

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

# DEMOCRACY AND PARTICIPATION

IN THE

21

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CENTURY

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## BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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# Democracy and Participation in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

*International Conference co-organized by*

International Sociological Association (**ISA**) Research Committee 10 (**RC10**) on *Participation, Organizational Democracy & Self-Management* in cooperation with:

Universidade de Lisboa, **SOCIUS**, Centro de Investigação em Sociologia Económica e das Organizações (Research Centre in Economic and Organizational Sociology) from the consortium **CSG**, Research in Social Sciences and Management - Lisbon School of Economics & Management (**ISEG**), **CIEG**, Centro Interdisciplinar de Estudos de Género (Interdisciplinary Centre for Gender Studies), **ISCSP**, Instituto Superior de Ciências Sociais e Políticas (School of Social and Political Sciences), and Institutions et Dynamiques Historiques de l'Economie et de la Société (**IDHES**), French National Centre for Scientific Research (**CNRS**), Ecole Normale Supérieure Paris-Saclay, France.



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# Democracy and Participation in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

## Streams and Sessions

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**Innovation, Digitilization and Participation**

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**Employment Relations : Whither Industrial Democracy ?**

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**Gender Perspectives in the 21st Century**

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**Inequality, Precarization and Exclusion**

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## STREAM 1

# Innovation, Digitilization and Participation

### 1.1. Digitalization and democratic participation

*Session Organized by:*

**Stefan Luecking**, Hans-Böckler-Stiftung, Germany; stefan-luecking@boeckler.de

The 21<sup>st</sup> century will be shaped by digital technologies. In current debate ‘digitalization’ is often discussed as a merely technological process imposed on society. Instead it is rather a technological project shaped by ideas and interests of the actors who advanced its development. Since its beginnings digital technologies have been a contested terrain between different types of actors: not only military research, large corporations and ‘disruptive’ start-ups but also hackers and activists. Yet in the last decade the power and influence of large multinational companies seems to prevail over other concepts of our digital future.

Therefore, we call for papers discussing ‘digitalization’ as a contested terrain and addressing two main questions: How to foster democratic participation in the development of digital technologies? And how to use digital technologies for the advancement of democracy and participation in our societies?

To address these questions we propose three focuses:

- The concept of ‘digital commons’: A basic premise for democratic participation in digital development is to define an area of public digital goods that shouldn’t be controlled by private interests. What kind of data and algorithms should be reclaimed by societies and local communities and how? This focus addresses topics such as big data, privacy, freedom of information and free software.

- Digitalization at the workplace: The antagonisms of digital transformation become most obvious at the workplace. Are digital technologies used to replace human experience with digital algorithms? Are they used to control labour and subject it to the ‘internet of things’? Or can they be used to unleash human creativity and democratize enterprises?

- Gender and digital technologies: Despite important contributions of women development of digital technologies is an area of male dominance. In addition, sexism is a distinctive conflict in digital communities. However, digital technologies can also be used to transform gender stereotypes and to renegotiate the sexual division of labour. Therefore, it is time to talk about the role of gender in digitalization.

### **Session 1.1.1.**

#### **039 : A third way in the production of innovation: the virtuous circle between producers and users of ICT (information and communication technologies).**

**Mariella Berra**, Dipartimento di Cultura Politica e Società University of Turin, Italy

The last twenty years have marked a paradigm shift in the understanding of how innovation actually occurs. The interaction between social and technological networks highlights a third way of producing innovation that is characterized by a pluralization and decentralization of sources of innovation. This marks a form of democratization based on the relationship between producers and users that is defined as a “private collective innovation model.” On the base of empirical study, the paper will provide a framework for this new model, describing characteristics and advantages for SME, big companies and local economy. This innovation model will be described by means of a typology discerning two broad categories: 1) communities of practice of innovation and 2) communities of interest, depending on their orientation more to ethical values of cooperative exchange or more to utilitarian considerations.

The aim of this paper is to highlight how models of innovation in the ICT sector, strongly marked by open and cooperative relationships, are likely to promote an appropriation and a widespread use of ICT through the involvement and participation of a variety of social actors. Starting from the relationship established between the technologies and its use it could become possible to think of appropriate ICT policies that facilitate the interconnections between people, ideas and resources in different contexts of action. In fact, many innovation policies, including the European ones, are already based on the assumption that promoting innovative processes requires not only an increment of investments in enterprise activities but also an increasing process of mutual involvement of enterprises, public players, research centers and users.

### **108 : Technologies numériques et stéréotypes : cas de hackerspaces français**

**Lara Alouan**, Doctorante en sociologie au Centre Pierre Naville, Université d'Evry Val D'Essonne, Paris Saclay, France

Le mouvement hacker, dans le sens d'émancipation par la maîtrise expérimentale de la technique et non dans son acception réductrice de pirate informatique, affirme promouvoir des formes d'organisation du travail qu'il présente comme alternatives. La pensée hacker, son éthique, sa conception du monde et des relations sociales sont pourtant structurées par la pensée technicienne, la rationalité de l'ingénieur. Surtout l'histoire informatique et des technologies numériques n'a retenu longtemps que les innovations masculines, les femmes inspiratrices d'inventions ou d'innovation n'ayant été réhabilitées que récemment (Ada Lovelace, Grace Hopper...). Cette genèse fortement sexuée, départageant dans les années 50 le hardware (matériel) comme domaine de prédilection des hommes, quand le software (programmation) était une tâche mineure dévolue aux femmes (« calculatrices ») avant l'apogée des années 70, période pendant laquelle les microprocesseurs ont fait place noble au software, réinvesti par les hommes. Il est fort probable que l'ancrage technologique, masculin, jeune et occidental de ce mouvement soit nécessairement prégnant dans le projet politique dominant qu'il porte dans les modalités concrètes de sa mise en œuvre. Par cette contribution, nous chercherons à analyser dans quelle mesure l'accent mis sur la sensibilisation, la maîtrise et le détournement des technologies permet de rompre avec les rapports de pouvoir inhérents aux mondes du travail – et avec les assignations associées –, ou s'il s'agit d'une manière détournée de mettre au point de nouveaux dispositifs de pouvoir ? L'objet de cette communication a pour ancrage empirique quatre hackerspaces, lieux autogérés, étudiés et observés en France entre avril 2015 et décembre 2016. Après avoir présenté le mode de recueil des matériaux et les terrains, nous analysons les principaux traits de leur fonctionnement, en mettant tout particulièrement en évidence les différentes stratégies d'évitement ou de renégociation opérés dans ces lieux.

