a importantes cambios en las características del mercado de trabajo. En primer lugar, el exponencial crecimiento económico revirtió la tendencia a la desocupación estructural de una fracción importante de los trabajadores; y de la mano de esta recomposición del movimiento obrero ocupado, las organizaciones sindicales recuperaron su poder. Pero por características intrínsecas del modelo actual, se tiende a conformar y consolidar una estructura del mercado laboral altamente heterogénea y fragmentada. En este contexto en el artículo se analiza la relación entre la precariedad laboral y las formas que asume la conflictividad en empresas supermercadistas, sector profundamente afectado por las políticas de flexibilización y precarización laboral. El análisis se realizó a partir de un estudio de caso de carácter cualitativo en tres sucursales de grandes empresas multinacionales del sector. El artículo comprende dos partes. En la primera nos preguntamos por las formas en que se materializa la precariedad en estos espacios de trabajo. Planteamos que los trabajadores se encuentran en una situación de triple precariedad (en relación al trabajo, al empleo y a las relaciones laborales), pero señalamos también que existen distintos grados de precariedad en los tres ámbitos laborales, diferencias que tienen que ver tanto con el tipo de organización sindical que existe en cada sucursal como con las formas de gestión empresarial. En la segunda parte del artículo, nos preguntamos por la relación entre la precariedad y las formas que asumen las resistencias en los espacios de trabajo. Luego del análisis de los conflictos y de las formas de organización, señalamos que las resistencias son heterogéneas en los tres casos de estudio y que las formas que adquieren dependen en gran medida de las formas de organización colectiva locales.

Rocío LOPEZ VELASCO

Género, educación y emigración en el sureste mexicano

Abstract: The proliferation of social economy enterprises in Brazil in the last three decades led to the expansion of training schemes and the emergence of new challenges such as growing demands for qualification; disarticulation of trainers among themselves and with the workers, lack of theoretical and methodological reflection and need for intersectoral coordination. The training considers the centrality of work in the construction of knowledge and popular education as a methodology. The paper presents the research conducted in the period 2010 to 2011 about the limits and expectations of the training in the social economy in Rio Grande do Sul, considering the experiences and narratives of workers, of the support entities' trainers and of the Training Centre in Solidarity Economy's (CFES) managers and participants. CFES is the first Brazilian public policy in this field, demanded by the movement of solidarity economy and executed by the National Solidarity Economy (SENAES) from the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE). The research instruments applied were observations, semi-structured interviews, focus groups and Sociopoética, an innovative method of democratic and self-management knowledge production. The results suggest that the field of training has been divided between those who have the principles of solidarity and self-managed associations in daily work and political activism and those who rely on a "fad" to access resources without adherence to the project ethical and political project through the creation of social organizations with the purpose of training in the social economy. The limits revolve around the existence of different needs and expectations among workers and trainers and the reproduction of traditional and hierarchical principles and methods. The future prospect indicate the need of the validation of the employee as subject of training and the recognition of practical knowledge from the associative work on the formative processes.

Angel Gustavo LOPEZ-MONTIEL

Digital Democracy

Abstract: Recent impacts of New Information Technologies on democracy have been relevant to move towards new understandings of the way in which political participation can be exercised and be more effective for citizens' interests. ¿How tools such as social networks, wikis, have modified views about political participation and democracy? ¿How does democracy and political representation are being rethought as a result of the impact of digital tools? Those two questions will be answered taking the case of Mexico, particularly recent issues of formal political participation such as elections, and informal participation like twitter-movements that have impacted policy making and citizens' confidence about political efficacy. As part of a broader investigation on the impact of social networks on political participation, we will argue that the main observed perception of political participation through "digital democracy" is that immediateness plays a relevant role on shaping peoples' perceptions on the efficacy of political participation.

Timothy LUKE

Disrupted modernities: The dissipation of the present as a utopian future of the industrial past

Abstract: This study will focus on the precarious nature of contemporary modernity in its liquid and illiquid forms. Hence, should one reevaluate the present in search of the signs that indicate what is developing or devolving into either some conditions of failed modernization or even actual demodernization? Utopia is a "nowhere," but how has it perhaps become an embedded and material everyday working reality in so many more places for larger numbers of people with the synchronicity of excessive sovereign debt, peak oil, tapped out natural resources, rapid climate change, civic collapse, deeply entrenched economic immobility during the past decade?

Gregory MANEY and Lee SMITHEY

Back to the Future: Murals and Conflict Transformation in Northern Ireland

Abstract: Murals not only can present imagined futures to reference publics, they also can embody transformative social change by reframing collective identities. The paper provides both quantitative and qualitative analyses of the recent, rapid changes in murals in West Belfast, Northern Ireland. The study highlights several ways that murals can promote imagined futures by reshaping the visual symbolic landscape, including amplification and suppression of different facets of existing symbolic repertoires, appropriation of elements of external repertoires, innovation, alteration of territorial and/or identity boundaries, articulation, historicization, and mobilization. In many instances, mural makers sought to improve community relations by linking the future with an imagined past, including an imagined shared past.

Mural making involves collective processes of envisioning, collaboration, resistance, consultation, negotiation, and the channeling of resources. In this sense, these efforts provide a microcosm of the peace process in Northern Ireland—dynamic, contested, multifaceted, and constantly re-imagined.

Joana S. MARQUES

Solidarity Economy and Counter-Hegemony in the World System: Insights from Brazil and Portugal

Abstract: The paper proposes a reflection on solidarity economy as a field of counter-hegemonic projects. It is the result of ongoing PhD research on the positioning of solidarity economy organizations within a global restructuring context. Based on a comparative study (Portugal and Brazil), the goal is to analyze the dynamics that characterize these organizations in articulation with wider changes in the world-system, while questioning their role in the social transformation or reproduction. - In spite of the differences related to each social context, solidarity economy is embodied by a set of organizations where a collective patrimony is privileged against the individual return, and where solidarity is integrated in the core of economic activities as a means to achieve other goals, namely related to citizenship, environment, education, or culture. In the North, solidarity economy mostly emerges in articulation with the Welfare State; while in the South, where historically the State has been more fragile, it is developed from bottom-up approaches, based on the solidarity among different social groups in an attempt to solve their own problems. - One hypothesizes that solidarity economy in Brazil has emerged from a periphery setting, occupying a counter-hegemonic space, in resistance against the dominant political, economic and cultural powers, while in Portugal, in its semi-periphery, it is complementary to such powers. One questions how, on the one hand, the rise of Brazil and its new geo-political-economic centrality and, on the other, the economic recession of Portugal, and the consequent implementation of severe spending cuts, will transform such positions. What is the margin for social and economic criticism within these new dynamics? - The paper presents a theoretical reflection, as well as preliminary evidence from statistical data and document analysis, in the sense of revealing, from a macro viewpoint, the trends under analysis.

Adriana MARRERO

From the Trenches: Pluralism, Estructuration and Identity Construction in Uruguayan Highschool Students

Abstract: Interaction and conflict between adults and youngsters inside the institutions of education, mostly during the secondary, has been a usual object of study on behalf of Psychologists and Sociologists around the world. One of the most relevant and influential productions in this field is Paul Willis' Learning to Labor, which was followed by an important number of studies of the same kind. The article takes Willis' approach as the point of departure of a discuss that takes also into consideration two of the main concepts of today's Sociology, as the ideas of structure and action (Giddens) and, more recently, Margaret Archer's idea of the "internal conversation". From there, the article analyses the forms in which Uruguayan high school students interact with the adults in the context of the weakening of the educative rules inside schools. From the methodological point of view, the article is based on several series of interviews to secondary teachers and studentes, and on the direct observation of the life and social relations in Montevideo's high schools during the period 1991-2003.

Carlos Andrés MARTINEZ BELEÑO

Memoria, reparación y verdad: Una mirada a la reparación transformadora dentro del proceso de justicia transicional en Colombia

Abstract: Durante el siglo XX, en Colombia se llevaron a cabo procesos de negociación entre adversarios armados o entre el Estado y grupos armados al margen de la ley, lo que hizo que se convirtiera en una política internacional, desarrollar procesos de paz para lograr así, un tipo de aceptación política por parte de la comunidad internacional. Ya que era indiscutible como el conflicto interno degradaba la dignidad de la población urbana y rural, servidores públicos y defensores de derechos humanos, violándose el Derecho Internacional Humanitario (DIH). En este sentido, los países sometidos a una transición democrática, tienen la difícil necesidad de negociar acuerdos de paz con grupos armados que han cometido graves violaciones a los Derechos Humanos (DDHH). De acuerdo con esto, se alude al caso Colombiano, donde el Estado debe

garantizar la no repetición de los daños causados por los perpetradores y está obligado a esclarecer la verdad y a someter a las víctimas a un proceso de justicia y reparación. En este orden de ideas, es labor del presente trabajo identificar las diferentes formas y vías jurídicas de reparación existentes Colombia. Entendidas como formas de reparación: la Judicial y Administrativa, la Colectiva e Individual, la Simbólica y Material; y como vías jurídicas: la Ordinaria (clásica), la Justicia Transicional y la Administrativa. Si bien la Justicia Transicional implica negociación, hay cosas que no se pueden negociar como los crímenes de lesa humanidad, las violaciones al Derecho Internacional Humanitario, el olvido y la memoria. En términos de conclusión se pretende interpretar las experiencias de Justicia Transicional a nivel internacional como referente para el caso colombiano. Mirado de este modo, lo más significativo dentro de un proceso de transición democrática, es que se logre un tipo de reparación que beneficie de forma horizontal a todas las víctimas. Una Reparación Transformadora.

Rodrigo MARTÍNEZ NOVO and Julia OSCA LLUCH

Capturando tendencias: La herramienta bibliométrica para la detección de desigualdades en el espacio de educación superior

Abstract: En el presente artículo pretendemos explorar el proceso por el cual se instala en el Espacio de Educación Superior un modo de “conocimiento innovador” producto de las concepciones economicistas Schumpeterianas. Con este objetivo utilizaremos la herramienta bibliométrica para realizar una genealogía de la concepción innovadora a partir del historial de publicaciones incluidas en la ISI Web of Knowledge. De esta forma visibilizaremos el origen y el incremento de la concepción innovadora así como su dispersión en las distintas disciplinas académicas: de la economía y la ingeniería a otras disciplinas, sociales y de humanidades. Del mismo modo esta herramienta nos permitirá comprobar la substantivación del concepto, esto es su instalación como conocimiento tácito. - Pero además la descripción de esta evolución conceptual en la “producción científica” refleja una tendencia conflictiva de vital importancia: la transferencia de los marcos culturales empresariales a contextos sociales en los cuales se configura “el espacio de conocimiento de la educación superior”. - Los resultados obtenidos son producto del trabajo realizado en el ámbito de la Red RIAIPE 3, dentro del Proyecto Alfa III, de la Comisión Europea: Programa Marco Interuniversitario para la Equidad y la Cohesión Social en Educación Superior.

Carolina MATOS

Gender Politics, Blogging and the 2010 Brazilian Elections

Abstract: The re-democratization of Latin America's social and political institutions since the decade of the 1990s has seen the development of the changing role of women in the continent, who traditionally have been excluded from the public sphere, politics and decision-making positions, being relegated to minor occupations in mainstream society. Similarly, the Internet, much in the same way as the project of strengthening public communication structures for the public interest, emerged as a result of the wider democratisation of Brazilian society, expanding political liberalism and market forces, functioning as an important vehicle to articulate national debates and boost media pluralism. In spite of the limits of access still to the Internet in Brazil, the web during the 2010 presidential elections, won by the country's first woman president, Dilma Rousseff, served as a tool against the partisanship of sectors of the mainstream press. Bloggers used the Internet to advocate particular, promoting also the campaigns of Dilma and of other women candidates, such as Marina Silva of the Green Party. This paper explores these issues, all of which were developed in my last book, *Media and politics in Latin America: globalization, democracy and identity* (IB Tauris, 2011), as well as new concerns of my current third research project regarding the position of women in society, their representations in the global and national media and the impact of globalization in intensifying or reducing gender inequalities.

Cameron McCARTHY

Race, Re-Spatialization and the Struggle over the Iconography of the Global City

Abstract: Drawing on the insights of Walter Benjamin, David Harvey and Aihwa Ong, I examine contemporary Chicago as a global city propelled by powerful logics of gentrification that are consequential to race, space and the struggle over the iconography of the present and the future. This struggle has a powerful material

neoliberal dimension deeply imbricated in the new terms of race and society in the twenty-first century, an era of globalization. Analyzing key policy documents, I assess the city not as a fixed or bounded settlement or geographical location but as a powerful discursive field and mobilizing project of will formation integrating and disintegrating new resources, populations and identities in the contradictory and radically volatile environment of flexible and predatory capitalism. In this dynamic environment, race is deployed as a strategic multiculturalism for managing the rough edges of the transformation of the city from a localized, industrialized and administrative complex to a global formation foregrounding finance capital, tourism, gentrified construction and commercialized residential development. This mobilization of the city as a rejuvenated and revived complex of desires and will formation—appropriating multiculturalism as a strategy of negotiating the powerful contradictions of its globalizing economies—is not only articulated to the bounded settlement of the city but is applied to the context of education in the reorganization of knowledge and the institutional restructuring of the urban university as it transforms itself into the new international “knowledge city.” The new knowledge city has its birthing in a time of fiscal woes and the rise of a narrow-minded, administrative instrumentalism that champions the universalization of the enterprise ethic as the salve to financial woes precipitated by state disinvestment in public education.

Timothy McGETTIGAN

Superheroes Explained: The Future of Humanity in a Cape and Costume

Abstract: The first person to live to 1,000 is already 60 years old—Aubrey de Grey, Chief Science Officer of the Strategies for Engineered Negligible Senescence (SENS) Foundation. Aubrey de Grey, the Chief Science Officer of the SENS is devoted to finding a cure for death. de Grey is convinced that mortality is a remediable health problem. In part, de Grey is inspired by the fact that the human body contains its own fountain of youth. By embracing such a rationality-defying goal, de Grey is pursuing what I have described as a “problematic.” A problematic can be understood as an imagination-stretching objective that requires the invention of new facts in order to transform the fantasy into a reality. The conventional view of scientific progress is that it depends upon a gradual, systematic accumulation of discrete facts like bricks in a wall. Scientists assume that facts, such as stars in the heavens, already exist (i.e., they aren’t a bunch of imaginary inventions like the cockamamie stuff that science fiction writers dream up) and scientists achieve breakthroughs when they assemble a sufficient number of “fact bricks” to construct a new tower of knowledge, e.g., Copernican astronomy, Newtonian mechanics, etc. However, the process of problematic reasoning works differently. Instead of starting with facts, a problematic begins with a dream or a sci-fi fantasy and then backtracks by inventing the facts that are required to make the dream a reality. In other words, problematics often lead where science fears to tread. Crazy as it may seem, today’s fantasies are often tomorrow’s realities. In other words, fantasies represent a navigational star upon which to focus aspirations, and human reason, via the magic of problematics, often invents the necessary facts to transform fantasies into redefined realities.

Katherine McKIERNAN

La cámpora en la última campaña presidencial para entender las relaciones entre movimientos sociales y kirchnerismo

Abstract: Argentina has a rich history of protests and social movements that have been the catalyst for many changes. In 2003, when Néstor Kirchner assumed the presidency, social movements began to function in accordance with the State, and some members were able to assume government positions. In addition, movements started to form from within the state. An example of this type of movement is the “La Cámpora”, a youth social and political movement that identifies with kirchnerism and peronism and holds the belief that the two political ideologies function together. “La Cámpora” is unique because it always functioned within the State. This paper seeks to explore the relationship between social movements and the state, especially movements that form within the government, through a case study of “La Cámpora” during the presidential and national elections in 2011 by reconstructing and analyzing their activities during the campaign, the participation of members in electoral lists, and their response to the outcomes of the election. This paper outlines a brief history of social movements in Argentina and social movement theories to aid in the analysis of the various ways the relationship between the government and “La Cámpora” manifested itself during the election. It analyzes the values of “La Cámpora”, their involvement in “el Frente Para la Victoria”, their daily activities, the ways that “La Cámpora” showed their support for Cristina Fernández de Kirchner during the

election, the activities carried out specifically by "La C mpora Quijotero" (in Caballito, City of Buenos Aires), participation of members of "La C mpora" in electoral lists, reactions to results of the election, and reflections on the tensions that this type of relationship can form. Ultimately, it seeks to prove how the activities during the campaign demonstrate a symbiotic relationship between "La C mpora" and the government.