### **294 : Participatory models: from digital culture to new workplace paradigm**

**Tatiana Mazali**, Politecnico di Torino | The Interuniversity Department of Regional and Urban Studies and Planning (DIST)

The paradigm called “Industry 4.0” is a new socio-technical system that reconfigures the relationship between people and organizations, technologies and production systems, production and consumption, proposing a new relationship between society and industry in the name of digitalization process and peoplecentred principles. At the heart of the 4.0 paradigm there is a technological disruption characterized by the merging of the real world of industrial plants and the virtual world of digital information. One of the critical points of this framework is the issue of people's participation in the transformation processes. This issue is a strong cultural trait d'union between digital society and industries 4.0 paradigm. The person, today, has more and more a central role in processes developed between two opposite poles: the RE-personalization processes (from the centrality of the users-consumers-prosumers in consumption practices, to the centrality of the worker in the work paradigm 4.0) and the new processes of DEpersonalization caused by digital automation. Participatory practices of the workers are very dependent on the change of the tools used in the work place and on the culture that derives from these devices. The participatory cultures with which the media sociologist Henry Jenkins describes the cultural practices induced by digital social networks, has a certain similarity with the participatory model of work organization proposed in the 4.0 paradigm. Among the collective dimension of the “resistance and project identities” (Castells 1997) and the “networked individualism” (Wellman 2001) of network society, the issue of participation in the work 4.0 paradigm takes the form of a variable geometry. The proposed paper will analyse these issues starting from the results of an empirical research conducted by the author within a team of interdisciplinary research, focused on twenty big companies with production sites in Italy (Magone, Mazali 2016).

### **188 : Mediatized Realities: searching for the individual's algorithmical identities**

**Paulo Martins**, CIES/ISCTE-IUL – Portugal

Since web 2.0, the world runs on data. Rather than inter-defined social situations, individuals are imbricated in the never-ending fluxes of today. Experience is restructured through material and immaterial processes, strongly decreasing the demos' action possibilities.

From the mediated construction of reality that the becoming of a datafied/interconnected materiality and ecosystem imports to the social ordering of the quotidian and the complexity of communicative processes, a new code emerges that we live by/in/on. A roaring code that rarifies and reifies social realities, from sender, through channel, to receiver. Communication becomes too noisy: “my message” is everyone else's noise, as the messages for the others are my noise and my deafness. Listening is almost impossible. Communication becomes unidirectional, not allowing for feedback loops: it is a specialty of some who can gather literacies, access and

resources, the medium ends up with the messages and participation of a few. Voice, for the vast majority, is rarified. Lastly, communication modulates practices and representations, reifying conventions of legitimacy, colonizing attentions and guiding intentions. This “Information and Communication Overload” “blinds” individuals to alternative ways of being and doing. Senses become, thus, colonized, leaving individuals with the ability, only, to “think it through” in their “inner conversations”.

With communication being the settler of realities’ ordering, but also the deranger of the social, the individual becomes both as pivotal as negligible. Though listening, seeing and talking becomes very difficult people, nevertheless, “smell things”. Looking beyond individuals’ representations/actions becomes unavoidable - into their cognitive processing and the importance of different the figurations in the process of reframing the world. Rather than which Media Effects are determining what, we must analyze what “digestion”, with which absorptions/eliminations/reframings result from the intense Media Reflections on individuals: what rearrangement occurs in individuals’ cognitive and dispositional structures and with which consequences to society?

### **257 : Digitalization, Corporate Governance and Civic Participation in the Society of Transparency**

**Eunice Seixas**, SOCIUS/CSG - Investigação em Ciências Sociais e Gestão

**Sofia Bento**, ISEG - Lisboa School of Economics and Management

This presentation examines the links between digitalization, corporate governance and civic participation in present informational societies through an interrogation of the notion of ‘Society of Transparency’ introduced by the philosopher Byung-Chul Han (2012), in articulation with the concepts of ‘communicative capitalism’ of Jodi Dean (2005), and ‘securitization of identity’ of Nikolas Rose (2000).

For Byung-Chul Han, today’s obsession with transparency denotes an “exploitation of the social” as transparency replaces trust and ‘Brand Communities’ replace any real and politicized communities. This precludes any possibility of systemic critique or any ‘negativity’, as it produces instead narcissistic subjectivities permanently engaged in exhibitionist and voyeuristic practices within the digital panoptical, of which they are both actors and victims. In this respect, this proposal comes closer to Nikolas Rose’ (2000) suggestion that, in a control society (Deleuze, 1992), individuals become responsible and accountable for their own active citizenship. And like Jodi Dean (2005), Byung-Chul sees hyper-communication/information and hyper-acceleration as disabling politicization and democratic participation/contestation as transparency works in the sense of the logic of the market.

Although we consider Byung-Chul’s proposal a useful one to interrogate the norm of transparency in today’s society, we suggest that this author has neglected the role of power, narrative and resistance, in contemporary transparency society, failing to take into account: a) the multiplication of expertise and accountability (Rose, 2000), which include firms and communities and even the State, which has not disappeared as a source of control and; b) the fact that transparency can also be a tool employed by different actors (e.g., the Federal Reserve vs. econo-blogosphere) to maintain or subvert the status quo in the “transparency-driven infowar” (Tiessen, 2014). We explore the implications of Byung-Chul’s proposal in articulation with these other contributions for the analysis of corporate governance, corporate transparency and multi stakeholder dialogue.

### **Session 1.1.2.**

#### **102 : Smart city publics. Negotiating digital commons in the data-driven city**

**Claudia Mendes**, PhD candidate at the Professorship for participatory Technology Design, Munich Center for Technology in Society. Germany

Smart city imaginaries have been fostering debates about the future of city life for many years. Currently, however, there seems to be an interesting moment of translation from a rather illdefined concept into locally specific, concrete urban development projects. Despite their significant differences in approach, objectives and planned measures, some commonalities can be identified. These include the strong role given to big data and digital technologies in the (re)organization of urban processes, the prominence of public-private partnerships and a perceived need for a “citizen-centred approach”. Yet, oftentimes the promoted formats and topics for public participation in smart city initiatives frame citizens primarily as “service-users” and/ or “entrepreneurial” public (Cowley et al. 2017). This paper argues that new spaces for democratic participation and claim making for “digital commons” emerge in the above described moments of translation. It then explores how local publics navigate therein and contest the purposes and infrastructures of digital technologies as well as the roles they have been ascribed to take in their development. Drawing on insights from a case study of an EU-funded smart city project in Munich, Germany, the paper identifies two moments of renegotiating public digital goods: 1.) The

municipality tries to reclaim data ownership and control by running its own data-platform, developing a data governance concept and installing sensors in public space. 2.) Local citizens contest the plans and competencies of municipal actors through the course of a co-design process. Having been invited to participate as “entrepreneurial” and “service-user” public, they turn their publicness more and more into a political one, advocating for participation in the definition of issues such as: the kind of data to be collected, the type of use to be envisaged, the rules to apply for third party access to data or group specific data privacy.

### **205 : Democratic Plataforms: from Municipalism approach to Demo-cratic agencies**

**Frederico Canuto**, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil

After 2008 economical world crisis, countries, political systems and cities are passing through a crisis that is not limited to the monetary field. A cultural and social crisis regarding the democratic system and its modes of build a gap between the population and the State are at stake. People invaded the streets calling for more democracy, even despite the (false or not) fact they live in a democratic society at first.

Since Spanish cities as Barcelona, Zaragoza and Madrid elected to the Alcade / Mayor position people connected to social movements and manifestations organizations, new hopes and new forms of planning are emerging, having as a basis the theme “right to the city”(term used since Henri Lefebvre in the 60’s and actualized by geographer David Harvey in the book *Rebels Cities* in 2014).

In order to respond and fill the gap between the multitude and the state, municipalists cities are developing new virtual plataforms. At the same time, driven by the new urban struggles contexts and municipalists attempts, local initiatives are taking forms using the internet as planning tools of local initiatives.

This paper intends to discuss these virtual democratic plataforms build by the spanish cities, in special Barcelona, and its unfolding in cities like Belo Horizonte, in Brazil, very connected to the municipalists ideas. Having as a critic parameter the idea of democracy and its paradox as portrayed by political scientist Chantal Mouffe, and Jacques Ranciere critique of Democracy as well, opposing it to the term emo-cracy (power to the demon), the present text aims to point out the spatial limits of the plataforms in order to achieve power to intervene in planning operations in the city with or without the state.

### **280 : Towards a citizens’ appropriation of commercial socio-digital platforms as spaces for democratic participation?**

**Guillaume Latzko-Toth**, Université Laval

**Nicole Gallant**, Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique

**Madeleine Pastinelli**, Université Laval

While a growing body of literature suggests that generalization of social media uses leads to a renewed empowerment of publics as they get “networked” (e.g. boyd, 2011; Hermida, 2014), this idea is also highly contested by authors who underline the contradiction between the privatization of digital infrastructures and their use for democratic mobilization (Balnaves, & Willson, 2011; Dean, 2013).

This paper presents the results of a research we undertook to document young adults’ informational practices on Facebook during a major social and political crisis that arose in Quebec, in Spring 2012—nicknamed “Maple Spring” (Printemps érable). Caused by the provincial government’s decision to steeply increase post-secondary tuition fees, the massive protests challenged the taken-for-granted assumption of Canadian youth’s lack of interest for political issues and low political engagement. Are these practices indicative of a citizens’ appropriation (in De Certeau’s sense) of commercial digital platforms as spaces for democratic participation?

The enquiry is based on a series of combined semi-structured interviews and “trace interviews”—where participant’s Facebook activity logs are examined in presence of and with comments from participants—with 30 young adults.

We found contrasting results regarding the use of Facebook as a space for political discussion. Indeed young people lacking prior political socialization tended not to approve of political uses of social media, based on what they deem the etiquette of appropriate behaviour on Facebook. In contrast, young people who were already politically knowledgeable at the onset of the crisis tended to disregard the more mundane uses of Facebook, although some of them also refrained from extensive political discussion on the platform, which may be indicative that an “ethos of the private sphere” encouraged by Facebook may have established a normative frame of use of the platform which limits its appropriation as a digital commons for democracy.

### **202 : Monetizing Participation. The economy of online contributions in the TV series field**

**Anne-Sophie Béliard**, Grenoble-Alpes University, PACTE

This communication discusses the concepts of digital commons and « digital ideology » (Pasquinelli 2013). Specifically, it raises the issue of how online contributions can be controlled or monetized by some individuals,

through the case study of TV series in France. Today series are widely commented and criticized on the Internet. TV shows' enthusiasts express themselves on digital platforms which allow for wide community-building and provide forums for discussion (such as BetaSéries or Spin-off.fr). As they discuss their passion online, amateurs of series produce and make available for free an extensive body of information, including private data and personal opinions.

This communication aims to show how the democratic aspects of online participation can be jeopardized by screening processes as well as economic issues. The contributions made by series' enthusiasts (criticism, news, analysis) are part of what Jenkins calls “participatory culture” (2006). However, they can also be analyzed in terms of “digital labor” (Casilli & Cardon 2015). This perspective helps understand how participation can be supervised and monetized. In other words, this communication will discuss the fact that Internet is not “a horizontal network, based on symmetrical and fundamentally democratic relationship” (Citton 2013). Through the observation of 14 interactive platforms and interviews conducted with their webmasters, I will highlight both the logic of digital participation and the marketization of data. The results, based on a postdoctoral research (Béliard 2016), raise one main question: how do webmasters proceed to involve contributors and how do they prioritize some among them?

First, I will expose a brief typology of the individuals who promote online contributions from Internet users and are interested in their personal data. In a second time I will show concretely how these actors try to screen the online participation of series' enthusiasts, encouraging some while quashing others. What are their strategies for selecting and controlling contributions? How do they regulate free expression, and with what devices? I will conclude on the economic treatment of online contributions. What business models are developed? How are online data given a market value?

### **279. Projecting possible participation: Experimenting with generative policies**

**Dikla Yizhar**, Institute of Technology in Haifa, Israel

**Guy Austern**, Institute of Technology in Haifa, Israel

**Tom Shaked**, Institute of Technology in Haifa, Israel

The enhancement of public participation in urban policymaking reflects a political recognition of the public right to determine the future shape of cities. In the last decade, digital techniques have been used to regulate public participation. These techniques were used to support accessibility to information and engagement in decision-making for different urban issues. However, we argue that digital technologies can also offer new ways to integrate participation in urban processes and alter current urban policymaking methods. In search of new policy mechanisms, this paper will explore the potential of using digital models for the development of generative policies. It will ask how can policies perform as learning machines which incorporate the results generated by participation back into themselves.

The paper will offer a unique perspective based on a year-long research project developed in the Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning at the Technion, Israel. Exploring the idea of generative policy, the students in the technology design research studio developed simulations of participation platforms in different urban issues and settings. Their body of work demonstrates the ways design research methodology can project social relations on different scopes and scales. It is used as a framework for analyzing possible socioeconomic and sociopolitical effects of generative policy mechanisms.

These issues will be presented through three different domains of urban policymaking: legislation concerning un-authorized settlements; land registration; and affordable housing policy. The paper will explain how the different generative platforms tackled the following questions: What participation practices can be manifested through these platforms? How can we organize the relations between different urban players - institutional, free-market and civil society (i.e. communities groups and individuals) – to enhance these practices? What databases should be constructed and integrated into the tools? And, how could participation's outcome be fed back into policy?