Cecilia MINAVERRY

Movimientos alterglobalizaci n: Un an lisis cr tico de las propuestas de la asociaci n para la fijaci n de impuestos en las transacciones financieras para ayudar a los ciudadanos (ATTAC)

Abstract: El trabajo centra su an lisis en la Asociaci n para la Fijaci n de Impuestos en las Transacciones Financieras para Ayudar a los Ciudadanos (ATTAC). Este movimiento se opone desde su origen al actual modelo econ mico imperante, como base del llamado "desarrollo". Aunque no s lo formula cuestionamientos a  ste, sino que se caracteriza tambi n por proponer alternativas. Por esta raz n, se constituye en un integrante de importancia dentro del gran movimiento llamado alterglobalizaci n. El objetivo es analizar - desde un punto de vista hist rico- el trabajo realizado por ATTAC (constituci n, principales ideas, actividades, organizaci n, propuestas y estado actual). Especialmente, haciendo  nfasis en la implementaci n de la Tasa Tobin y la aplicaci n de sus fondos para programas de desarrollo. El manifiesto de ATTAC constituye una alternativa frente al modelo capitalista neoliberal. La ideolog a de este movimiento es simple, coherente y est  bien desarrollada y difundida. Por esta raz n ejercen una gran influencia dentro del movimiento alterglobalizaci n. Aunque no proponen introducir cambios radicales en el sistema actual, sino s lo implementar algunas modificaciones en materia econ mica, las mismas har an que el capitalismo de hoy est  m s regulado por los Estados nacionales. Para lograr sus objetivos, ATTAC apela a la intervenci n de los gobiernos m s poderosos y de los organismos internacionales m s influyentes. Al momento de su creaci n las propuestas de ATTAC eran vistas como revolucionarias e inaplicables en el marco de la globalizaci n neoliberal. Hoy en el contexto de crisis actual, se ha mencionado a la tasa Tobin como una de las posibilidades de solucionar una crisis que tiene como uno de sus grandes culpables a la especulaci n financiera.

Rajesh MISRA

Movement Breeds Movement: Interlinks of Issues, Organizations and Ideologies

Abstract: This paper attempts to explore the impending continuities in people's mobilization by identifying the inter-linkages in three contemporary movements in a northern province (Uttara Khand) of India. In an empirical study of the three movements; the movement against felling trees (Chipko i.e. hugging trees), the movement against alcoholism (Sharab-bandi), and the movement for a separate hill state, it has been found that these movements are interlinked in terms of issues, leadership, organizations and ideologies. The present paper highlights the nature, continuity and dynamics of issues, organizations and ideologies in the three movements. Firstly, it analyzes as to how the issue/demand for the protection of a customary right of the local populace evolves into a demand for political autonomy and the right to self-development of a regional community. Secondly, the paper focuses on pathways of the growth of specialized (in people's mobilization) organizations from a spontaneous surfacing of people's groupings. Lastly, the paper explains the course of eruption and dissemination of partial and total ideologies and debates which provoke the conditions of mass awakening and thereby enlarging the public sphere and motivating people to react and agitate. The assiduous mass mobilizations by way of intensifying issues/demands, strengthening organized efforts and upgrading ideological inputs have produced conditions for civil society to collectively engage with state in one type of struggle to another type. This has resulted in the deepening of democracy and the enlargement of people's space. It is argued that interconnections among movements/mobilizations can provide insight to the potential relationship between civil society and the state.

Iliana Refugio MOLINA MATEO

Gestionando una nueva econom a desde el internet

Abstract: Dado a que hoy el Internet nos da la oportunidad de gestionar informaci n, haciendola accesible a todo tipo de gente, nos acerca al mundo entero pudiendo ser esta una herramienta fundamental para realizar cualquier tipo de eventos, culturales, sociales, politicos, etc. La ponencia a presentar va encaminada a la experiencia que se tiene en el uso de Internet para la creacion de eventos academicos, especificamente se

tomara como ejemplo la creacion del III Encuentro Internacional "La Economia de los Trabajadores": pensar y disputar una nueva economia desde los trabajadores y la autogestio?n. 9, 10 y 11 de junio de 2011.

Organizado por el Area de Estudios del Trabajo de la Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana Xochimilco y el Programa Facultad Abierta de la Facultad de Filosofia y Letras de la Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina. En el cual participaron trabajadores informales, acad?micos, estudiantes y sociedad civil. Palabras clave: Gestionar, Internet, Accesibilidad, Generacional.

Juan MONTES CATÓ and Patricia VENTRICI

Trabajo, prácticas sindicales, participación de los jóvenes

Abstract: Desde el año 2003 se observa una recuperación del protagonismo sindical registrado en la conflictividad laboral, la negociación colectiva y la afiliación, de la mano de la mejora de algunos indicadores sensibles del mercado de trabajo como el descenso de la desocupación y el crecimiento del empleo industrial. En este cuadro de situación nuevas generaciones de trabajadores se incorporaron como fuerza de trabajo portando experiencias de lucha, referencias simbólicas y encuadramientos ideológicos que renuevan las prácticas sindicales de base. Estos jóvenes militantes y delegados vienen asimilando la nueva realidad laboral al calor de la recuperación de prácticas históricas que marcaron el movimiento obrero argentino: la disputa de las condiciones laborales en los propios locales de trabajo y la apelación a formas horizontales de organización sindical. Esto contrasta con las estrategias sindicales prevaletentes durante los noventa y con la programática de muchos sindicatos en la actualidad que ven como esa participación ampliada de nuevos trabajadores desafía las formas de estructurar el poder sindical hacia su interior. En esta intervención pretendemos problematizar las tensiones a las que está sometida la práctica sindical a partir de la referencia de diversos casos que iluminan el modo en que los jóvenes militantes sindicales ponen en cuestión las formas tradicionales de construcción política en los espacios de trabajo.

Sandra MOOG, Steffen BOEHM, and Andre SPICER

The Limits of Multi-Stakeholder Governance: The Crisis of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

Abstract: The FSC is a transnational non-profit organisation that runs a globally recognized timber and forest products certification and eco-labelling scheme. Governed by a broadly representative multi-sectoral General Assembly, the FSC has frequently been cited as an exemplary institution, illustrating, 1) the promise of multi-stakeholder regulatory institutions as new forms of global environmental governance, and, 2) the collaboration of NGOs and progressive corporations in multi-sectoral, solutions-oriented political processes. However, the FSC has been fraught with problems in recent years. It has faced serious challenges in terms of its ongoing capacity to serve as an inclusive arena for dialogue and regulatory innovation. Our paper highlights the inherent limitations of multi-stakeholder governance within the context of contemporary, post-Rio "liberal environmentalism" (Bernstein 2001; Park et al., 2008). The FSC, we argue, has found it exceedingly difficult to achieve its original founding mandate: to set a global benchmark for sustainable management, especially in crucial biodiversity hotspots in the tropics. Tracing the evolution of the scheme, we show that, from the moment the FSC was launched as a new standard-setting and labelling regime, it found itself in a race for recognition and credibility. Business groups from the forestry, wood products and paper and pulp industry in various countries were quick to respond to what they perceived as a real threat to their independence and operating procedures by setting up their own competing independent labelling schemes. The competitive pressures that this unleashed for the FSC have limited possibilities for strict sustainability standards, and the scope for debate within the organisations' General Assembly. As a result, many NGOs have begun to withdraw their support from the scheme, and some of the FSC's staunchest NGO supporters now find themselves engaged in intense public debate and extensive defence of their own continued participation.

Ali A. MOQADDAS

Network Society and Democratic Reforms in Middle East

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to investigate the relationship between Network Society, Arab countries' spring and future of democracy in Middle East. First I review some ideas of leading sociologist, and then by analyzing the concept of democracy, I introduce the relationship between network society and democratic

reforms in Middle East. Middle East is the boiling pot of oil, religion and colonialism. Religion is an old phenomenon, but oil producing and colonialism is started from the first decades of twenty century. Capitalist countries interfered in oil producing and modernization of these societies, however the intensive changes came by new communication technologies. These technologies are in benefit of governments and people, but for the first time, people have been equipped with a technology to stand against the totalitarian regimes. Now individual can access to the information that is not monopolized by the governments, and they can pursue their demands and wishes by these new means. Oil revenue corrupted the ruling classes of Middle East countries which led to a rentier society; depend on selling oil and no dependency to tax and the people who are the main tax payer. Traditionally colonialism was in accordance with oligarchy, they only were concern about rulers and not the people. Now people are aware of their rights, real needs and goals. I found that the level of democracy in these countries is accordance with the access of people to ICTs, Information Communication Technologies.

Raphael NEVES

A Truth Commission in Brazil? Challenges and Perspectives to Integrate Human Rights and Democracy

Abstract: The paper to be presented aims to evaluate the creation of the National Truth Commission in Brazil and its effort to integrate human rights and democratic means to account past violations. First, it tries to establish a normative view according to which the Amnesty Law enacted in 1979 is not valid because it violates what Rainer Forst calls a "basic right to justification." In addition it reviews and challenges the normative foundations of the decisions of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, which recently condemned the Brazilian state. According to the Court's view, the only legitimate way a country has to make violations of human rights accountable is by means of criminal justice. This perspective, the article argues, is too narrow and must include truth commissions as well.

Adebayo NINALOWO

Transnational Hegemony, Knowledge Base and Contestation

Abstract: The phenomenon of so-called globalization is deemed to be a multiplicity of influences that should be more properly designated as neo-imperialism, or conceptually better still - it is to be dubbed as transnational hegemony. Salient dimensions or consequences of multi-lateral expressions of domination, that is, socio-cultural, political, socio-economic and military; for which computerized satellite information communication technology (SICT) is a key facilitator or catalyst, amount to moments of unequal exchange within and across dominant as well as subordinate societies. Arguably, both the realities and perceptions of multi-dimensional unequal exchange are, to a limited or greater extent, construed within the realm of knowledge repertoire (or base) in a given society. The knowledge base being understood not just as institutional or formal training, but it also entails ontologically accruable socio-political consciousness. Consequently, moments of unequal exchange within the dynamics of transnational hegemony, more often than not, invoke crisis of legitimation or outright contestation. Therein lies the tripartite dialectical linkages of transnational hegemony with the knowledge base of a given society and contestation.

Sophie NOEL

L'édition indépendante de critique sociale: Un exemple de résistance à la rationalisation économique dans le secteur culturel (Resisting economic rationalization in cultural sectors: the case of radical presses in France)

Abstract: Le domaine de la culture fournit de nombreux exemples de poches de résistance aux pressions économiques croissantes qui gagnent tous les secteurs. C'est notamment le cas de l'édition indépendante dans le domaine des sciences humaines et de la critique sociale, qui a connu un renouveau notable en France ces vingt dernières années. Ces nouveaux éditeurs «hétérodoxes» se caractérisent par la volonté de résister au mouvement de rationalisation et de globalisation croissante de l'édition au nom de la spécificité des livres. Affirmant leur autonomie face à la «marchandisation de la production éditoriale», ces petits et micro-éditeurs de dimension le plus souvent artisanale tentent de mettre en place des moyens alternatifs de développement et d'organisation, et d'échapper à «l'économicisation» du secteur. Ils s'inscrivent de ce fait dans une économie extrêmement précaire, mais à forte portée symbolique. Cette proposition se base sur une étude de

cas d'une population de trente éditeurs indépendants apparus en France entre 1985 et 2005. Elle se base sur une analyse des discours de résistance développés par ces éditeurs, ainsi que sur l'étude des moyens alternatifs mis en œuvre dans leur pratique quotidienne.

Makeliny NOGUEIRA

Poverty, Inequality and Social Exclusion and the Impact of Education in Brazil

Abstract: Social inequality is an issue of great importance in Brazil since the Brazilian society is strongly marked by it. Research and official data have shown the relation between poverty and educational level as well as the inequality between the country poorest and richest regions. Thus, the so-called framework of social inequality in Brazil is made up of differences in education, income, regions and race, among others. Another issue which we focus on our studies and research refers to the subjective dimension of this reality of inequality expressed in the field of education. How do the subjects victims of inequality feel? How do these feelings interfere with or make up the educational process? Feelings, emotions, meanings are psychological aspects that build up during the process and characterize it. These questions are important because public policies in Brazil have been built without bearing in mind these aspects. The feelings of humiliation and social exclusion that accompany the processes of schooling, when evidenced, will surely design a new scenario. In this perspective, our thinking pleads for the urgency and importance of these studies in the field of Social Psychology. Based on official data supplied by surveys we characterized the expression at school of social inequality, i.e. what the main indicators in data of the effects of poverty, inequality and exclusion upon education in Brazil are. Secondly, we are presently conducting empirical research in order to reflect on the subjective reality of the students, trying to understand, through semi-structured interviews, the meanings and significations being constructed by young people who attended public schools, from their living inequality and social exclusion in their experiences from school to university. For this work, we will present and discuss some data related to the theoretical stage of this study, as well as preliminary data from the empirical research.

Gözde ORHAN

Ecology and Politics: Public Resistance Against Dam Projects in the Eastern Anatolia

Abstract: This paper seeks to handle an emerging social movement; environmental social movement against the Munzur Dam which will be established in Tunceli, a Kurdish city of Turkey. It handles the Munzur Dam project as a space of conflict between power and provincial inhabitants and seeks to reveal dynamics of the resistance practice based on ecological thinking against economy-based and national security-based mentality of state. One might argue that the relationship between this local community and state is mainly constructed around ethnic and religious difference; therefore, the anti-dam protest cannot be handled independent from ethnic and religious conflict occurring for many years. This study will attempt to uncover the causality (if any) between the ethnic and environmental movement in Tunceli and the role of the Kurdish movement. Is the environmental struggle only a tactic utilized by ordinary people to create space for themselves in spheres defined by "strategies" of power? The strategy, the logic of action of the "strong," isolates a subject of power from an environment and dominates on a place which can be surrounded as proper. Political, economic, and scientific rationality has been constructed on the basis of this strategic model. Michel de Certeau emphasizes the presence of certain rules and logic in the multitude of tactics articulated in the details of everyday life of people. However, is it true to perceive this environmental movement as a tactic planned in order to reach more sophisticated political targets? If is not, how a mobilization based on the dam project appeared and why the Munzur case (not another one) can attract people's attention? What kind of collective identity is formed during the struggle process?

Analia OTERO

Jóvenes y movimientos sociales: Formas de participación político social

Abstract: Este texto tiene como objetivo central reflexionar sobre las expresiones de participación social y política de los sujetos jóvenes en el contexto contemporáneo, y en la argentina actual. Específicamente se trata de abordar el encuentro de dos temáticas acción colectiva y condición juvenil, a partir de los nuevos paradigmas propuestos para el análisis de los modos de relación juvenil y construcción del espacio público.

La lectura tomo como material de base los hallazgos de una investigación desarrollada desde principios del 2000 entre un grupo de jóvenes inscriptos en un movimiento social de raigambre autonomista. Es una organización de trabajadores de desocupados nacida a fines de los '90, que como parte del espacio "piquetero" alcanzó visibilidad en el escenario nacional. En el estudio el interés estuvo puesto en explorar distintas dimensiones de las trayectorias del grupo y en la dinámica de construcciones al interior de la organización que permitieron abordar las formas de acercamiento juvenil a la propuesta colectiva. A lo largo de esta disertación se avanza hacia una interpretación de los rastros de aquellas experiencias en el marco del renovado mapa político del país instalado luego del periodo crítico de principios de siglo.