### **1.2. The social consequences of the so-called “Platform Capitalism” for labour**

*Session Organized by:*

**Francesco Garibaldo**, Director "Claudio Sabattini" Foundation, Bologna, Italy,

Past Vice-President ISA RC10, Past President RLDWL; fgaribaldo@gmail.com

**Volker Telljohann**, IRES Emilia Romagna, Bologna, Italy, Past Secretary General RLDWL; volker\_telljohann@er.cgil.it

**This session was cancelled**

### **1.3. Democratic participation in the “platform economy” ? Digitalization, self-employment and networks challenging both companies and unions**

*Session Organized by:*

**Åke Sandberg**, University of Stockholm, Sweden, Past-President ISA RC10 ; ake.sandberg@sociology.su.se

New forms of organization and production are developing, related to widespread digitalization of all kinds of work and production, not only routine tasks but also qualified work. Companies no longer produce everything in-house; they have been outsourcing to other firms, as well as temp work agencies. Short time and JIT work is growing, workers are called in via sms at short notice.

In most countries trade unions are losing members due to fundamental changes in the worlds of work and production: precarious forms of employment, insecurity, employers' hostile strategies, individualization and identity politics, youth cultures, growth of small companies and outsourcing, global value chains and not least the now developing so called “platform economy”. In the platform economy to a growing extent tasks needed by a company/ an employer are decomposed and, via an algorithm in a digital platform, linked to individual freelance workers offering to take on a clearly defined task, so called crowd-work. This takes the decomposition of not only companies but also workers collectives and trade unions up to a higher level.

Standard forms of organization, employment and industrial relations are thus challenged. Employees and unions are weakened and need to develop ways to influence work and employment relations (and often not employment but “self-employment”). Given the weakening of collective representation (and of tripartite arrangements) and the amorphous nature of the employer side we see various forms of resistance and “misbehavior” in organisations, in trying to exert influence. Also whistle-blowing may grow in importance - not only related to the changes discussed here. Lobbying is another arena where, however, employer organizations have superior resources in communication departments and media. The relation between such informal forms of influence and formal representative influence via unions will probably be a crucial issue for unions in years to come.

Precarious work, self-employment and “platforms” are growing phenomena worth studying in different contexts, and national industrial relations systems (which are also transforming).

This session aims at discussing emerging new forms of participation and influence, both collective and individual, sometimes in cooperation with other movements (green, women's etc), in various national contexts and related to various forms of platform solutions (the role of companies cooperating in network as compared to self-employed individuals may for example vary), and of precarious work.

### **262: The ‘gig economy’, the employment model and union adaptation**

**David Peetz**, Griffith University, Australia

**Georgina Murray**, Griffith University, Australia

Capitalist organisations create contradictions in work organisation: on the one hand, they seek to make greater use of ‘flexible’ labour, and engage in ‘hierarchical contracting’ to minimise costs and avoid responsibility for some of the labour costs they would otherwise incur. On the other hand, they retain an internal labour market for their ‘core’ employees; and for most owners of capital, and for most CEOs, the corporation is the most efficient form of economic organisation. It most efficiently operates through employing people and so the employment relationship remains an enduring feature of capitalism. Hence while the ‘platform’ or ‘gig’ economy is growing, in Australia, firm size is not decreasing, the overall rate of labour turnover has not increased over the past decade, and self-employment is not consistently growing, but employer demand for increased ‘flexibility’ is definitely observable, through such phenomena as casualisation (which, after substantial increases, has stabilised over the past decade). We thus see a variant on Atkinson’s ‘flexible firm’ model. Firms still operate internal labour markets because the transaction costs in controlling workers through an employment relationship are lower than the transaction costs of alternatives, such as drawing up and implementing contracts with them as independent contractors. Even when firms contract out part of their operations, the people who end up doing the work are often still employees, as that is the most efficient way for a firm to run its business. This leaves space for union organisation, though they and the law must also adapt much more rapidly to the changes that are occurring in the world of work than they presently do. As an example of union responses, we briefly consider empirical data on the role of union networks, and union delegates’ use of social media.

### **064: Uberomics: Collective Identity and Resistance in the Gig Economy**

**Todd Wolfson**, Rutgers University, USA.

This proposal is oriented to introduce the experience of a project developed since 17 years ago by the Asociacion Civil “AVANZAR. Across the last 40 years we have seen a seismic shift in the way the global economy

operates, which has led to a transformation in the nature of work, employment as well as the dramatic growth of inequality. This transformation has been characterized as a shift from fordism to flexism (Harvey, 1990), and the new system is differentiated by a decrease in state regulation of corporate practices, greater financialization of the banking sector, privatization of what were once public goods and importantly, the casualization of work. This broad economic transition has had profound impacts on our economy leading to the housing crisis of 2008 and the emergence of casualized, temporary, and at times gig-oriented, work force both in the United States and across the world.

Recognizing these broad transformations, this paper—which is based on interviews and participant observation with Uber and cab drivers in Philadelphia—examines the changing nature of work and identity in the “sharing economy.” Specifically, I argue that the casualized and “entrepreneurial” nature of “gig” work, and the consequent difference in the type of workers attracted to the sharing economy, leads Uber drivers to have a different sense of identity than their counterparts, cab drivers. Thus, while the work is largely the same (point-to-point transportation), the branding of Uber drivers as “Uberpreneurs” as well as the technological interface through which they get work, leads to a different sense of work and identity. Building on the analysis of worker identity, I then focus on how these differences as well as differences in worker organization, lead employees to different strategies for building power in order to change the alienating conditions of their labor.

### **121: Exploring a new producer-consumer interaction model for facilitating collective action in the collaborative economy**

**Justin Larner**, Lancaster University, UK

**Åke Walldius**, Media Technology and Interaction Design, KTH, Sweden

Digital networking technology has helped to bring about the networked society, including new forms of organization and production. In what has been called the collaborative economy, online networking sites act as platforms to mediate between individual freelance workers and customers. These platforms benefit customers as they can find the lowest price for products and services worldwide, but workers do not have the job security or benefits that workers in more traditional organizations have. The collaborative economy also undermines traditional forms of collective action, particularly trade unions, who have lost members in recent years. However, these traditional forms of organization, including cooperatives and guild-like organizations as well as trade unions, are arguably more relevant than ever as growing numbers of individual freelance workers interact with their customers via online platforms.

Following reflections on fifteen years of trade union software quality assurance initiatives, particularly the Swedish UserAward program, we realize that there are potential benefits in combining aspects of cooperative, guild and trade union models to promote collective action in the context of the growing collaborative economy. We examine the role that these models could play in enabling user participation and influence and bring them together in the form of a conceptual model which we have called a Software Review Alliance Board. The contribution we make is to propose how a Review Alliance Board model can be an alternative strategy for both software producers and trade unions in assuring the quality of workplace software. In this model, union members, software programmers, workplace managers and researchers can participate in collective action through the Alliance Board. We propose that a Value Sensitive Design process that considers both direct and indirect stakeholders is appropriate to implement this model.

### **300 : Main challenges posed by the digital network economy on the world of work as we know it**

**Bela Galgoczi**, Senior researcher, ETUI, Brussels

Technology is likely to dramatically reshape labour markets in the long run and to cause reallocations in the types of skills that the workers of tomorrow will need. The nature of work, form of employment, place of work and working time are also subject to substantial changes. The emergence of a ‘digital network economy’ questions these very fundamental core elements of the employment relationship and by this also the main principles how it is regulated. There is a race between disruptive practices by network operators on the one hand and by attempts by regulatory authorities and social actors on the other to extend the coverage of labour protection to this uncharted territory.

This paper makes an attempt to map the key challenges the labour relationship is facing by the disruptive practices of digital network economy actors, based on available literature, papers, studies and policy proposals, with view to the following aspects to be dealt with in separate sections.

Section one will deal with the nature of the employment relationship and how this is under challenge in the digital network economy: what does it make to be qualified as an employee?

Section two will look at two elements of the working conditions, working time and remuneration.

Section three will map the main actors at play: platform operators, employees performing different type of tasks, consumers and social actors.

Section four will collect already available policy approaches and proposals to extend the coverage of labour legislation of social protection to these new forms of work.

Section five will look at trade union strategies to provide assistance and services for these new types of workers. The literature review will be based on ongoing research work at the ETUI based on a targeted literature monitoring system of our digital library.

### **348: New contract forms at work: consequences for work environment**

**Åke Sandberg**, Department of Sociology, Stockholm University

Sharing economy, circular economy. These words connote a co-operation whereas in most cases we see commercial relations using digital platforms for connecting buyer to seller. Platforms facilitate on a global scale peer-to-peer buying goods and renting. To illustrate couchsurfing.com to airbnb.com will be compared.

The focus however is platforms for buying and selling labour. Platforms develop the usual outsourcing of work (both microtasks and more complex) and to a growing extent we see contract forms other than employment: self-employment which in Swedish has too forms, egenföretgare runs his/her own company, egenanställd working on contracts without starting a company. Among those employed we see various forms of part-time and short-term work. A new phenomenon is 'self-employment companies' who assist self-employed (egenanställda) with administration, invoices, taxes etc and define themselves as employers for the self-employed who else run their own individual business.

Empirical hints from Sweden: 83% of the employed have a permanent job. 4,5 % of workforce have tried to get a job via a digital platform, and half of those actually got a job. About 18 700 worked in 'self-employment companies', on average 7 h/month.

In a single physical workplace you may find workers with different status, employed or contracted by different companies, or self-employed. This means unclear legal responsibility for work environment, and employer-employee relationship and collective agreements. A problem: unionizations is diminishing, especially in the new types of contracts and in small enterprises that grow in number. The unsecure and unclear situation of the workers create work environment problems.

Some responses: Possible reformulation of the work environment law meaning that the one who in fact controls a workplace (an office, a café...) has the responsibility. A new tendency is that unions create sections for self-employed and discuss how to collectively negotiate conditions for them.

#### **1.4. Collective practices of technology: hackerspaces, Fablabs, and co.**

*Session Organized by:*

**Volny Fages**, Institutions et Dynamiques Historiques de l'Economie et de la Société (IDHES), ENS Paris-Saclay, France ; fages@ens-cachan.fr

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Hackerspaces, Fablabs, Hacklabs, Openspaces, Design Centers, TechShop Inc., etc., the number of technological collaborative and machine sharing "spaces" is now growing rapidly all around the world. Often linked with the maker community, or the DIY movement, historically, sociologically, or only rhetorically, these places are often presented as a revolution in the way citizens consider (and practice) technology, innovation, and science.

This session proposes to analyze the diversity of these places, giving priority to fieldwork. By crossing various disciplinary perspectives, sociological, anthropological, as well as legal or design sciences, our aim will be to reconstitute and give a sense to the institutional and organizational diversity of these "spaces". From social action to local entertainment, from non-profitable associations to start-ups selling services to other start-ups or to artists, designers, or architects.

Papers questioning specifically the way these places do or do not modify the relationship between the individual and the group, or the citizen and the community, are welcome. Does collaboration actually penetrate creative or innovative processes ? Which values are elaborated in order to legitimate collective practices ? What can we learn from the frequent tensions appearing between these open communities and the questions raised by the practical sharing of data, intellectual property, responsibilities or the multiplication of paying services.

This session also aims at examining the transformation of labor in these specific places, and how it can be a way to understand wider changes in society. The users' practices of these labs are located in a kind of blurred boundary between labor and leisure. Thus, these places also invite us to analyze the way people overflow, and sometimes hijack, employed labor and, conversely, how companies, or the State may use and incorporate some of these practices.

### **313 : Keep calm and review the literature: Our interpretations of and engagements with DIYbio and biohacking**

**Sara Tocchetti**, Université de Lausanne

The first works on DIYbio and biohacking were written in 2008 and since then about fifty publications have been produced. In a context where numerous STS scholars get interested in DIYbio, biohacking and the maker movement, this paper proposes the first review of the literature organized into four major themes. Secondly, it questions what the recurrent interpretative structures are that characterize such literature and offers an answer by describing the most recurrent, 'interpretative enthusiasm.' It proposes that interpretative enthusiasm should be understood in relation to: our professional biographies and legitimate desires to find pragmatic and alternative ways to articulate technoscience and social change; the resonances between Science and Technology Studies (STS) theories and DIYbio socio-technical vision; and the 'participatory agenda,' an intellectual atmosphere and normative practice that in the past two decades has been strongly encouraged in STS (Thorpe 2010 and Aguiton 2014). In unsettled political and academic times, marked by a renewed interest for participation as well as social contestation (Kleinman and Vann 2016), this literature review wishes to contribute to conversations about STS sympathies and the 'sides' that we take.