Jacinta PALERM

Cambios en la legislación, derechos de aguas y organizaciones de usuarios

Abstract: La literatura existente sobre la relación usos del agua vs Estado en México ha sido enfatizada a partir de los espacios hidráulicos generados y construidos por el Estado en el país como los grandes distritos de riego, los sistemas de agua potable, las grandes presas, entre otros, se ha dejado de lado la multiplicidad de espacios hidráulicos que han surgido de la organización de la población para responder a la satisfacción de sus necesidades, tanto básicas como productivas como lo son las unidades de riego, las juntas de agua, entre otras. Cada vez mas se requiere conocer la capacidad autogestiva y organizativa de la diversidad de los espacios hidráulicos que se han generado en el país y que requieren una atención de las instituciones y del diseño de políticas. En este trabajo presentaremos los cambios en la legislación, la operacionalización diversa en distintos espacios hidráulicos, la importancia de las organizaciones y acuerdos "no formales". La inconsistencia de las políticas públicas relativas a las organizaciones de usuarios de riego y sobre las concesiones, dotaciones o mercados del agua.

Marcel PARET

Politics of the Marginalized in the United States and South Africa

Abstract: Recent scholarship points to the rise of new classes that are not organized into unions. They are variously labeled "precariat", "informal proletariat", and "sub-proletariat". These new classes share a combination of economic and political marginalization: they have a lower standard of living than unionized workers, lack political power, and often have restricted rights and legal protections. While identifying the new classes, however, scholars have paid little attention to their politics. They are often assumed to be disorganized and without a politics at all. - This paper addresses the gap by theorizing and examining marginalized politics. Following Nancy Fraser, I posit that marginalized politics has two dimensions: politics of redistribution, which pertain to the distribution of goods and services; and politics of recognition, which pertain to status and respect. Due to uneven patterns of economic and political development, the content of each politics varies across locations within the world system. - I explore this variation empirically by examining marginalized politics in two places where they have been particularly visible: California, United States and Gauteng, South Africa. In California the marginalized have economic leverage because they are incorporated into the economy as low-wage workers, but they are politically excluded as non-citizens. This leads to market-oriented politics of redistribution, which take the form of struggles against employers, and state-oriented politics of recognition, which take the form of struggles for immigrant rights. In Gauteng the marginalized have political leverage because they are South African citizens, but they are largely excluded from the formal economy. This leads to state-oriented politics of redistribution, which take the form of struggles for basic service delivery, and market-oriented politics of recognition, which take the form of attacks against non-citizens.

Vanessa PARREIRA PERIN

About the management of refugee populations in São Paulo: A case study from the archdiocesan caritas

Abstract: This research proposes a study of the peculiarities of the Brazilian case of management of refugees groups. It has the general objective of describes and analyzes the dynamics of care and support to those refugees located in São Paulo, from the work done by Archdiocesan Caritas of São Paulo, Catholic NGO attached to the network Caritas Internationalis, that develops and finances humanitarian and social development projects all over the world. Rather than address the issue of refuge itself, is expected to examine

a particular form of management of a population, that in Brazil has the specificity of be done almost strictly by civil society organizations. The work will be done through the analysis of publications of the three main instances of assistance to the refugee population in the country, UNHCR, CONARE and Cáritas, and an ethnographic work in the headquarters of the NGO and in the Centro de Acolhida para Refugiados which it coordinates.

Giuseppina PELLEGRINO

How Current Infrastructures Shape Future Democracy: Notes on Orphans and Belonging in Politics of Information (Technology)

Abstract: The paper departs from studies of information infrastructure and classification (Bowker and Star, 1999; Star and Griesemer, 1989 amongst others) to frame consequences of classification and ordering with reference to democracy, inclusion and exclusion through politics of information and especially ICTs. In a society defined as 'knowledge-centred', politics of information (and infrastructures) is crucial to observe and trace the material and immaterial boundaries between 'having' and 'having-nots', going beyond the classical debate on the 'digital divide'. The paper argues from a theoretical perspective and through exemplary cases in the literature, that current infrastructures shape future democracy in a peculiar way, namely because of processes of inclusion and exclusion of categories, individuals, groups, and practices on different bases. In this sense, the way infrastructures are imagined (discursive technological frames), designed (inscription of global and local politics) and used (by naïve or advanced users) embed visions of current and future social assets, criteria of inclusion/exclusion, politics of belonging and orphanages resulting from the categorization of otherness. Specific attention will be devoted to cumulative effects of inter-and cross-categorizations across different infrastructures, which control and constrain people's everyday lives as well as attitudes, trust towards the future, chances for empowerment and envisage of self and collective improvement.

Megan PEPPEL

Re-Imagining Economic Relations and the Role of the Social Welfare State: Perspectives from an Argentine Shantytown

Abstract: Based on ethnographic fieldwork and in-depth interviews in a Buenos Aires shantytown, this research examines how shantytown residents' perceptions and experiences of inequality, marginality, and injustice shape their beliefs about - and collective initiatives to advance - alternative conceptions of economic rights and welfare-state responsibilities. This paper begins by presenting residents' perceptions of instrumental relations, injustice, and power dynamics in processes of economic migration and welfare distribution, through which segments of the population are able to take advantage of extant socioeconomic inequalities and the sociostructural position of shantytown residents in order to advance particular politico-economic agendas. The second section of this paper analyzes collective economic projects and critical discourses that members of the shantytown community have developed in response to their perceptions of inequality, marginality, and injustice. These initiatives reject many of the tenets of neoliberalism and economic development in their current configurations on the grounds that these configurations fail to recognize the humanity and dignity of large segments of society, propagate inequalities in economic capital and agency, and exacerbate relationships of force that emerge between people of different resource levels. In conversation with theoretical frameworks on the welfare state and human-rights initiatives, residents' critical discourses and collective economic projects ultimately suggest that the actualization of economic rights and a more comprehensive welfare agenda depends on beginning to view the fulfillment of basic material thresholds as a means to minimizing relationships of economic dependence and power inequalities instead of as an end in itself. This paper concludes by outlining how residents' alternative economic projects attempt to advance this agenda within specific and limited contexts, and by developing a theoretically and empirically informed analysis of how a rearticulated role of the state could support this agenda in broader contexts and in an effort to work toward a more just future.

Rebeca PERALTA MARIÑELARENA

Una cartografía de los movimientos sociales alternativos al capital en América Latina

Abstract: El siguiente texto busca problematizar sobre el abanico de prácticas contrahegemónicas que se despliegan por diversos movimientos socio-políticos a lo largo de América Latina, a partir de tres ejes fundamentales: Prácticas enfocadas a desmercantilizar los derechos sociales; prácticas tendientes a descolonizar las relaciones sociales, el poder y el saber; y prácticas tendientes a profundizar/resignificar la democracia. El análisis de este conjunto de prácticas en sus contextos propios, de los múltiples cruces que se dan entre los ejes propuestos, de las trayectorias de los sujetos socio-políticos y de sus instrumentos de lucha, nos permitirá trazar un primer esbozo en el que se hagan visibles estas formas de existencia colectiva regidas por lógicas contrapuestas a la dinámica de valorización del valor. De ninguna manera compartimos los análisis que fetichizan al movimiento social, al descontextualizarlo y otorgarle un carácter ahistórico. En esa línea, la cartografía que aquí se presenta hace un esfuerzo por rastrear la historia de estos movimientos, las condiciones que los produjeron, sus trayectorias y sus construcciones en el tiempo. Se busca detectar las especificidades de cada construcción socio-política a través del estudio del repertorio de sus demandas, de sus formas de lucha -que a nuestro entender expresan formas de existencia-, de sus instrumentos políticos y sus definiciones estratégicas. Al pensar esta cartografía como imagen que da cuenta de lo existente invisibilizado por la academia, el Estado y los medios de comunicación masiva (Santos, 2010) lo hacemos en la perspectiva de conocer para resolver parafraseando a José Martí. No está de más señalar que esta cartografía se inscribe en una corriente de pensamiento-acción que se reconoce como heredera del marxismo (tanto europeo como latinoamericano), del pensamiento social latinoamericano y del pensamiento decolonial, a los cuales pretende abonar.

Nidia PIÑEYRO

Vulnerabilidad económica y resistencia semiótica. los “agricultores del río” en el chaco y la lucha por su territorio e identidad

Abstract: El trabajo presentado adopta la perspectiva semiótica discursiva aplicada a los problemas socio ambientales en la región Nordeste de Argentina. Se enmarca dentro de un proyecto mayor denominado “Procesos productivos, formas coactivas y violencia en la de la dinámica social de Corrientes entre 1966 y 2010. Un estudio sincrónico con el Chaco” cuyo propósito es combinar el estudio de sistema productivo con los avances en las formas coactivas y la violencia concomitante. En esta instancia informaremos los resultados de un primer acercamiento a un grupo social que produce en los bordes del sistema hegemónico y que hasta la fecha no habían logrado visibilidad y, al mismo tiempo, son objeto de diferentes formas de violencia: un grupo de pescadores malloneros de las riberas del Río Paraná en Chaco. - La presentación tiene como objetivo dar cuenta de cómo algunos sectores vulnerabilizados por la homogeneización del territorio e invisibilizados por la prensa convencional comienzan a apropiarse de las herramientas de comunicación como son las redes sociales, los blogs, las páginas de Internet, las intervenciones artísticas en los espacios públicos generando acontecimientos e incidiendo en la agenda de los gobiernos locales. Se presenta un ejemplo de estrategia integral de comunicación de un proceso de resistencia popular a un proyecto inconulto que salda a favor del grupo nombrado más arriba quienes se organizaron para sortear la violencia convocando a actores con mayor poder simbólico y apelando a una serie de mensajes que cambiaron el eje del conflicto generado por el gobierno -progreso vs. atraso- por otro de orden cultural e histórico -diversidad vs. homogeneización-. La investigación en este campo se relaciona con debates más amplios como la forma de democratizar los medios de comunicación, la tecnología y analizar los efectos del ciberactivismo en las luchas populares.

Angela RANDOLPHO PAIVA

Democratizing the Brazilian Public Sphere: New Dynamics in the Relationship between the State and Black Social Movements

Abstract: This proposal discusses the relationship between social movements and the re-democratization of Brazil. Emphasis will be given on the black social movements and their demands for both affirmative action in higher education and for the reform of the curriculum in the educational system. It will defend the hypothesis that the democratization process which the country has gone through in the past twenty years represents new dynamics in the relationship between the state and civil society. In this period new policies were designed under the pressure of new organized sectors of civil society. This paper deals with two main objectives: a) the research project that I have been leading about affirmative action in public universities will be presented; b) the analysis tackling the contextualization of new public policies that have meant changes

for the participation of new social actors, who have organized their demands for more redistribution of wealth in the nation as well as for recognition of new identities that have been reinforced. And we might as well ask the following question. Do such dynamics represent new possibilities for participation in the exclusive Brazilian public sphere or do they mean old practices under new labels?

Camilo Enrique RIOS ROZO

Sociedades de control y subjetividades contemporáneas

Abstract: Tanto las Sociedades Disciplinarias como las Sociedades de Control han sido estudiadas, descritas y analizadas conceptual y epistemológicamente por muchos autores contemporáneos. Y en este tránsito conceptual, se han identificado diferentes tipos de relaciones referentes a las formas de poder, el papel del cuerpo, el tiempo y el espacio, para pensar las continuidades y rupturas entre ambos modelos. Sin embargo, el nudo temático que constituye el Sujeto en general, y la subjetivación en particular, ha inaugurado un escenario de quiebre para el análisis de las sociedades contemporáneas desde este paradigma teórico. Las Sociedades de Control exigen desde su interior una evaluación de las categorías más elementales con las que hemos venido considerando lo social, y una re-configuración de las formas de referirnos al Sujeto y a la subjetivación para poder capturar una instantánea de nuestros contextos hoy. Es desde ahí que proponemos un primer recorrido por la literatura relacionada para re-pensar lo que somos, y las necesariamente nuevas formas de referirnos a lo social hoy. A partir de dicho recorrido, es posible pensar en algunas renovadas categorías de lo social, así como la emergencia de nuevas categorías para analizar y procesar las situaciones sociales relacionadas con el poder, la libertad, la acción social, lo colectivo, las espacialidades/temporalidades, el trabajo y la muerte, entre muchas otras, que siguen siendo de vital importancia para el acontecer científico social en nuestros tiempos.

Michelle RIVERA

Exploring Participatory Online Music Fandom through Reggaetón

Abstract: My project examines reggaetón, an Afrodiasporic musical form derived from Puerto Rican Underground rap in the 1990s and repackaged as a "Latin-urban" genre during its commercial crossover in 2004. While previous musical forms have crossed over from the periphery to the empire, reggaetón's challenges to musical and bodily expressions as well as to discourses of nationhood have been deemed revolutionary enough by governments, social institutions, and individuals to generate a broad range of reactions and regulations, few of which have been successful as the rapid transformation represented by this musical form is both transnational and intersectional. Focusing on participatory online music reception, I explore how anti-fans/fans interpret mainstream media coverage of reggaetón online. I textually analyze 3 online reggaetón music forums and anti-fan/fan-generated content archived (2004-2009). The author suggests that fans/anti-fans negotiate reggaetón in relation to the ways they are interpellated as target audiences based on shared language alone. This research contributes to an understudied area of new media work on ways Spanish-language dominant Internet users assert themselves as interactive subjects online. Situated at the crossroads of digital/new media, popular music, and Latin American/Latino studies, this project offers innovative approaches to examining the convergence of transnational music flows and participatory audiences online.

Denisse ROCA SERVAT

Movimientos sociales urbanos y minería transnacional: En búsqueda de la justicia del agua en arequipa, Perú

Abstract: En un contexto urbano en el cual se apuesta por un "desarrollo" basado en gran parte por el aporte económico de la minería, con alta inequidad en el acceso al agua, y en donde la principal fuente de agua esta contaminada, esta investigación propone analizar qué significa justicia del agua para los movimientos sociales urbanos más marginados y el rol que juegan estos movimientos en cambiar las inequidades e injusticias ambientales en torno al agua. - A través de un estudio de caso sobre el reciente conflicto entre movimientos sociales urbanos, autoridades gubernamentales y una empresa minera transnacional en la ciudad Arequipa en Perú, esta ponencia propone entender la lucha del movimiento social urbano por el derecho al agua y a un ambiente saludable como una lucha enmarcada en una nueva relación con el estado y con la minería a gran

escala. Por medio de un enfoque metodológico cualitativo basado en observación participante, entrevistas en profundidad y análisis de fuentes secundarias se observa que frente a la colonialidad del poder que ejerce el estado peruano (Quijano 2000) los movimientos urbanos en Arequipa se organizan para demandar su derecho humano al agua y lo hacen como sociedad política (Chatterjee 2004). Al mismo tiempo, surge la empresa minera transnacional como actor político fundamental dentro de la gobernanza del agua, lo que genera que los movimientos urbanos emprendan una relación política directa con la empresa la cual esta encuadrada en una batalla discursiva y material en donde la justicia ambiental es negociable. - Estos hallazgos preliminares problematizan la teoría del ecologismo de los pobres (Martínez Alier 2004) y contribuyen al estudio de la justicia ambiental y de ecología política en Latinoamérica (Gudynas 1992). Este trabajo intenta también iniciar un dialogo con una emergente literatura sobre justicia del agua o hídrica en Latinoamérica (Boelens et.al. 2011).