### **289 : Open data, citizen science et innovation : pratiques de collaboration à l'épreuve**

**Lola Auroy**, Université de Lausanne, doctorante

Lancé en novembre 2015 par La Paillasse, « biohackerspace » situé à Paris, en partenariat avec le laboratoire pharmaceutique Roche, le Challenge4cancer est un data challenge de 6 mois présenté par ses organisateurs comme un « programme de recherche scientifique participatif et ouvert dédié à la compréhension du cancer grâce aux Big Data ». Similaire au modèle du hackathon et ouvert à tous, il s'agit pour les participants de se constituer en équipe afin de proposer à partir d'une infrastructure commune (datasets, environnement technique) des résultats pertinents (méthodes, connaissances, etc.) sur la thématique du cancer. Revendiquant le recours à des données ouvertes (open data) et la libre circulation des résultats produits, les organisateurs s'inscrivent dans une double volonté : d'une part la diffusion d'une conception de la science dite citoyenne et ouverte (open science) qui procède hors des communautés académiques habituelles, et d'autre part le développement de nouvelles pratiques de recherche qui, passant par la collaboration d'acteurs hétérogènes, une dimension transdisciplinaire et une approche en termes de communauté et de compétition, participerait d'une nouvelle forme d'organisation du travail.

En considérant l'ambiguïté de ce contexte hybride, on peut dès lors s'interroger sur la manière dont s'articule l'implication d'un laboratoire privé avec les revendications de science citoyenne, d'open data et d'indépendance. En situation, quelles pratiques de travail se mettent en place (externalisation de la R&D) ? Quel collectif émerge et quelles sont les limites d'une telle collaboration ? Comment les acteurs rendent-ils compte de leur participation et à partir de quelles valeurs explicitent-ils leur participation ?

En s'attachant notamment à l'analyse du concept d'innovation porté par le Challenge4Cancer, cette communication vise à rendre compte des angles morts que dissimulent les principes d'open science et de citizen science en restituant les éventuelles frictions ou tensions entre les différents acteurs. Pour cela, nous nous appuyons sur des entretiens (N=15), des observations in situ ainsi que sur l'analyse d'un livre blanc produit par les organisateurs à la fin du challenge.

### **179 : Homemade Insulin: Making drugs & remaking scientists**

**Gabriela A. Sanchez**, University of Geneva, Switzerland

Do-it-Yourself Biology (DIYbio) and biohacking are widely considered potential sources of public education and of social and technological innovation. Most studies have highlighted the ethico-political imperative of the DIYbio movement to "democratize biology"; to empower and enable citizens to learn, explore, and develop art, technoscience, or entrepreneurship in the life sciences. Often put forward as "alternative" or a "revolutionary" mode of producing science and technology, little attention has been given to the actors behind such endeavors and their learnings through these "political" practices. My paper examines self-proclaimed biohackers—mostly professional scientists—engaged in "citizen science" and how this affects the meanings and intentions they give to their work as makers of science and technology. Specifically, through an ethnographic approach I examine the Open Insulin project and its community at Counter Culture Labs (CCL). Open Insulin is a three to seven year venture to produce human insulin, much the same way yeast produces alcohol when brewing beer. The project may resemble research developed in professional biology labs—performing the same operations and based on the same body of scientific knowledge. I argue that beyond posturing the project as a technical challenge to be tackled with petri dishes and PCR machines, it acts as an active performance of political dissent to the current

landscape of pharmaceutical production. By looking at the learnings of biohackers at CCL we can generate insight on the scientific as well as the social and political teachings DIYbio projects create. Moreover, we can shed light into the 'kind' of peoples it creates; a kind of scientists politically engaged with the public and the world—a type of 'citizen/activist scientists'.

**217 : Promesses participatives et créatives en fablab : vers quelles productions, résistances et expertises ?**  
**Marie Goyon**, Ecole Centrale Lyon, responsable scientifique et technique Programme IDEA pour IDEFi (ANR)  
**Sébastien Poussiègue**, responsable Design et Arts Programme IDEA, co-responsable du Fablab ECL

Suite d'un travail ethnographique mené par Marie Goyon depuis 2013 (Techniques et Culture, 2016 ) et complété par l'expérience pédagogique menée depuis 2012 par le Programme I.D.E.A. (Innovation design Entrepreneuriat et Arts, Ecole Centrale Lyon et EM Lyon, programme pluridisciplinaire, d'innovation pédagogique par le projet et le design, doté d'un fablab pédagogique ), cette contribution souhaite interroger les ressorts de la supposée « démocratisation » technologique offerte par le prototypage rapide en fablab, son apport dans la pratique de projet pluridisciplinaire ainsi que l'approche décomplexée de la « bidouille » qui serait propre à ces espaces, voie d'un « faire » libérateur (Lallement, 2015) .

Nous souhaitons comparer nos analyses produites en fablab associatif (Fabrique d'Objets Libres, Lyon) et celles produites en fablab pédagogique (formation étudiante et continue auprès d'entreprises) afin d'interroger en particulier la question de l'acquisition de compétences et le transfert d'expériences ou savoir-faire entre de traditionnels experts de la conception et de la fabrication (ingénieurs et designers en particulier) et le « grand public ». Nous comparerons ces contextes et populations : la FOL accueille une population aux âges, professions et catégories sociales assez diversifiés, en formation continue, un public de professionnels, cadres « à fort potentiel » dont la présence a été requise par l'entreprise ou encore dans le cas du programme IDEA, une population d'étudiants non experts de la conception (le recrutement IDEA favorise la diversité des profils et accueille des étudiants de toutes disciplines).

Quels espoirs (économiques, éducatifs et politiques) sont portés par les processus participatifs de type fablab ? Comment se traduisent-ils et sont-ils mis en œuvre concrètement ? En quoi l'expérience du « faire » peut-elle constituer un élan d'émancipation citoyenne ? Cela se joue-t-il dans une réalisation du projet « marxiste » de réappropriation de la technologie et des outils de production et conception ou dans un décloisonnement des « silos » d'expertises disciplinaires ? On interrogera en particulier les possibilités et freins à la mise en œuvre des notions de « démocratie technique » (Callon et alii 2001 ) et de « désobéissance technologique » (Oroza, 2009 ) dans une formation professionnalisante et diplômante en école de commerce et école d'ingénieur, tout comme dans une communauté d'acteurs libres mais engagés dans un projet assez fortement citoyen et politique de transformation des modes de vie urbains et financé par les institutions publiques ( la FOL peut être qualifiée de « fablab citoyen » dans la mouvance des Fabcities).

**310 : Third-place impact on working experience**  
**Martine Azam**, LISST-CERS, Université Toulouse Jean-Jaurès  
**Nathalie Chauvac**, LISST-CERS, Université Toulouse Jean-Jaurès  
**Laurence Cloutier**, LISST-CERS, Université Toulouse Jean-Jaurès

Third-places, as collaborative spaces to experiment personal projects, are increasing in France since the 2010s. We propose, in this communication, to focus on actors' personal network that frequent a third-place in Toulouse. Our methodology is based on qualitative interviews around project narratives. By making use of name generators during the interview, we can identify people with whom they worked during the project. This approach allows us to compare different processes (stable / transition / bifurcation) at the crossroads of thirdplace and working experience. The typology of personal networks enlightens in this way the dynamics around working and leisure activities and the role played by an organization such as a third-place. A first wave of interviews took place in autumn 2014 and a second wave is in progress. Some first results will be presented here.