Daniel RODRÍGUEZ

Análisis de la incidencia de los movimientos sociales en las políticas públicas

Abstract: La motivación principal para este trabajo comienza con el conflicto estudiantil del último año en Chile. El movimiento estudiantil chileno ha despertado interés no solo en nuestro país, si no que ha sido tema importante de discusión en medios internacionales de comunicación. El movimiento ha logrado poner en la agenda pública el tema de la educación, se pide educación gratuita y junto con otros actores sociales se ha criticado el modelo social chileno, modelo neoliberal donde se ve a la educación como un bien de consumo y no un derecho social y eje fundamental de la movilidad social. La trascendencia de este tipo de movimientos sociales no es nueva, ni exclusiva de Chile, han venido tomando fuerza a partir de la segunda mitad del siglo XX, llegando algunos autores a referirse a que hoy vivimos en una sociedad de movimientos sociales. Es fundamental poder entender a que lógica corresponden los movimientos sociales actuales, no solo el caso chileno, sino también los movimientos como el 15M en España y los de la primavera árabe. Para esto conectaré la teoría ya existente de movimientos sociales y de grupos de presión, y la contrastaré con el escenario actual. El trabajo busca entre otras cosas poder determinar lo que se entiende por movimientos sociales, grupos de presión, justicia social, movimientos de democratización, y buscar nuevas interrogantes que ayuden a la profundización del conocimiento de éste fenómeno tan relevante hoy en día. El medio principal de análisis será el de contrastar las lógicas de acción del movimiento estudiantil chileno de 2011 con los enfoques teóricos de movimientos sociales y de grupos de presión. El objetivo general del trabajo es analizar el movimiento estudiantil de 2011 desde el enfoque de movimientos sociales y de grupos de presión, desde esta directriz se sacarán las conclusiones finales.

Marisa RUIZ and Alejandra UMPIERREZ

Memoria y justicia de transición en el Uruguay democrático

Abstract: Las variadas formas de abordar la memoria se han multiplicado en nuestro país, desde la Academia y la sociedad civil. Estas reflexiones tuvieron un momento de inflexión en la segunda mitad de los '90, al producirse una serie de hechos políticos significativos que mostraron la existencia de "un pasado que no pasaba". Las declaraciones de Balza en Argentina, la detención de Pinochet en Londres y la creación de la Comisión Para la Paz en Uruguay fueron los "motores de la memoria" (Allier: 2010) que al ponerse en marcha, provocaron acciones políticas y debates en Uruguay y otros lugares. - El objetivo de nuestra ponencia explorar algunos temas. El primero es el análisis de la Comisión para la Paz a la luz de ciertos estudios de justicia transaccional, vinculados al "mandato" de oficializar la memoria dentro de una sociedad en transición a la democracia. ¿Por qué se formó en nuestra sociedad que no se acoplaba cabalmente a la definición anterior, una Comisión que no era exactamente de Verdad? ¿Estuvo la mayoría del espectro social y político representado en ella? - Una mirada comparativa con los objetivos y las limitaciones de los diferentes mecanismos de justicia transaccional, como otras comisiones a nivel internacional, nos ayudará a buscar respuestas más amplias a estas preguntas. El segundo tema a estudiar es articular a la luz del presente, las relaciones de poder que se entablaron entre la Comisión y los variados actores de la sociedad civil (ONG's, especialmente Familiares, periodistas, algunos personeros del sistema políticos) y tercero, el tipo de memoria que la Comisión pretendió producir como insumo final.

Ahmad SA'DI

The Arab Uprisings and the Changing Role of the Public Sphere

Abstract: In my presentation I shall focus on the role of the public sphere in the development of the Arab social movements. While the role of the public sphere in the functioning of politically engaged citizens has been underscored by various theoreticians, most notably by Hannah Arendt and Jürgen Habermas, it has also been recognized as an essential factors in governance in the Islamic political philosophy. In the Islamic tradition, the mosque was considered the public sphere wherein the Ulama were supposed to mobilize public support for the ruler but it was also the place where a revolt against unjust rulers began. Mindful of the import of the public sphere for governance, Arab leaders in the post-colonial era have used the public sphere for launching false spectacles of support for their regimes. The public sphere which was supposed to constitute a place of political engagement of the citizens became a place of their passivity and negation as political actors. Yet, the internet and satellite TV stations such as Al-Jazeera, brought about the development of an alternative public sphere; a virtual and free sphere where every citizen is equal, can affirm his/ herself and engage in a dialogue with fellow citizens on equal footing. Yet, if the virtual public sphere embodies a revolutionary potential why has it not been materialized in other countries where the levels of literacy, education and accessibility of internet services is higher? Is it another Arab exceptionalism, as the Arab societies were described before as resistance to change and democratization? My answer is negative. The presentation will discuss the contribution of the new –virtual – public sphere to the Arab social protest and the reasons behind its subversive potentials.

Valentina SALVI

Entre pasado y futuro. Las memorias de lo/as oficiales del ejército argentino

Abstract: La temporalidad de la memoria de lo/as oficiales del Ejército Argentino no se reduce a las interacciones que establecen con un pasado de violencia y autoritarismo, que resulta marcadamente controvertido para la construcción de la memoria institucional de la fuerza, sino que se proyecta y se prolonga también hacia el futuro. Ubicar temporalmente la memoria de lo/as oficiales en actividad, quienes en su mayoría ingresaron al ejército después de 1983, significa hacer referencia al espacio vivo que se produce en la intersección entre las experiencias transmitidas por las generaciones anteriores, las condiciones del presente en su vínculo con la sociedad de la que son parte y las expectativas futuras de dignificación y reconocimiento de la profesión militar. En tal sentido, el propósito de esta ponencia será identificar los sentidos y representaciones de futuro a través de los cuales lo/as oficiales del Ejército Argentino incorporan el pasado institucional al presente de su actividad profesional. Sea como obstáculo o como posibilidad, como final o como principio, como fijación o como transmisión, como secuela o como legado, como repetición o como elaboración, como abuso o como aprendizaje, lo/as oficiales del Ejército Argentino construyen su memoria colectiva entre pasado y futuro.

Isis SANCHEZ ESTELLES and Rebeca PEREZ LEON

How Can We Create More Democratic Futures

Abstract: This paper starts from the assumption that the current political culture of European democracies is not altogether consistent with the democratic ethos understood as openness to differences. From this assumption, the question that guides this paper is, how to configure a system/process of education that instead of being defined in terms of universality, identity and certainty is configured according to the values of singularity, otherness and possibility? How to reconcile the values of singularity, otherness and possibility with the creation of a sense of community, both of which should be taken as aims of formal educational processes? In order to respond to these questions we analyse the syllabus of specific subjects taught at primary school level of two European countries (Spain and UK) and show the correlations between the contents of the syllabus, the values that define them and the dispositions they foster. The last part of this paper makes concrete suggestions of changes to the syllabus considered, and show the probability to develop dispositions consistent with the democratic ethos, in comparison to its initial diagnosis.

Camila SANTANA

Espacio urbano y identidad en tiempos de intereses inmobiliarios

Abstract: Este trabajo habla del espacio urbano, sus memorias y destrucciones, partiendo de la experiencia de habitantes antiguos de casas del barrio Torre, en la ciudad de Recife, Pernambuco, Brasil. El actual proceso de especulación inmobiliaria de Recife, relacionado al crecimiento económico de la ciudad y del estado, no respeta la historia, el patrimonio, la memoria y, principalmente, las personas y colectividades. El barrio Torre tiene una tradición operaria, de comienzo del siglo XX, sin embargo la mayoría de sus casas, cines y fábricas ya han sido destruidos para la construcción de edificios de clase media, supermercados o espacios de consumo. Entendiendo el espacio como algo que constituye nuestra identidad, este trabajo analiza la experiencia de constantes y violentas intervenciones en el espacio para habitantes antiguos del barrio. Para eso son aplicados conceptos de pensadores como Michel de Certeau y Gaston Bachelard, además de autores locales que estudian el proceso. - Palabras-claves: Espacio urbano, identidad, experiencia, especulación inmobiliaria, intervenciones espaciales.

Boaventura de Sousa SANTOS, Paula MENESES, Conceição GOMES, Élide LAURIS, and Tiago RIBEIRO
Law, Society and Social Vulnerability: A Comparative Analysis of Civil Society Role in Access to Justice in Lisbon, Luanda, Maputo and Sao Paulo

Abstract: This communication results from a research project focusing on comparative analysis of civil society role in access to law and justice in Lisbon, Luanda, Maputo and Sao Paulo. In contemporary societies, the very existence and deepening of democracy is closely connected to the safeguard of citizens' rights. Most studies on the relationship between law and society have focused on legal instruments and official organizational models, neglecting the involvement of civil society with its power to make demands and produce social, political and legal change. Each of the social contexts that were chosen show different strengths and cultures of recognition and articulation of the diversity of legal orders and agents engaged in conflict dispute and resolution. This sociolegal reality challenges the normative monopoly of the state, requiring innovative analytical frames in order to grasp the complexity of interlegal articulations and their endemic power relations. This communication aims to problematize the coordinated action of civil society organizations in ensuring access to rights and to respond to social inequality and vulnerability, examining how the social organizations have played this role. Thus the object of our study is civil society instances and organizations which ensure the promotion of rights and citizens' access to justice to defend both individual and collective rights, and therefore create different interfaces with institutions in general and with the judicial system in particular. Questioning the locks in access to justice and remarking the complexity of social and normative strategies involved in solving problems and pressing social change in those different contexts, this communication tries to think productive ways of making a mutual learning between different experiences of state and society articulation, trying to follow the tracks of an epistemology of the south to redeem the sense of social emancipation and seek to enhance the project of an ecology of knowledges.

Christina SCHACHTNER

Social Movements and Digital Media: The Transnationality of Critical Online Public Spheres in the Middle East

Abstract: Even in the first few weeks of the so-called "Arab Spring" in January 2011, digital media were identified as being essential instruments for organizing the political protests in the Middle East and North Africa. Yet digital media had already started to play a political role as arenas of discourse in which topics such as democracy, minority rights, gender and religion could be debated at least two to three years earlier. A critical online public sphere arose which had a transregional and global focus right from the start, as reflected in the self-image of one network actor when he explained: "In real life I'm a Saudi guy living in Saudi Arabia. But online I'm multinational, I'm multigeographical". This lecture presents the results of a study entitled "Communicative publics in cyberspace" investigating digital platforms which had been initiated in the Arab world, which is also where most of the contributions come from; this analysis is backed up by interviews with network actors and bloggers from Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. Following the concept of Nancy Fraser's transnational public spheres (2007), we analysed the normative legitimacy and the efficiency of the communicative authority of digital arenas of discourse in the Middle East, identifying which political practices led to social movements in the digital sphere and which characteristics of digital media contributed to helping digital arenas of discourse turn into places where political resistance can develop.

Robert J. SCHMIDT

Protentions as Structures of Selection in Social Systems: The Role of Anticipated Futures in the Case of Scientific Innovation

Abstract: Anticipated futures play an important role in processes of innovation. The social sciences can focus on the systemness, the contextual nature of these futures. This presentation aims to discuss an evolutionary approach to innovation according to the systems theory of Niklas Luhmann and focuses on the importance of protentions in the phase of selection. - In the first part the concept of protentions as specific structures of social systems is presented. According to Alfred Schuetz in social actions there are protentions as anticipated futures shaping plans and intentions. From a systems theoretical perspective you can see firstly that these positive or negative prospects depend upon societal logics like the scientific production of knowledge or economic production of value, specific markets, organizations or other contextual settings. Secondly you can describe the specific role of these structures in the process of innovation. After the systemic construction of variation, protentions as structures of the specific system are of crucial importance for the selection of these. In the second part this theoretical understanding of protentions is illustrated by a case of radical innovation in catalysis-basic-research. This process began on the meso-level of a single research organization, depending on the specific organizational protentions in the phase of selection. At the end it was an important innovation for the whole research on catalysis, which can be described as a result of anticipated futures in this scientific field. This example shows how important specific structures according to systemically anticipated futures are in the enduring process of re-production in social life.

Christian SCHOLL

Regulating Occupied Spaces: How Cities Control Occupy Camps

Abstract: Reclaiming symbolic urban spaces for protest and experimentation with democratic self-organization, the Occupy movement has received worldwide attention. Inspired by the Arab Spring, this movement makes public squares the central stages of contention against global financial capitalism. Examining the interaction at the Occupy actions in Madrid, New York, and Amsterdam, this paper argues that these recent protests have triggered new forms of controlling urban space that, ultimately, criminalize protest and democratic self-organization. Authorities manipulate laws and regulatory codes in order to prohibit and evacuate these camps. Whether through public hygiene regulations, anti-camping laws, or laws originally targeting homeless, Occupy camps are presented as a problem to the security of public spaces. Although being symbolic occupations of urban space, municipal authorities do not tolerate any disruption. This points to an interesting shift in the management of protest and the interrelation between global and local politics. It also poses a major challenge to the spatial practices of social movements. Comparing the cases of Occupy camps in three cities, this paper unravels how urban space transforms into a tool for regulation global protest.

Sara SCHOONMAKER

Forking Digital Inclusion: The Development of LibreOffice and the Document Foundation

Abstract: In this paper, I explore the development of LibreOffice and The Document Foundation (TDF) as a project designed to promote digital inclusion. The project seeks to eradicate the digital divide and promote civic participation by providing free, universal access to LibreOffice as a suite of what project participants call "office productivity tools." By supporting open document formats and open standards, the project fosters conditions for LibreOffice users to share and control the documents they create. The paper is divided into three sections. First, I analyze the power relationships between the OpenOffice.org community, Sun and Oracle that gave rise to the creation of LibreOffice and TDF in September 2010. I analyze the process of forking OpenOffice as an example of Free Software community participants defending digital inclusion against corporate actions that could have undermined the open nature of the project. Second, I investigate the growth of the project since September 2010, exploring the contributions from independent community volunteers as well as company-sponsored developers. I highlight the importance of language for the process of digital inclusion by probing The Document Foundation's goal of preserving native languages by encouraging community participants to translate, document and support LibreOffice in their native languages. Finally, I assess the strengths and limitations of the strategy of forking for the broader project of

developing digital inclusion and the digital commons. I focus on the dynamic relationship between Free Software communities, corporations and markets. Data for the paper include interviews with founders of The Document Foundation and members of its Steering Committee, as well as The Document Foundation Blog and the information technology business press.

Ulrike SCHUERKENS

Consent in and resistance to management practices in different world regions

Abstract: Consent and resistance can be seen as key challenges in global management. Why people comply is a crucial issue in this field. In the session, I will address the topic within a theoretical perspective: management in multinational firms that place a lot of pressure on their staff to be hardworking and to subordinate themselves to hierarchy, standards and schedules. By studying how the discourses of management clash and interact in various firms, I will add and develop the concept of counter-resistance to expand our understanding of the dynamics of consent and resistance. The idea is to show how the notion to resist is accepted and neutralized. The study will offer insights into the dynamics of the global management discourse and will show the multidimensional character of resistance in different world regions.

Markus S. SCHULZ

Democratizing Futures: Radical Imaginaries, Police Repression, and Public Engagements of the Occupy Wall Street Movement

Abstract: Wall Street has been a prime target for popular protests ever since it had become a center of capitalist power and symbol of inequality. Yet most protests never made it into the news. Why then did the attempt on September 17, 2011 avoid oblivion and morph into a broader movement with branches in over 1,500 cities across the USA and abroad? How were activists able to invoke a coalition of the "99%" and put demands not only for socio-economic justice but also for participation onto agendas that had been dominated by budget shortfalls, tax cuts, and terrorism? How were free spaces created for experimenting with democratic alternatives? How did the groups of different cities resist varying forms of repression? How did different media forms and strategies shape the engagement with publics? How did the movement draw inspiration and mesh transnationally with other efforts for participatory reconfigurations of governance and economics? This paper explores the early history and prospect of the movement by tracing the interaction between grievances, micro/macro contextual opportunities and constraints, network capacities, and communicative practices. Multi-method focus on the experience in select cities shows not only enormous local variation but also varied modes of connecting sites of struggle. The paper concludes with a discussion of options for future action.

Divya SHARMA

Constructing Political Spaces: Experiences of the Uttarakhand Women's Federation, a Rural Women's Movement in India

Abstract: This paper will examine the experiences of the Uttarakhand Women's Federation (UMP), a rural women's movement organised around a diverse set of issues in the hill villages of Uttarakhand, India. Drawing on focus group discussions and semi-structured interviews from 14 villages conducted in 2009, I will explore the formative processes of the women's groups at the village level since the mid 1980s as well as the process of forging a state-wide movement over a period of two decades. I will attempt to identify the strategies, which enabled the creation of spaces for deliberative decision-making for women and then explore how women have subsequently used this space in contingent ways. Identifying commonalities and differences across villages, I will illustrate how this process has cumulatively enabled the formation of a fluid collective agenda at the state level, articulated explicitly in recent years through their active participation in electoral politics. - The absence of an explicit ideological frame in this instance often critical to projecting and identifying a unified, coherent movement focuses attention on the actual practices and interactions of women with each other through these groups, mediated and shaped by the organisations involved. I will attempt to show how the strategies of mobilisation in this instance were cognisant of the inherently political nature of development and were directed towards forging critical collective consciousness, not charting a coherent path of change. Finally, I will analyse the content of these interactions, practices and strategies of

mobilisation, focussing on how differences and conflicts that arise at multiple levels -within the village community, between women and network of community based organisations, with state institutions and officials-are negotiated. This process makes visible the contradictions of the development framework, where collective action by women around immediate struggles and needs cumulatively also outlines an alternative but fragmented vision of change.

Jeanne W. SIMON and Claudio GONZÁLEZ PARRA

The Governmentality of Governance and Governability in Indigenous Communities in Chile

Abstract: In the last few decades, the social sciences as well as international organizations and national governments have introduced the concepts Governability and Governance in an attempt to better capture the complexity of State-Society relations and improve public policy, respectively. As these terms have increasingly become part of our vocabulary, they have also increasingly structured our perspectives and defined public policies. The present paper uses the governmentality framework to analyze the use of these two concepts in the "conduction" of indigenous demands in Chile for autonomy and sovereignty in the last 20 years. We argue that, for this particular case, the two terms have emerged as complementary strategies: the State uses repressive force to protect private property and maintain "governability" in indigenous territories, while it also offers greater "cultural awareness" and "participation" through new governance-type arrangements. Using discourse analysis of official documents and interviews with Mapuche leaders, we analyze the influence that these two terms have had in controlling the demands while also obstructing resolution of the conflict.

Anna Karoline SINDLER

The Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas as an Alternative to Neoliberalism: Then and Now

Abstract: This paper aims to analyze the history and the current situation of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas, one of the most controversial cooperation organizations in Latin America, pointing out the innovations that differ this initiative from many others that came before such as the Mercosur and the Free Trade Area of the Americas. ALBA (or Alianza Bolivariana para los Pueblos de Nuestra América, as it's known in Spanish) constitutes a representation of the uprising left in the continent, which fearlessly proposes alternatives to neoliberalism as the current model of consumption. With a detailed study of Chavez's Venezuela's foreign policy and the ideological proposals of the organization, this work shows the evolution of the project and also what kind of difficulties it has been facing, also offering an evaluation of what it has conquered throughout its six years of existence.

Pierre-Olivier SIRE

Sustainable Development Report: From Management Tool to Civil Society Corporate Management Democratic Issue, the Case of Red Puentes, a Mexican CSO

Abstract: In this communication, we would like to highlight how the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) provides management tools that retrieve on citizenship mobilization to become a management issue democratically debated and appropriated by citizens. To attain this goal, we would base us on the case of Red Puentes, a Mexican CSOs red, which enters the negotiation with firms to debate its social responsibility through the evaluation of its sustainable development reports, trend that can help to solve some of the matters that the current crisis is making salient, sharing the decision power regarding firms' behaviors. - Presenting the management tools of the CSR, we would like to point out, by the way of a many years long participant observations, how citizens are appropriating themselves the CSR management tool and the performativity of the stakeholders theory to get into relations with firms that are publishing public sustainable development reports. Doing so, this case highlights how do citizens are opening a democratic debate regarding firm's activities, through the acknowledgment process of management tools that illustrates the sustainable development evaluation monitoring led by Red Puentes Mexico. - In a larger extent, this paper propose to investigate the field of possibilities for citizens to make the firms activities debate more democratic by the appropriation of management tool that derives from market devices as is CSR and the sustainable development reports understood as market strategies device. This civil translation of CSR seems

to be able to speak about new social movements' field in order to democratize the economic activity and its relation with civil society.

Christina SOARES DE FREITAS

Technological Initiatives in the Brazilian Public Sphere Fostering Mechanisms of Social and Digital Inclusion

Abstract: This article presents the results of a research carried out to analyze the use of innovation for enhancing interaction between the Brazilian State and society, based on an interorganizational, public and virtual network. The research was carried out during 2010 regarding a Ministry of Planning project called the Brazilian Public Software. - The public software selected was i-Educar, developed by members of the City Hall of Itajaí in the Brazilian State of Santa Catarina. After its release, it is a tool that can be built by all interested members of society. The software aims at managing information of the educational system of a certain municipality. In doing so, paper use is reduced as well as the time searching for information. Duplication of archived documents tends to disappear. It is also observed an increase in the quality of the relationship between citizens and public organizations. The initiative tends to develop public services and increase its qualities. - Social Network Analysis theory and method were applied. To attain quantitative results, an extensive questionnaire was made available to the i-Educar's community during a three-month period. The questionnaire contained closed questions to the users of the software, in order to perceive social transformations made possible with the introduction of this new technological tool. To attain qualitative results, semi structured interviews were conducted to identify the perceptions of the creators and coordinators of the public software. - The results indicate new forms of political participation and social inclusion using the Internet, fostering the expansion and consolidation of participative democracy in contemporary societies. It is possible to perceive several social and political bottom-up movements that are reshaping the Brazilian public sphere. These changes tend to develop a strong sense of citizenship among individuals and at the same time tend to foster transparency and social accountability in public organizations.

Emil Albert SOBOTKA, Maria Eduarda OTA, and Joao Carlos BASSANI

Has the Future Remained in the Past? Experiences of Disrespect and the Utopia of Autonomous Life Projects

Abstract: In this paper we report results of an empirical research in contexts of poverty and violence. Asking women involved in a social policy program called Pronasci (National Program of Public Security with Citizenship) to speak about their life stories, our research group recurrently collected reports of disrespect to the integrity of the body. These reports were often accompanied by the conviction of having been morally injured, but this consciousness seldom mobilizes indignation toward consistent reactions such as a struggle for recognition or resistance together with other people suffering from the same humiliation. It seems that many of our interviewed women instead of being working out an autonomous life project, they had their future pruned somewhere in the past. This affect their relation to self in different spheres. The text is an attempt to dialogue with the theory of recognition, as formulated by Axel Honneth, in peripheral contexts.

Radhamany SOORYAMOORTHY

Scientific Research in the Natural Sciences in South Africa

Abstract: As a leading producer of scientific publications on the African continent, South Africa has made remarkable progress. However attempts are yet to be made to comprehend the empirical reality of scientific production in South Africa. One way to do this was to analyse specific science disciplines and their unique features. This bibliometric study provides a lens to the publication trends and patterns of South African researchers in the natural sciences during the last three decades, from 1975-2005. The unique characteristics of publications aside, the paper looks at the collaborative dimensions involved in the production of scientific papers in the natural sciences.

Raquel SOSA

Exclusion as a Principle for Emancipation: Experiences in Latin American Education

Abstract: Poverty has been conceived as one of the main causes of inequality and exclusion. If that is undeniably so, little has been said about what poor people can achieve to ensure their survival. Education is essential to the reproduction of a community. It is not only the means for achieving social mobility, or even less, to be included in a market-oriented economy. This is why people in the communities tend to defend their teachers, to supply with whatever is necessary to make their children's time in school be less precarious, but also that it is used as the way towards the consolidation of the community itself, by transmitting knowledge, memory, creativity, and a strong sense of what a public space means. Our paper intends to review important experiences occurred in Latin America that prove, through time, that school in places where poverty, inequality and exclusion prevail, acquires a completely different meaning, and becomes a tool for emancipation.

Cecilia Sosa

Restaging the Future in Contemporary Argentina

Abstract: In recent years scholarship on memory, trauma and loss has flooded the global academy (Taylor, Cvetkovich, Hussein, Radstone, Silverstone). While this work has been thought provoking and challenging, scant attention has been paid to the ways in which public experiences of bereavement condition the creation of the future. This proposal explores the links between performance, loss and the creation of the future in contemporary Argentina. In a country emerging from the aftermath of a traumatic dictatorship (1976-83) and a decade of harsh neoliberalism (1989- 2002), the Kirchnerist administrations (2003 to date) have re-launched the idea of 'utopia' as the main political manifesto. In dialogue with this official platform, this paper explores how a new wave of contemporary directors who work across both theatre and cinema are restaging expectations towards the times ahead. It constructs different case studies to examine how this 'post-memory' generation responds to questions of politics, education, gender and the family, while engaging with surprising and innovative uses of humour and new technologies as key generational markers. Ultimately, it interrogates whether and how this emergent circuit can offer means of exploring how alternative social relations can be forged for the future.

Jelica STEFANOVIC-STAMBUK

Global Society Making: Transnational Occupation with Sociocracy and Sociodiplomacy

Abstract: More articulated alternative projects of just social organization from local levels to the level of global society are emerging out of the most recently undertaken protestations. The Occupy brand of contestation practices is distinctly productive in that vein. Apart from the alternative project for equitable intrasocietal organization the Occupy actors have articulated the principles for nonhegemonic international society and just global society. So far the articulated alternative one comes close to already theoretically sketched sociocracy in respect to its very reason and substance as well as prescribed why and expected how to reach this form of just social organization. On the other hand the construction of global counter-hegemonic social project similar to the locally assembled sociocratic one was less expected. The obstacles of cultural and language differences, barriers of exclusive national identities, the executive's near-monopoly on governing international affairs and if not outright hostility than vocal silence of mainstream global media on global occupy movement and "worldwide occupations" are suspected to thwart their trajectory to assembling transnationally any viable global counter-project. Contrary to such wisdom "G20 Statement from Occupy London", published by Occupylsx on November, 2 2011, has offered the beginning of a dialogue in assemblies around the world on alternative global project through collaborative partnership for developing common vision. Thus, global occupy movement relying on diplomatic power, as an ability to get consent by offering others what they want, how and when they want it, has ventured into sociodiplomacy. It is the global society constitution through diplomatic power sourced from the widest possible inclusion (99%), respect for every societal entrepreneur (since society is the only too big to fail), disintermediation and personal accountability, collaboration in proposing, dialoguing and developing vision of social alternatives, in assembly built consensus on rules and decisions and partnership for making and taking actions.

Pekka SULKUNEN

Is Mass Society a Threat to Representative Democracy? Revisiting David Riesman's Theory of the Other-Directed Character

Abstract: Since Montesquieu, representative democracy has been based on the idea that interest groups form parliaments through competitive elections, and majority coalitions legislate in favour of their supporters. Declining electoral participation, rise of non-interest based right-wing parties, contingent coalitions, personalized electoral success and scandal-driven media presentation of politics indicate a fundamental crisis in representative democracy. Mass society theories that flourished after the Second world war, still current in political diagnostics of advanced liberalism, predicted a decline of representative democracy on the basis of homogenisation of mass consumption societies. Alluding to pre-war experiences, the mass society threat was seen to involve totalitarian rule combined with highly organized bureaucracy serving the interests of elites, especially the military industrial complex. This paper examines the underlying presuppositions of mass society theory, and argues that the homogeneity argument is insufficient to fit the realities of advanced liberal societies. Following David Riesman, it is emphasized that the other-directed character grows from unstable interest group identities, but its most important determinant is not sameness but agency and therefore difference. To have agency is to orient oneself to others as a self, as unique, separate and autonomous subject. This is vindicated by trends in public administration since the 1980s, which stress citizens' self-control, autonomy and partnership with the public sector rather than conformity and authoritarianism. Instead of interest conflicts, political disputes arise around contradictions between difference and autonomy in societies where agency is a fundamental principle of justification. Universal autonomy requires homogeneity but agency stresses difference and uniqueness.

Damiano TAGLIAVINI and Sergio HANELA

Perspectivas de la producción de conocimiento en recursos hídricos y la relación entre los organismos científico-tecnológicos y sociedad civil

Abstract: El siglo XXI es presentado muchas veces como el siglo del agua o, incluso, como el de las guerras por el acceso a las fuentes de agua dulce. Esto parece tomar cada día más importancia debido a la desigual distribución natural y social de ese bien esencial para la vida, así como a su creciente degradación y contaminación. En ese escenario, la democratización del acceso al agua potable, las posibilidades de desarrollo tecnológico en torno al agua y la exposición poblacional a la contaminación, van a estar sumamente condicionados por los conocimientos técnicos en torno a los recursos hídricos, su correcto aprovechamiento, tratamiento y preservación así como a la interrelación que se logre entre dichos saberes y la sociedad civil. El rol de los organismos científico-tecnológicos será central para una gestión democrática de los bienes naturales, en especial el agua, y la relación que esos organismos establecen con la sociedad civil, así como su grado de dependencia del mercado, se convertirán en elementos fundamentales para analizar los futuros conflictos ambientales. La difícil relación entre la construcción de conocimiento, el mercado y la intervención del Estado se torna sumamente importante a la hora de analizar conflictos sociales por el agua, ya que el conocimiento científico se ve condicionado por diferentes factores y la relación entre "expertos" y la sociedad civil, en muchos casos, se presenta como lo que algunos autores han denominado "controversias socio-técnicas". El objetivo del presente trabajo es proponer un debate crítico de estas relaciones entre ciencia, Estado y sociedad en relación a los Recursos Hídricos y analizar sus implicancias actuales y perspectivas futuras.

Sachiko TAKITA-ISHII

Lost and found: How memory finds its place in the human mind after a disaster

Abstract: This experimental presentation of a work-in-progress will conceptualize memory from the perspective of the Japanese American Internment Experiences, to the personal loss in the face of death of a beloved one (personal experience) to massive loss in the case of the Great Tohoku Earthquake (based on the personal blog of a young man who lost his mother and brother to the tsunami and after 9 months decided to become a politician), and will tease out implications between traumatic memory and the future.

Andranik TANGIAN

German Parliamentary Elections 2009, Participation Outcomes, and Proposals for the Future

Abstract: Five German leading parties and their coalitions are evaluated from the viewpoint of direct democracy. For this purpose, the positions of the parties on over 30 topical issues are compared with results of public opinion polls. The outcomes are summarized in the party indices of popularity (average percentage of population represented) and universality (percentage of issues with majority representation). The selection of issues and the information on party positions are given for the last Bundestag elections 2009.

It is shown that the election winner 2009, the conservative CDU/CSU, has a quite low representativeness (ranked fourth), whereas the most representative is the left party die Linke which received only 11.9% votes. It is concluded that voters are not very consistent with their own political profiles, disregard party manifestos, and are likely driven by political traditions, even if outdated, or by personal images of politicians. A possible explanation is that the spectrum of the German political landscape has significantly shifted to the right, whereas voters still believe that the parties represent the same values as a few decades ago.

Taking into account the results of the study, some modifications to the election procedure are proposed to bridge approaches of representative and direct democracy. It is suggested to introduce the third vote in the form of 'sample referenda' with voters' Yes/No opinions on several important issues from party manifestos. It meets the existing logic of the German two-vote system: the first vote for a person, the second vote for a party, and the third vote for party profiles, so that the considerations are getting to be more conceptual and less personified.