**151 : Co- Creating the city – The challenge with collaboration between citizens and the public administration in a neighbourhood district lab.**  
**Hannah M. Varga**, Technical University Munich

This paper will focus on the laboratory as a specific location for knowledge production (Law & Mol 2001) and will raise the question of usage of the laboratory metaphor in social sciences (Guggenheim 2012). In his context, the case study of the "neighbourhood district laboratory, Neuaubing- Westkreuz" will be presented. From 2016 onwards, the "professorship for participatory technology design" was commissioned to conduct a series of workshops and events in order to co- create smart city infrastructures in Munich, Germany.

Experts from engineering, IT and urban planning were collaborating with local residents and experts from the organized civil society. In order to enable this collaboration, a neighbourhood district laboratory was specifically initiated by the professorship to host all these events. The phase of co-creation finished in February 2017.

Based on the empirical material, the aim is to assess the question, if the collaboration between the civil society and the city administration actually penetrates “smart innovative processes” and enables cocreation in the city?

Further themes to be addressed are the role of the neighbourhood lab as space for collaboration, the involvement of social scientists as initiators and facilitator rather than as researchers in the project, as well as the city as laboratory.

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### 1.5.1. New forms of organization, participation and democracy

#### Nouvelles formes d'organisation du travail, participation et démocratie

*Session Organized by:*

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New forms of work organization have been developing for a few years or decades, including telecommuting, coworking, teamwork, fab labs, hacklabs and others. This has implications on collective work, some holding that telecommuting reduces the sense of community, although this is not always the case when it is only a few days a week, while others believe that improving working conditions is good for the collective, the retention of employees, participation and democracy. Encouraged by recent digital developments, working remotely or telecommuting has increased and if for some it serves primarily to improve the quality of working life, for others it may challenge workplace democracy or participation in the workplace.

Also working so-called third places, such as co-working spaces, also raise the same kind of questions in recent years. While a more recent phenomenon, co-working is sometimes motivated by self-employed persons' interest in sharing a collective space, common hardware, common or related skills, or in developing new forms of participation, new collective projects.

This session invites authors to present their research results and ask questions about new forms of work organization such as telecommuting and co-working, and questions about the motives for these formulas, as well as the effects on workplace participation, participation in collective labor movements and workplace democracy. The session also welcomes concrete cases and specific examples.

De nouvelles formes d'organisation du travail se développent depuis quelques années ou décennies, notamment le télétravail, le coworking, les fablabs, les hacklabs, le travail en équipe et d'autres. Cela a des incidences sur les collectifs de travail, certains jugeant que le télétravail réduit le sens du collectif, bien que ce ne soit pas toujours le cas lorsque ce n'est que quelques jours par semaine, alors que d'autres jugent que l'amélioration des conditions de travail est bonne pour le collectif, la rétention des salariés, la participation et la démocratie. Favorisé par les récents développements du numérique, le travail à distance ou télétravail se développe de plus en plus et si pour certains cela permet surtout d'améliorer la qualité de vie au travail, pour d'autres cela peut remettre en question la démocratie au travail, ou la participation en milieu de travail.

Par ailleurs le travail dans des tiers lieux, comme les espaces de coworking, suscite aussi le même genre d'interrogations depuis quelques années. Phénomène plus récent, le coworking est parfois motivé par l'intérêt de travailleurs indépendants pour le partage de compétences ou de matériel collectif, d'un espace collectif, ou se développent de nouvelles formes de participation, de nouveaux projets collectifs.

Cette session invite à présenter des recherches et poser des questionnements sur les nouvelles formes d'organisation du travail comme le télétravail et le coworking, et à s'interroger sur les motivations pour ces formules, ainsi que les effets sur la participation en milieu de travail, la participation au collectif de travail et la démocratie au travail. Des études de cas ou exemples particuliers sont aussi les bienvenus en présentation.

**This session was cancelled**

### 1.5.2. Participatory cultures and online content production and distribution

*Session Organized by:*

**Tiago Lima Quintanilha**, SOCIUS-ISEG, Portugal

The direct impact of the Internet on the dissemination and reception of informative, cultural, educational and scientific contents has altered the organization of the production, distribution, sharing and consumption of (im)material goods, in a permanent negotiation of the time-space binomial (Giddens: 1999), according to which the local becomes global in a very short space of time. Bi-directional and collective sharing practices, as well as commons-based peer production (Benkler: 2006), supported by what are conventionally called convergence processes (Jenkins: 2006; Erdal: 2011; Fowler e Alan: 2013; Wainsbord: 2013), have stimulated the advent of participatory cultures (Jenkins: 2006) and the universe of participatory options (Singer: 2008; Lewis: 2012), aspects considered to be central elements in the studies of technological change. In addition, "prosumers" and "prosumerism" (one can revisit Toffler's "Future Shock"), are at the heart of great transformations, with repercussions in the dichotomies between the atomization of traditional formats and the expanding of new online formats of production and distribution of contents. This leads to different forms of access to news on social networks, such as Facebook and Twitter, new forms of mobilization and political participation (i.e. Arab Spring and Occupy Wall Street), different ways of consuming movies and music while using file-sharing through P2P protocols, new forms of production, dissemination and democratization of science while taking advantage of Open Science journals, among other examples.

This session calls for abstracts with proposals, critical reflections and new case studies to demonstrate transformations and ideas that occur in the context of the participatory cultures, the so-called "prosumerism" and "DIY", and their contributions and implications in the processes of reorganization and mobilization of civil societies, and global policymaking processes.

#### **030 : Pirates du Net art : Art numérique et Culture Hacker**

**Jean-Paul Fourmentraux**, Professeur à l'université Aix-Marseille. Habilité à diriger des recherches (HDR) par l'université de Sorbonne-Paris 5, membre de l'École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), chercheur au Centre Norbert Elias (UMR-CNRS 8562), et directeur scientifique du programme Art-Science-Société à l'Institut Méditerranéen d'études avancées (IMÉRA - RFIEA), France

Le Net art s'est développé à l'écart du monde réel, parodiant les institutions médiatiques et les modes de diffusion et de réception de l'art contemporain. Ses manifestations et inscriptions sur Internet ont promu des modes inédits de monstration et de propagation d' « œuvres virales ».

Cette implication parasitaire au sein du réseau emprunte ses formes et actions aux comportements déviants des pirates de l'informatique : les hackers. Les artistes y mettent en œuvre une efficace de l'infection et de la contamination : leur démarche a pour objet l'incident, le bug, l'inconfort technologique et la perte des repères.