Ligia TAVERA FENOLLOSA

Mobilization for Climate Justice: When South Fights North

Abstract: From the nineties on, when the risks of global warming were acknowledged by the United Nations, climate change has become one of the most important themes in the international agenda. Two decades later, however, the responses given both by governments around the world and international agencies are perceived to be clearly insufficient. In this context, Bolivian President Evo Morales, proposed in January 2010 the creation of a Climate Justice Tribunal in the United Nations, as part of the Movimiento Mundial de los Pueblos por la Madre Tierra. In April, President Morales helped to organize the First World People's Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth in the city of Cochabamba, a kind of a counter summit to the Climate Change Conference of the United Nations held in Copenhagen, Denmark in 2009. Whereas this later conference proved a debacle, Cochabamba represented a milestone in social mobilization. This paper examines the movement for climate justice in Latin America, with special emphasis on the Mexican case. Theoretically it aims at exploring the re-politicization and particularly the judicialisation of social mobilization, and its implications for democracy. I will examine the various conceptions of justice and legality underpinning the Movimiento and will try to understand the implications of the judicialisation of social mobilization in terms of Cohen and Arato's politics (politics of inclusion, influence, identity, and reform). Although in studies and discussions on justice, more and more attention is being paid to the phenomenon of judicialisation, that is, the growing recourse of social actors to the courts, in the field of contentious politics we still need to investigate more.

Claudio TOGNONATO

Derechos humanos y relaciones internacionales entre Italia y Argentina durante la dictadura militar (1976-1983)

Abstract: The paper is the conclusion of a research about relationships among countries when in one of them are in course flagrant offenses against human rights. The specific frame concerns international relation between Italy and Argentine during the last military government. Analizamos la complicidad internacional y específicamente la reconstrucción de las relaciones entre Italia y Argentina durante el período de la dictadura militar. La importancia del vínculo de sangre entre estos países, así como los lazos culturales, comerciales políticos y económicos abren un interrogativo sobre el comportamiento de Italia frente a una de las dictaduras más cruentas e inhumanas del siglo XX. En esos años Italia mantuvo e incrementó las relaciones comerciales con Argentina. Nunca concedió refugio ni asilo político a los exiliados que escapaban de la dictadura. La embajada italiana en Buenos Aires cerró sus puertas para evitar que se llenase de refugiados como había ocurrido en el vecino Chile. En Italia son los años de oro de la Logia Masónica P2 y de Licio Gelli. Este último había construido su poder entrelazando relaciones entre Italia y Argentina, en particular primero con Juan Domingo Perón y José Lopez Rega, para pasar después con la dictadura a través del almirante Emilio

Massera y el general Suárez Mason, todas estas personas resultan regularmente inscriptas a la Logia. La Comisión parlamentaria italiana que indagó la P2, en sus conclusiones señaló la necesidad de proseguir el trabajo en el campo internacional. Esta investigación se ha esforzado por dar algunos pasos en esa dirección.

Richard TOMLINSON

Knowledge and best practice in a changing policy environment

Abstract: One hopes that one's dentist will employ evidence-based best practice. When a politician argues that a policy draws on evidence-based best practice one wonders what counts as evidence, whose evidence counts, who benefits and who pays. Standing between the medical and the political renditions of best practice are policy professionals. What are professionals to make of claims to: 'evidence-based best practice' 'based on policy that works'; 'knowledge generation' and 'global knowledge products'; 'knowledge banks', 'knowledge storage' and 'knowledge management'; and 'knowledge sharing', the prevention of 'knowledge leakage' and the repetition of 'knowledge mistakes'. Especially, what are professionals to make of these claims when they emanate from the 'important' and 'relevant' websites of the World Bank, MIT, Harvard University and professional associations; and when they are based on city case studies? This paper arises from experience as a policy professional and from teaching how to critically interpret evidence and knowledge that arises from web-based searches, with competing perspectives sometimes being rendered invisible. This paper also arises from recognition of the role of social media in influencing opinions about best practice. The objective of the paper is to explore how to democratise policy processes and to empower the disadvantaged in a world dominated, simplistically, by Google and Facebook. The policies used to demonstrate the point concern access not to information, but to evidence, knowledge and opinion, regarding policies to provide water and sanitation in slums in developing countries. It is demonstrated that, as a result of search algorithms, claims to best practice and knowledge from important and relevant institutions exclude alternative perspectives on access to services. It is also claimed that social media fail to serve as medium for the dissemination of knowledge, as presented above, but do serve to influence opinion on the experience of best practice.

Alejandro TORRES ABREU

Beyond legal compliance: The right to safe drinking water debate in Puerto Rico's community water systems

Abstract: Unlike other countries in the Global South, Puerto Rico's domestic water supply covers nearly 97% of the population (PRDOH, 1996). From these, approximately 105,000 residents rely on drinking water coming from Community Water Systems (CWS), which are non-centralized provision systems mostly managed by local communities (PRDOH, 2009). Previous studies suggest that CWS represent a potential risk to public health because the majority of them do not comply with EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act standards (Guerrero-Preston et al. 2008). According to water authorities, some of the most common violations relate to: 1) bacteriological contamination due to either lack of disinfection technologies in place or inconsistent chlorination; 2) superficial systems without filtration technologies; 3) lack of information concerning the quality of the drinking water due to the inability of communities to afford required water samples. Since the 70's water authorities and academic institutions have engaged in different endeavors to bring these communities into compliance, but these 'interventions' have not yielded the expected outcomes. That is why tacit agreement between EPA and PRDOH over the last 10 years has been to promote the connection of CWS to the main grid as the preferred alternative to deal with the issue. Drawing on in-depth interviews with policymakers, CWS operators and local residents, this paper examines different issues of justice associated to the right of citizens from CWS to have fair and safe access to drinking water. We will argue that although connecting CWS to a centralized water supply system might lead to legal compliance, these enforcement actions have been promoted without necessarily having a clear picture of community water systems' 1) local dynamics and impediments meeting EPA's quality standards, 2) the reasons why they have historically resisted connecting to the main grid and, 3) their 'definitions' of what constitute safe drinking water access.

Luis Cesas TORRES NABEL

Del los mecanismos que explican lo político en las redes sociales de internet

Abstract: El propósito del presente texto es reconocer y describir tres mecanismos que operan el quehacer de los usuarios de Internet en diferentes aplicaciones usadas con fines políticos denominadas genéricamente como redes sociales (twitter, facebook, etc.). Dichos mecanismos son el contagio social, la fractalidad de ideas y la información desregulada. Los tres dan cuenta del origen, comportamiento e impacto de las producciones informativas que los usuarios de redes sociales emiten. En el caso del contagio social de cómo mensajes cognitivamente disonantes y la ayuda de líderes de opinión logran diseminar información amplia y rápidamente. Por su parte, la fractalidad de ideas da cuenta de la motivación psicológica y la facilidad que las aplicaciones de internet ofrecen para replicar una idea n veces con tan solo un clic, potenciando su capacidad de diseminación e impacto. A su vez, el mecanismo de la información desregulada explica como toda información publicada en internet (principalmente en las redes sociales) puede ser potencialmente “mal utilizada” por terceros a partir de vínculos supuestamente “ausentes” pero que mediante la transitividad de las redes de alguna forma logran tener acceso a todos los usuarios, de tal forma que pueda tomarse como ventaja para algún tipo de proceso político. Los tres mecanismos, a su vez, actúan interrelacionados en distintos acontecimientos sobre redes sociales, y parecen ser herramientas conceptuales y metodológicas óptimas para explicar desde las ciencias sociales estos fenómenos de las redes de comunicación. Al final el texto ofrece el análisis de algunos casos de fenómenos políticos actuales que involucran el uso de las redes sociales de internet.

Angharad VALDIVIA

Disney in Latin America: Visualizing the new generation of global children's television

Abstract: Since its inception in 1923 as a small cartoon studio, Disney has flourished into one of the top 6 global media conglomerates. Practically inventing the concepts of synergy and convergence in a global setting, Disney industries have maintained an active and profitable presence in Latin America. This paper explores the contemporary presence of Disney in the media and ethno-scapes of major cities, such as Buenos Aires, Santiago, Bogota, etc. Because of its global marketing strategy Disney has been at the forefront of including national regions and ethnic characters and actors into its children television programming. Granted, these efforts have often relied on simplistic and sometimes offensive stereotypes. However the recent effort to reach out to ethnic audiences without offending the implicit white mainstream have resulted in a range of programming and Disney stars who can be potentially coded as ethnic yet are light enough to pass as white. Many of these programs and stars-such as the High School Musical trilogy and actors such as Selena Gomez and Demi Lovato-are widely advertised and circulated in Latin America. This paper explores the deployment of these shows and actors in the cityscape-though bill boards, product placement, and ubiquitous Disney products in papelerías, clothing stores, and drugstores-to mention just a few of the locations where Disney branded products are sold. Through an addition of the new ambiguous ethnic to the classic Disney fantasy product, this global conglomerate manages to remain current and profitable in the changing global city.

Jesús Alberto VALERO-MATAS and Juan ROMAY-COCA

Network of Scientific Knowledge as a Tool for Sustainable Development in Disadvantaged Regions through Renewable Energy Resources

Abstract: La ponencia que aquí presentamos trata de abordar como una redistribución de la ciencia y la tecnología puede ser un buen instrumento para el desarrollo de regiones económicamente atrasadas. Consideramos que las energías alternativas pueden servir para dinamizar zonas que no han sido tomadas en consideración y valoradas para el desarrollo integral del entorno.

Cierta dejadez de las instituciones es en muchos casos la principal fuente del escaso avance científico-tecnológico y, por supuesto, económico de una determinada zona, área o región, que indudablemente necesitan una red de conocimiento científico basado en la cooperación. Es decir, regiones modulares idénticas estén conectadas mediante medios de transferencia de conocimiento. A la hora de analizar la situación es necesario desarrollar cierto nivel de concreción. De otro modo, deben evaluarse los diferentes aspectos característicos y que potencialmente puedan ayudar al desarrollo económico tecnológico de la misma. Nuestro análisis parte de un núcleo central, la ciencia-tecnología, sobre ella concurren todos los demás factores. Es necesario una correcta visión de los instrumentos tecnológicos, pero para ello necesitamos conocer de qué fuentes partimos: un centro científico tecnológico cercano, un instituto de investigación, una

universidad etc. Asimismo, también es fundamental conocer las características de explotación energética: corrientes marinas, cuencas fluviales, viento, energía solar, etc., con qué fuerza de trabajo se cuenta existe, y cuales son sus cualidades, empresas del sector, y cuál es la visión de explotación de dichos recursos. Todo ello se ensamblan en un modelo de exposición de ideas, con el objeto de extraer una interpretación que nos permitan establecer un modelo explicativo y de conocimiento para el desarrollo de la zona, área o región. La propuesta que aquí se presenta es un modelo teórico-práctico de desarrollo científico-tecnológico ajustado a la realidad socioeconómica de un espacio determinado. No obstante, dicho modelo extensible a cualquier región de Latinoamérica.

Estela VALVERDE

Defeated Amnesty Laws: standing between impunity and accountability, Uruguay opens up the wounds of the past

Abstract: In the aftermath of state terrorism amnesty laws have been used to try to quarantine the past by entrenching impunity in law thereby preventing victims seeking justice and recognition and pushing reconciliation off the agenda. While transitional justice strategies challenged impunity by demanding accountability amnesty has remained part of the equation for political stability, the just in case precaution. - The Uruguayan case is especially interesting because amnesty laws were reaffirmed by two referenda in 1989 and 2009. The paper will analyse the impact of repression under the light of the recent dismissal of the amnesty laws by the Uruguayan executive. Have the ontological status of past and present changed after the abolition of these laws? Do we need to call for a new historical ethics where the continuing presence of the past should be taken seriously, instead of being treated as merely metaphorical? These and other ethical questions around the topic of human rights, remembering, forgetting and the weight of history will be analysed.

Sanne VAMMEN LARSEN and Anne MERRILD HANSEN

Imagining the Future of Greenland

Abstract: Greenland is a community facing rapid industrial development. For example an aluminium smelter with a capacity of minimum 360,000 tonnes per year is planned, and in September 2010, 12 oil companies applied to search for oil off the coast of Greenland. This is compared to the fact that Greenland is a relatively small community of 56.000 inhabitants and a fragile arctic ecosystem. An urgent question for the Greenlandic politicians and public is how to make this development a sustainable one for the Greenlandic society? In Greenland, many decisions need to be taken which may have great consequences, and this paper seeks to explore scenario development as a tool for opening up a dialogue and for decision makers and the public to think about development in a structured way. The paper thus takes an empirical and practical approach in reporting a case study of the use of futures thinking and its possible application in a Greenlandic context. The study presented in this paper takes an approach of building a set of scenarios for development in Greenland. The scenarios are made with input from Greenlandic stakeholders in three steps: (1) Asking stakeholders what parameters they find are the most important for the development of Greenland till 2050. (2) Describing 4 scenarios based on the input, using a matrix approach. (3) Asking stakeholders to comment on the realism and content of the scenarios and their relevans for the Greenlandic situation. For the study presented, it has been chosen to rely much on the insight and values of local stakeholders. Previously scenarios have been made for Greenland; however, these have been based on natural science with little input from stakeholders. This leads to a discussion of value-rationality, and what may be the benefits and disadvantages of basing scenarios on values and stakeholders?

Yuriy VASSERMAN

Russian Politics Modernization: Sociocultural Approach

Abstract: The intent of this paper is to draw attention to some correlations indicating that some aspects of sociocultural differentiation in contemporary Russian society are reactions to the process of its modernization. These aspects are reflections of the contradictions in the society resulting from the clash of sociocultural features that are normally associated with different stages of historical process of social modernization. Social modernization means a transition from traditional society to modern society.

Technological changes are at the core of the process of this transition. The politics modernization means a transition from politics of traditional society to politics of modern society. This work is based on the understanding of culture following the lines laid out in the works of L. White, P. Bohannon, A. Montague etc, and defined, loosely, as a system of non-biological regulators of human behavior. Culture adapts human behavior to environment. The adaptation has temporality. The main contradiction arises from the inertness of cultural regulators that fail to keep up with the faster, and ever increasing in speed, processes of technological and social modernization. Just a few generations ago the majority of Russian population was rural, lived in the countryside environment and was engaged in natural-subsistence economy. Their culture corresponded to the low-level technological environment characterized by manual labour. The process of modernization has changed economy and other sides of environment in just a few dozen years, leaving the cultural adaptors far behind. People experience conflict with impacts and challenges of modernization such as market economy, new models of division of labour, changes in gender roles and relations, etc. There are a number of groups with different levels of culture modernization and different reaction to continuation of modernization. We can see culture stratification and contradiction among the groups belong to different periods.

Virginia VECCHIOLI

Derechos humanos y violencia política en la Argentina

Abstract: Esta ponencia examina las formas que asumen las disputas en torno al pasado reciente en la Argentina a partir del análisis de un caso empírico: el Monumento a las Víctimas del Terrorismo de Estado, un homenaje público y oficial a quienes fueron asesinados o continúan desaparecidos como consecuencia del accionar represivo del Estado. La sanción de la ley de creación de este monumento supuso el no reconocimiento de una segunda iniciativa presentada por la minoría que proponía la creación de un Monumento a los Caídos, en homenaje a "todas" las víctimas de la violencia política de los años 70s, incluyendo a las llamadas "víctimas del terrorismo". Colocando el foco en el análisis de las distintas instancias parlamentarias en las que se debatieron ambos proyectos, (dos sesiones parlamentarias y una audiencia pública) analizaré cómo los debates parlamentarios a favor o en contra del Monumento se instituyeron en verdaderas arenas de disputa en torno a interpretaciones divergentes sobre el pasado reciente y sobre los límites de las nociones de víctima y DDHH. Identificaré las categorías claves que fueron invocadas en las distintas intervenciones a favor o en contra de los dos proyectos, las representaciones que le están asociadas y daré cuenta de la manera en que se construyen las distintas pretensiones de reconocimiento del carácter legítimo de las víctimas - las víctimas del Terrorismo de Estado vs las víctimas del terrorismo - y los recursos a los que se apela al intentar otorgarle a dicha categoría un contenido exclusivo. Mostraré la "gramática" moral que articula estas disputas, los principios de legitimación que son interpelados en el marco de este combate discursivo y el lugar decisivo que tuvo la intervención del Estado en la instauración de un límite a las pretensiones de reconocimiento de las llamadas "víctimas del terrorismo".

Henry VELTMEYER

Postneoliberalism: An Emerging Radical Consensus in Latin America

Abstract: The evident legitimization crisis and imminent demise of the neoliberal model based on a Washington (now Davos) Consensus has given rise to a new consensus on the need to bring the state back into the national development process in the search for a more inclusive form of development, a new development paradigm designed to save capitalism by giving it a human face. This paper argues the need to move beyond this mainstream post-washington consensus in support of an emerging radical consensus within a network of Latin American social movements.

Gilles VERPRAET

Transnational Solidarities between Democratization and Governance's Crisis. Which Future for European Anti Crisis and Maghreb Mobilization?

Abstract: Alternative future can be addressed at the national level (political debate, community issues, national debate) and in the transnational debates (interdependence, networks, solidarities). Analysis of future drawing can be addressed at these two levels. This analysis will be argued also on case studies such as the anti

crisis mobilizations in Europe (Greece, Iceland) and the Arabic mobilizations for democratisation between different public spaces. Each movement has its national specificity inside the economic conditions and the national political frames. They have the common issue to address the democratization process inside strong economic constraints. Analysis of future drawing can be addressed at these two levels. The analysis of economic content can be complemented by the analysis of cultural pragmatics, combining global narrations and modes of encounter.

Valerio VERREA

The Creation and Developments of an Alternative Market. The Example of Fair Trade between Latin America and Europe

Abstract: In my presentation I analyze Fair Trade as an example of challenge between the dominant international market system and an alternative practice aiming to mutate its hegemonic structure. I ground my presentation on the empirical findings of a three years research with case studies of coffee producers in Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru and traders in Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom. I focus the analysis on the institutional change processes affecting the international commodity chain of Fair Trade coffee. - The explicit goal of Fair Trade towards 'market moralization' appears to have the potential to drive a change in the global market, challenging the practices and the basic assumptions of the capitalist system. Nevertheless, its success, boosted by consumers' interest, has already attracted the attention of large, conventional companies formerly indifferent to it. Their increasing influence over Fair Trade appears to mirror the attitude of capitalism to adapt to potentially revolutionary changes and subsume them. I investigate the competition between the two governance systems institutionalized in Fair Trade: 1. the Alternative Trade Organizations' model, which represents the original alternative way of practicing Fair Trade; and 2. the Fair Trade certification model, which is used by corporations to step into the Fair Trade system. The competition between these two models expresses the tension that Fair Trade generates within the capitalist system. - The coffee market offers several clear examples that indicate a clear change in the institutionalization of transnational market practices. This on one side proves the potential Fair Trade has to drive changes in specific patterns of globalization on the other it makes visible the counter forces of the capitalist system tackling this possibility of change. The outcome of this dynamic will shed light on the future of the international commodity market.

Kristi WILSON

Memory Complex: Rhetorics of Remembrance Then and Now

Abstract: This paper will offer a comparison of the socio-political climate in Argentina in 1985 (one in which the politics of memory and justice was just taking root), and the present-day flourishing of an official rhetoric of remembrance. It analyzes the performative aspects of ongoing trials of the military juntas, as well as the proliferation of museums and sites of memory, such as the Museo Olimpo and the ESMA museum of memory complex in Buenos Aires.

Thokozani XABA

A Private-Public Stick'em Up!: NGOs, Neo-Liberalism and Racial Stratification in South Africa

Abstract: This article argues that the good work that NGOs perform tends to produce two responses; it shield them from the kinds of criticism to which other businesses get subjected and, if it does not, NGOs are normally considered as unwitting and/or unwilling participants in the neo-liberal programmes imposed by multi-lateral organizations on poor countries. This article uses the response by South African NGOs to a call by the Department of Social Development to financially support students studying Social Work, to comments on the business nature, organisational structure, and operations of social development NGOs as well as on how their relationship with donors impacts on the interests of the beneficiaries of their projects as well as those of countries in which they work. This article argues that, much more than appendages of neo-liberalism, some NGOs in South Africa voluntarily privatized their services in the interest of private rather than public good.

Martina YOPO

Políticas sociales para el futuro: Una reflexión diacrónica sobre el sujeto desde el enfoque de las capacidades

Abstract: Las políticas sociales en Chile han relevado al sujeto como agente central en la satisfacción de sus necesidades, sin embargo, no han logrado consolidar una preocupación sistemática por su futuro. En base al análisis de la noción de sujeto en dos políticas sociales en Chile, el "Programa Orígenes" y el "Fondo Solidario de Vivienda", se argumenta que los esfuerzos por desarrollar una lógica diacrónica focalizada en el fortalecimiento del sujeto a través de los procesos de "habilitación" e "instalación de capacidades", no han logrado generar las condiciones propicias para incentivar el despliegue de procesos subjetivos que trasciendan la satisfacción de una determinada carencia o necesidad. Se argumenta que la prevalencia de este modelo sincrónico en la implementación de las políticas sociales en Chile, ha perpetuado la ausencia de una práctica sistemática orientada a proveer de sustentabilidad temporal a las condiciones sociales que buscan poner términos a la situación de vulnerabilidad social de las personas. En base a los aportes del enfoque de capacidades de la teoría del desarrollo humano, esta ponencia propone una discusión exploratoria sobre cómo construir políticas sociales en Chile que logren dar cuenta del futuro del sujeto. Esta reflexión diacrónica posibilitaría no sólo proponer nuevos modelos que, por medio del fortalecimiento de los procesos de desarrollo de capacidades, permitan a las personas enfrentar una nueva situación de vulnerabilidad social en el futuro, sino que también contribuye a una reinserción del futuro como categoría significativa en la discusión sobre las políticas sociales en la sociedad chilena.



Street scene, Buenos Aires, August 2011.

Practical Information

Pre-Registration for the Forum is now closed. Papers by authors for whom ISA had not received a timely registration record are indicated here under the rubric “associated papers”. For any registration queries please contact *Congrex Sweden AB* per email <isa2010@congrex.com> or fax: +46 31 708 60 25 or ISA’s new logistics provider Confex <isaconf@confex.com>. (See <http://www.isa-sociology.org/buenos-aires-2012/forum-registration-fees.htm>.)

Membership Registration: Please make sure your membership with the ISA and RC07 is current. Membership registration can be done online via the ISA’s secure site: <https://secured.com/~f3641/formisa.htm> (in Spanish: <https://secured.com/~f3641/formisae.htm>).

In case you are already a member of ISA, but not yet of our research committee, you may also use the attached membership form. Please note that the regular membership period is four year, i.e. a registration done in 2012 will be valid until 2015. Please contact <isa-secretariat@isa-sociology.org> for questions.

Papers Due: Session Chair(s) may set a specific due date for full papers. If no other specific date is set, full papers should be send to the Chair(s) and, if applicable, to the Discussants, by **June 30, 2012**.

Presentation Format: Unless specified otherwise by the Session Chair and depending on the number of presentations, presenters may expect to have approximately 10-20 minutes time for their talk. Observing any set time limit is important in order to allow time for collective discussion at the end of a session.

PowerPoint facilities should be available according to latest news but ISA also urge to come prepared with backup plans in case they are not.

In order to facilitate discussion across linguistic lines, presenters are encouraged to provide their audience with handouts or visual aids in languages other than the one in which the paper is presented or written.

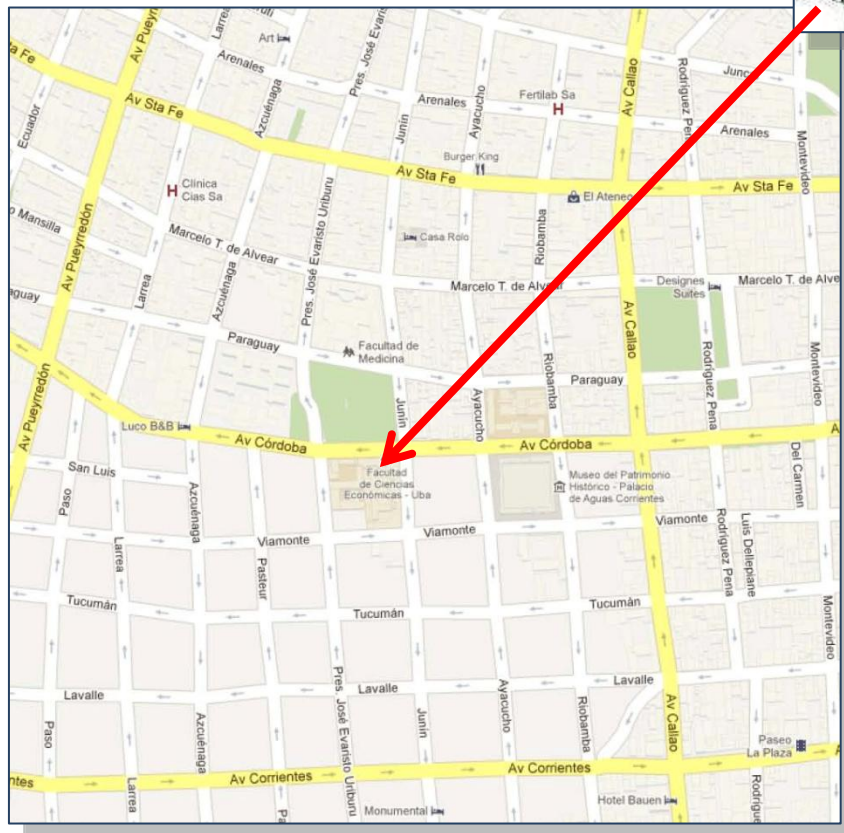
Following ISA procedures, some papers may have been designated as “distributed paper” in the program. A distributed paper will be listed in the program and, provided the author pre-registered in time, the abstract will be included in the abstracts catalogue. If one of the scheduled presenters does not show up, the first participant listed under distributed papers may be asked to present; in any case, session chairs may also allocate time for brief summary presentation of “distributed papers”. Registered participants who are unable to present in person should contact their session chair to arrange distribution of their paper. Please note that those designated as “associated papers” will not appear in the ISA’s final program unless registration was on time. However, Session Chairs may refer to them or offer authors alternative ways for dissemination.

Travel: Aerolíneas Argentinas was reported to offer a discount for participants of our Forum. You may check available flights at <http://www.aerolineas.com.ar/Congresos> and try entering promotion code FCC17. You may wish to compare with other airlines and travel search engines such as travelocity.com, expedia.com, kayak.com, or travelzoo.com. - Buenos Aires’s international airport is called Ezeiza (abbreviation: EZE) and also referred to as Aeropuerto Internacional Ministro Pistarini. It takes about 30-45 minutes by car to downtown. Prepaid taxis (*remises*) are available from booths within the terminal for around 150 pesos and are most strongly recommended for security purposes. Spanish-speakers familiar with Buenos Aires may also consider public bus no. 8, which costs 2 pesos and takes about two hours to downtown.

Conference Venues: We expect all our events to take place at the University of Buenos Aires’s *Facultad de Economía* (Faculty of Economics), Avenida Córdoba 2122. This is across the park *Plaza Bernardo Houssay*, corner of *Junín*. The *subte* (subway) has a stop right there, named after the nearby “*Facultad de Medicina*” (Faculty of Medicine). The exact rooms for our sessions have not been determined yet. Please double-check for more details and any changes upon arrival.



The University of Buenos Aires’s *Facultad de Economía* (Faculty of Economics)



Accommodation: You may book a hotel room through MCI Buenos Aires, an events management company, at: <http://www.isa-sociology.org/buenos-aires-2012/accommodation.htm>. Upon request, MCI can send you also a list of two star hotels and hostals; contact: ISA2012-hotels@mci-group.com. You may also compare offers directly from hotel websites or via search engines such as kayak.com or tripadvisor.com, though please be careful with non-reputed sites.

Climate: Buenos Aires has usually a mild and pleasant winter. Temperatures in early August range normally from 8 to 17 degree Celsius (45 to 65 Fahrenheit), while humidity averages 75% with a chance of precipitation around 25%. Historic data from the last hundred years show record highs of 30+ Celsius (93 F) and lows of -4 (25 F), though such extremes were very rare. Check right before leaving on the latest forecasts.

Visa: Argentina requires visa from citizens of several countries. Currently, no visa is required for stays of up to 90 days, for citizens from: the European Union, the United States of America and the following Latin American countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela. Keep in mind that regulations may change. You can obtain further information from the Argentinean embassy and consulates in your country or visit <http://www.mrecic.gov.ar/> and go to “Temas Consulares” (on left side of the screen) to select the country of citizenship. Please contact registracionargentina@mci-group.com for further questions.

Documentation: Visa invitation letters will be sent to all participants who had requested a “Visa Letter” by filling out a form provided with the registration payment confirmation. For any additional queries about visa invitation letters please contact the MCI Group per phone: +54 11 5252 9801, fax +54 11 4813 0073, or email: registracionargentina@mci-group.com.

Further practical information: One useful multilingual website to search for travel-related information is Buenos Aires’s official tourism site at URL: <http://www.buenosaires.gov.ar>.

Forum preparations at Café Tortoni in Buenos Aires’s Microcentro: Mariá Ana Gónzales, the Local Organization Committee representative, with Borges and Gardel in the background.



Restaurants: Here's an eclectic list of some favorites:

1880, Defensa 1665, San Telmo, highly recommended *parrillada* steakhouse

Brocolino, Esmeralda 776, excellent choice not only for vegetarians

Café Tortoni, Av. de Mayo 825/29, atmospheric historic Café, founded in 1858, great to rest over some coffee and pastries; Jorge Luis Borges, Carlos Gardel, and Alfonsina Stormi used to hang out here.

Café Las Violetas, Av. Rivadavia 3899/corner Medrano, much further away but the Jugendstil - ambiente and food is said to be worth it.

Clark's Parrillada Recoleta, parrillada around corner from La Biela

De la Cárcova, Av. España 1701, Costanera Sur, Puerto Madero; further away, at the Museo de Calcos, it has been recommendation by locals for both its food and ambiente



Desnivel, Defensa 855, San Telmo, excellent *parrillada*, sitting is cramped and rushed but I won't forget the juicy *bife de chorizo* (in Buenos Aires, this is not a beef sausage but a sirloin rump steak) with a robust *copa de vino tinto* (glass of red wine)

La Biela, Av. Quintana 600, excellent huge café/restaurant near Recoleta's cemetery; most famous for its brunch

La Cabrera, Cabrera 5099, Palermo Viejo; not cheap, geared toward tourists but also praised by locals

Plaza Asturias, Av. de Mayo 1199/corner Salta, great Spanish seafood, good value for lunch, more pricey at dinner

Museums:

Right across from the Law Faculty is the **Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes**, which includes among many other treasures keyworks by Argentinian painters Cándido López and Prilidiano Pueyrredón.

A must-see is **MALBA**, the *Museo de Arte Latinoamericano de Buenos Artes*, which features keyworks by Latin American painters Berni, Botero, Clark, Lam, Matta, Oiticica, Tarsila, Torres Garcia, and Xul Solar, among others.

Also not to be missed are the changing programs of the **Centros Culturales** of the many neighborhoods, including *Centro Cultural Recoleta*.

Moving around Buenos Aires

Tips compiled by Ignacia Perugorría (Buenos Aires/Bilbao)

Multiple means of transport allow you to travel around the city: six lines of **subtes** (the abbreviated name for *subterráneo* [subway]), almost two hundred lines of *colectivos* (the word for “buses” in Buenos Aires) and interurban railways (or trains). Taxis and remises are very common means of transport because they are safer and more economical than in other cities.

Subte (subway)

This is the fastest and easiest way to reach your destination. The six subway lines (commonly known as “*subtes*”) are connected with the main avenues and railway and bus stations, and converge upon downtown, the main tourist and hotel area. The Buenos Aires subte system currently comprises six underground lines, labeled “A” to “E” and “H,” which are further identified by different colors. There is also one surface PreMetro E2 light rail line. Maps showing the subway lines in different colors may be obtained at the ticket offices located in every station. You can also find one here:

<http://www.subte.com.ar/mapas/subte.asp>. Information boards showing each line routes and transfer stations between lines are available in all stations. These connections that allow passengers to use more than one line are called “combinación”.

The service runs Mondays through Saturdays, from 5 am to 10pm, and Sundays and holidays from 8 am to 10 pm, every 3–6 minutes, depending on the line considered. With the current usage patterns, the entire system is overstretched, and during weekdays overcrowded and with insufficient services, especially during peak hours (7-9 AM, and 4-7 PM).

Fares are currently 2.50 Argentine Pesos (around US\$ 0.60). Riders purchase either single-use or multi-use cards (called *SubtePass*) with a magnetic strip or use Contactless cards called Monedero, which can be rechargeable with cash or linked to a bank account for automatic debit. Cards are purchased at subway stations.

Colectivo (Bus)

The bus (*colectivo*) is a fast and inexpensive means of transport to travel around Buenos Aires. There are more than 180 lines going across the city and providing connection with all districts in the Greater Buenos Aires. Bus service is available all day long but its frequency decreases after 12 AM. The service is available at regular intervals, but streets may be sometimes blocked in the downtown area due to traffic jams. The ticket is sold on the bus and only coins are accepted. In order to find the line that will take you exactly where you want to go, see:

<http://www.omnilineas.com/argentina/buenos-aires/city-bus/>

You can also buy a “*Guía T*,” the Buenos Aires’ Bus Bible. See:

<http://wander-argentina.com/the-guia-t-the-buenos-aires%E2%80%99-bus-bible/>

For further detail on buses in Buenos Aires, see:

<http://wander-argentina.com/the-buses-of-buenos-aires/>

Taxi

Taxis can be requested by phone or you may call them on the street. Radiotaxis (provided with radio systems) are considered safer. They'll ask for an address, a first name, a phone number, and a taxi will come and pick you up within 10-20 minutes. One of the recommended companies is *Radio Taxi Porteño* (Tel 4566 5777; <http://www.radiotaxiportenio.com.ar/>). Another one is *Mi Taxi*: Tel 4931 1200; <http://www.mitaxionline.com/>. There is a great number of taxis in the city – getting a taxi near the tourist areas is easy at any time of day or night. Usually, you will wait for no longer than a few minutes. Taxis can be easily recognized by their colors – black and yellow. In addition, a red light on the taximeter indicates that they are available. Taking a cab is usually safe in Buenos Aires; however, if you are traveling alone and at night, we'd recommend you call a Radio Taxi Company instead of stopping a car on the street.

Remise (Limousine Service)

They are a sort of limousine service that you request by phone to the numerous agencies spread out in the city. These cars are not identified with a special color.

Car Rental

Buenos Aires has a wide offer of car rentals providing modern vehicles of different makes and types. You must be above 21 years old, have driving license issued at least two years before, and a credit card limit authorized to cover rental and guarantee. Garage or parking areas: you can rent a parking space by the fraction of an hour, a full hour or a day.

Train

If you want to visit areas outside the Capital such as the Delta or neighborhoods distant from downtown, the railways provide an affordable service. Several lines allow access to the center of the city.

Further practical information:

Electricity

Electric power in Argentina is 220 volt, 50-cycle alternating current. Power outlets have 2 cylindrical holes or 2 flat holes with ground connection. It is convenient to bring an adaptor for these outlets to use your electric devices without problems.

Telephone calls

From Buenos Aires: Buenos Aires has many public telephone booths. Public phones operate with 5, 10, 25, 50-cent and 1-peso coins and Phone cards that may be bought at any *quiosco* (sweet and tobacco stalls). These phones support urban, national and international calls. In addition to public phones, there are many communications centers (*locutorios* and *telecentros*) offering telephone, fax and internet services. For international calls, dial: 00 + country code + area code+ local number.

To Buenos Aires: The country code for Argentina is 54, and the area code for Buenos Aires is 11. For example, to call land line number 4555-5555 from outside the country, you should dial: 54-11-4555-5555. However, if you call a mobile phone in Buenos Aires you need to add the number "9" between country and city code (e.g. 54-9-11-...).

If you wish to use your own mobile phone and avoid hefty roaming charges by your carrier, you may consider purchasing a prepaid, local chip card that gives you an Argentine number and local rates. Major carriers in Argentina are Movistar (Telefónica), Claro (América Móvil), Personal (Telecom Argentina), and Nextel (NII Holding). However, the local chip will only work if your mobile phone is not locked by your carrier and compatible with the GSM 1900 frequency. Depending on details in the contract with your network provider, you may want to request general unlocking well before the trip. New mobile phones with a few free minutes sell in Buenos Aires from US\$ 20 and up.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The Argentine currency is the peso (\$). There are \$100, \$50, \$20, \$10, \$5 and \$2 notes, and 1, 0.50, 0.25, 0.10 and 0.05 cent coins. The U.S. dollar is the most common foreign currency. Banks and *casas de cambio* (currency exchange offices), where you must present your passport, exchange foreign currency. Shops accept credit cards and dollars. The exchange rate in Argentina is convenient for the foreign tourist. The main banking area is located in the so-called "city". This area comprises the first five blocks (numbered 100 to 500) of San Martín, Reconquista, 25 de Mayo, Sarmiento, Presidente Juan Domingo Perón and Mitre streets. The US dollar is accepted in most shops, but it is convenient to exchange them for pesos in *casas de cambio* or banks.

Maps: <http://www.bue.gob.ar/?mo=portal&ac=componentes&pe=2.&ncMenu=18>

Going out

Museums, bookstores, theaters, tango, notable bars, restaurants:

<http://www.bue.gob.ar/?mo=portal&ac=componentes&pe=2.&ncMenu=17>

Cultural Agenda:

<http://www.bue.gob.ar/?mo=portal&ac=componentes&pe=2.&ncMenu=14>

Tours:

<http://www.bue.gob.ar/?mo=portal&ac=componentes&pe=2.&ncMenu=13>

Further Tourist Information: One useful multilingual website to search for travel-related information is Buenos Aires's official tourism site at <http://www.bue.gob.ar/>



Street scene, Buenos Aires, August 2011. Evita Perón's image was once barred by law, along with any references to Peronism (Decreto 4161 of 1956), but has become since an iconic part of popular culture. Two 31 meter high iron and light murals were installed in July 2011 on the South and North facades (the latter depicted here) of the Ministry of Health and Social Development on Avenida 9 de Julio (formerly the building of the Public Works Ministry) by sculptor Alejandro Marmo, in collaboration with the painter Daniel Santoro and industrial workers. Public celebrations will be held to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of her death on 26 July 2012.

Notes



International Sociological Association Research Committee on Futures Research (ISA-RC07)

President: Markus S. Schulz <isarc07@gmail.com>
Secretary-Treasurer: Hiro Toyota <htoyota@yahoo.com>

Membership Form

This form is for members of the ISA who wish to become also members of RC07. Please **send the completed form** directly to the ISA secretariat per **email: isa@isa-sociology.org** **fax: +34-913 524 945** or **postal mail to: ISA, FACULTAD CC. POLITICAS Y SOCIOLOGIA, UNIVERSIDAD COMPLUTENSE, 28223 MADRID, SPAIN.**

In case you are not yet a member of ISA, then please use the general form to join both ISA and RC07 available at: <http://www.isa-sociology.org/memb_i/index.htm>.

You have also the option to sign up online via ISA's secure site at: <<https://secured.com/~f3641/formisa.htm>>.

Family Name: _____

Given Name: _____

Mailing address: _____

Country: _____ Phone: _____ Fax: _____

E-mail: _____

RC07 membership fees cover an entire 4 calendar year period (January 1 - December 31) and are divided into three categories. Please select one:

- Supporter US\$40 (voluntary)
- Regular US\$20
- Discount US\$10 (for students from any country and members residing in category B/C countries, see list below)

Donation to RC07 activities: You can, if you wish, make a donation to the ongoing activities of RC07.

Donation amount: USD 10 20 30 50 75 100 150 Other USD _____

I agree that my postal address may appear in public communications: Yes No

I agree that my email address may appear in public communications: Yes No

I agree to receive e-mail announcements from the ISA/RC07: Yes No

Both this form and your payment must reach ISA Secretariat in order to validate your membership. Cancellation of membership payment is not possible. ISA reserves the option to adjust the amount charged to correct inadvertent errors.

- International Money Order to be arranged at a post office, Western Union or MoneyGram system.
- Personal cheques or bank drafts in US dollars - drawn on USA bank/branch
- Credit card – Please note: Credit cards will be charged in euro. As a result, local currency fluctuations may occur. 3.5% of the total amount will be added to cover the banking charges.
 - American Express MasterCard VISA EuroCard

Card No: _____ Card expiration date: ____ / ____

Card Holder (print name as it appears on credit card): _____

Signature of Card Holder: _____

List of Country Classifications:

Category A				
Andorra	Cayman Islands	Guam	Malta	Spain
Antigua & Barbuda	Channel Islands	Hong Kong, China	Monaco	Sweden
Antilles	Cyprus	Iceland	Netherlands	Switzerland
Aruba	Czech Rep.	Ireland	New Caledonia	Taiwan
Australia	Denmark	Isle of Man	New Zealand	Trinidad & Tobago
Austria	Estonia	Israel	Norway	United Arab Emirates
Bahamas	Faroe Islands	Italy	Portugal	United Kingdom
Bahrain	Finland	Japan	Puerto Rico	United States
Barbados	France	Korea	Qatar	Virgin Islands
Belgium	French Polynesia	Kuwait	San Marino	
Bermuda	Germany	Liechtenstein	Saudi Arabia	
Brunei	Greece	Luxembourg	Singapore	
Canada	Greenland	Macao, China	Slovenia	

Category B				
American Samoa	Croatia	Lebanon	Oman	St. Vicent & Grenad.
Argentina	Dominica	Libya	Palau	Serbia
Belize	Equatorial Guinea	Lithuania	Panama	Seychelles
Botswana	Gabon	Malaysia	Poland	Slovakia
Brazil	Grenada	Mauritius	Romania	South Africa
Bulgaria	Hungary	Mayotte	Russian Fed.	Turkey
Chile	Kazakhstan	Mexico	St. Kitts & Nevis	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Latvia	Mariana Islands	St. Lucia	Venezuela

Category C				
Afghanistan	Congo	Iran	Mozambique	Swaziland
Albania	Cuba	Ivory Coast	Nyanmar	Syria
Algeria	Djibouti	Jamaica	Namibia	Tajikistan
Angola	Dominican Rep.	Jordan	Nepal	Tanzania
Armenia	Ecuador	Kenya	Nicaragua	Thailand
Azerbaijan	Egypt	Kiribati	Niger	Timor-Leste
Bangladesh	El Salvador	Kyrgyzstan	Nigeria	Togo
Belarus	Eritrea	Lao	Pakistan	Tonga
Benin	Ethiopia	Lesotho	Papua New Guinea	Tunisia
Bhutan	Fiji	Liberia	Paraguay	Turkmenistan
Bolivia	Gambia	Macedonia	Peru	Uganda
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Georgia	Madagascar	Philippines	Ukraine
Burkina Faso	Ghana	Malawi	Rwanda	Uzbekistan
Burundi	Guatemala	Maldives	Samoa	Vanuatu
Cambodia	Guinea-Bissau	Mali	St. Tome & Principe	Vietnam
Cameroon	Guinea Rep.	Marshall Islands	Senegal	West Bank & Gaza
Cape Verde	Guyana	Mauritania	Sierra Leone	Yemen
Central African Rep	Haiti	Micronesia	Solomon Islands	Zambia
Chad	Honduras	Moldova	Somalia	Zimbabwe
China	India	Mongolia	Sri Lanka	
Colombia	Indonesia	Montenegro	Sudan	
Comoros	Irak	Morocco	Suriname	

Source: For operational and analytical purposes, the World Bank's main criterion for classifying economies is gross national income (GNI) per capita. This classification does not necessarily reflect development status. The World Bank, September 2007, www.worldbank.org. - The use of this list here is not meant to endorse World Bank policies or actions or to construe any other implications.

NEW RC07 PUBLICATION

ISA journal **CURRENT SOCIOLOGY** (2011, vol. 59, no. 2)

Special Issue on

Values and Culture: The Social Shaping of the Future

with member papers from prior mid-term conference:

<http://csi.sagepub.com/content/59/2.toc>

Edited by Reimon Bachika (Japan) and Markus S. Schulz (USA)

with further contributions by

José Casanova (USA), Lynne Ciochetto (New Zealand),

Mike Featherstone (UK), David Graeber (UK),

Eleonora Barbieri Masini (Italy), Kamlesh Mohan (India),

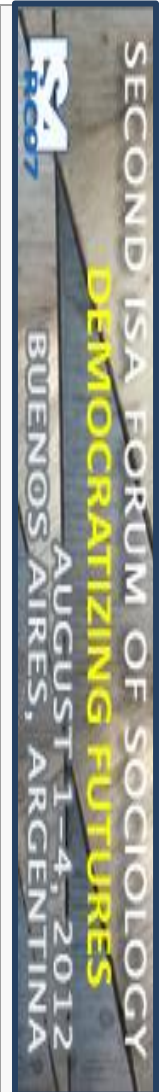
Scott North (Japan), Susumu Shimazono (Japan),

and Chee-Beng Tan (Hong Kong)

RC07 Timetable for 2012 Forum of Sociology in Buenos Aires

Venue: Faculty of Economics (Facultad de Ciencias Económicas), Avenida Córdoba 2122*

2012	09:00-10:30	10:45-12:15	12:30-14:00	14:30-16:00	16:15-17:45
Tuesday, 31 July	Registration Desk open				
Wednesday, 1 Aug.	1. Citizenship and experiences of participation/ Ciudadanía y experiencias de participación <i>APT16</i>	2. Social justice, equality and participation <i>APT16</i>	3. Alternatives to neoliberal globalization: Comparing counter-hegemonic projects - Part I <i>APT16</i>	**4. Globalization, futures of management, and resistance movements – Part I <i>NB464</i>	General Opening <i>auditorium tba</i>
Thursday, 2 Aug.	5. Democratizing futures and digital inclusion: Participatory opportunities and pitfalls <i>APT16</i>	6. Imagining futures: Social movements, publics, and contentious politics - Part I <i>APT16</i>	7. Alternatives to neoliberal globalization: Comparing counter-hegemonic projects - Part II <i>APT16</i>	Roundtables 1 <i>APT16</i> 8. RT1A: Politics/Future 9. RT1B: Memory – Part II 10. RT1C: Imagining IV 11. RT1D: Tech/Media 12. RT1E: Alternatives III	13. Futures, values, and sociological theory - Part I <i>APT16</i>
Friday, 3 Aug.	**14. Globalization, futures of management, and resistance movements - Part II <i>NB464</i>	15. Futures, values, and sociological theory - Part II <i>APT16</i>	16. Imagining futures: Social movements, publics, and contentious politics - Part II <i>APT16</i>	17. RC07 Business Meeting <i>APT16</i>	Social Gathering <i>to be confirmed</i>
Saturday, 4 Aug.	18. Imagining futures: Social movements, publics, and contentious politics - Part III <i>APT16</i>	Roundtables 2 <i>APT16</i> 19. RT2A: Participación 20. RT2B: Memory-Part III 21. RT2C: Imagining V 22. RT2D: Tech/Media 23. RT2E: New Approaches	24. Futures of education / Futuros de la educación <i>APT16</i>	26. Memory's futures: Human rights & transit. justice-Part I <i>APT16</i> ***25. ICT for science & technology development in Latin America & Econ. South <i>APT120</i>	27. Futures of water: Scenarios and struggles / Futuros del agua: Escenarios y luchas <i>APT16</i>



*All events in hall number *APT16*, unless otherwise indicated ** Hosted by RC09 in room *NB464* *** Hosted by RC23 in room *APT120*
NB: Please note that all scheduling information is subject to potential change. Please make sure to double-check upon arrival.