Au-delà de cette première visée « médiologique », le Net art interroge également les modes de communication et les formes relationnelles engendrées sur le réseau. Il participe de l'apparition d'une « démocratie technique » à l'articulation des problématiques du logiciel libre et des réseaux peer to peer relayés par des collectifs d'artistes et des réseaux de production indépendants. Ce n'est pas un hasard si le Net art s'est développé d'abord en Russie et dans les pays de l'ex-Europe de l'Est où la critique des régimes non-démocratiques, l'activisme, le cyber-féminisme, ont constitué les prémisses de l'instauration de collectifs hacktivistes et de lanceurs d'alertes internationaux : à l'instar, par exemple, du Chaos Computer Club, des Yes Men, des collectifs Etoy et @TMark ou des artistes Paolo Cirio, Christophe Bruno et Nicolas Maigret qui incarnent le renouveau imaginaire de l'artiste critique en « s'attaquant » aux outils et rituels du web collaboratif.

Ma communication propose de décrire les ressorts et dilemmes de cette contre-culture : la constitution de collectifs, les modes d'occupation en réseau, les stratégies médiatiques et les dispositifs de détournements technologiques qui contribuent à l'émergence d'une « œuvre virale » et d'un monde de l'art centré sur l'Internet.

#### **048 : Produire une forme commune : les enjeux citoyens des cultures du Faire**

**Aurélien Fouillet**, Centre d'études sur l'Actuel et le Quotidien, ENSCI les Ateliers, France

Le lien social en question. Hackerspaces, Fablabs, makerspace, DIY sont autant de phénomènes qui interrogent les fondamentaux du travail et de la création. Mais ce sont aussi de nouvelles formes de collaborations qui mobilisent des enjeux de socialisation. Héritiers des contre-cultures (californiennes, punk, ...) ils sont aujourd'hui vecteurs d'un lien social en question et en gestation, expression d'une forme parfois anomique entendu au sens que lui donne Duvignaud.

Un nouveau rapport aux mondes des objets ? Ainsi, à partir d'une description de différents modèles de pratiques collectives, nous chercherons à montrer les enjeux sociétaux qui apparaissent au travers de ces phénomènes.

Dans un environnement de remise en question des grands-récits structurants (Lyotard), la multiplication de pratiques collectives participent du questionnement et de la régénération des dynamiques de socialisation et de notre rapport aux techniques et aux objets.

Typologie, dynamique citoyenne et ontologie du faire. Dans une première partie nous interrogerons les modèles organisationnels (E. Raymond, Bosqué) existants dans le cadre de ces pratiques afin d'en dégager une typologie d'espaces et de pratiques. Nous interrogerons, ensuite la dynamique de croissance de ces pratiques dans les différentes sphères de la vie quotidienne (De Certeau) et citoyenne (professionnel, récupération, réparation, social, éducation...) afin d'en dégager les enjeux dans le cadre d'une ré-appropriation des techniques et des savoirs contemporains et artisanaux (Crawford). Enfin, dans une troisième partie nous nous interrogerons sur les imaginaires (Durand) structurants ces comportements et plus particulièrement les figures prométhéennes et démiurgique, afin d'interroger les sous-jacents ontologiques de ces phénomènes et leurs portées pour l'élaboration d'une pensée politique et citoyenne. La figure démiurgique (Sennett) renvoyant ici à son étymologie de « forme commune » (*demos ergon*), c'est-à-dire la possibilité pour le faiseur de participer à l'élaboration d'une œuvre commune et d'un monde en commun.

### **052 : Material forms of “commons-based peer production” and reappropriation of living conditions: on the collective practices and socio-political potentialities of experimental productive alternatives**

**Yannick Rumpala**, Université de Nice, Faculté de droit et de science politique, Equipe de Recherche sur les Mutations de l'Europe et de ses Sociétés (ERMES), France

“Commons-based peer production” (Benkler, 2002; 2006) has mainly been studied for immaterial products (free software, collaborative encyclopedias, etc.), but rarely for more material productions. This contribution aims at filling this gap by exploring the potentialities, especially in terms of relation to work, satisfaction of certain needs and support for an alternative economy, that this emerging system of production can have on more material aspects of human activities. It will do that through the analysis of two case studies: 3D printing machine projects (such as RepRap) and local initiatives in food production (Incredible Edible Network). Indeed, the rise of such practices of collective production, distribution and consumption of material goods is a significant cultural, economic and social phenomenon. Drawing on the literature on “diverse economies” (Gibson-Graham, 2008) and its “politics of possibility,” and from the study of these two experimental fields of peer-to-peer collaborations, the argument will be organized into three stages. After a reconstruction of the historical genealogy of the projects, it will first be shown that for material goods, unselfish frames of mind and practices are also possible and can be directed towards productive activities by stimulating their own forms of work. Social relations and forms of coordination will then be analyzed, especially as they can facilitate and help these activities gain momentum. As they tend to be seized as collective alternatives, we will conclude by providing elements to evaluate the potentialities that this type of productive activity opens in the socio-economic order, including providing new capabilities and resources to the lives of individuals and groups.

### **166 : Hackathons no setor público brasileiro: motivações e perfil dos participantes sob a perspectiva de citizen-sourcing**

**Gabriel de Deus Ferreira**, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Administração da Universidade de Brasília - Brasil  
**Josivania Silva Farias**, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Administração da Universidade de Brasília - Brasil

The Hackathon is a citizen-sourcing strategy that invites hackers to create projects that transform public-interest information into digital solutions accessible to all citizens. The Brazilian public sector promoted 47 Hackathons from 2012 to 2016. This research aimed to investigate the profile and motivations of participants from Hackathons in the Brazilian public sector. The research has exploratory-descriptive nature and quantitative approach using a survey. The data were analysed using difference between groups, correlations, Poisson's regression and Structural Equations Model. From 308 valid answers to the survey, we could elaborate a profile of Brazilian public sector Hackathons' participants. This citizen is predominantly male, between 25 and 34 years old, has higher education and one to five years of experience in the development of technological solutions and management improvements. He has also participated in at least two Hackathons organized by the public sector, although he has no experience in public administration. The results demonstrated that learning, financial rewards and fun influence the attitude relative to subjects participation in Hackathons ( $R^2 = 67.5\%$ ). However, the attitude weakly explains the variability of the number of participations ( $R^2 = 2.1\%$ ). This research deepens the knowledge about Hackathons organized by the Brazilian public sector and collaborates with initial efforts to verify the motivation of participants of citizen-sourcing initiatives, using Hackathons cases.

**134 : Whatsapp and Politics: New Forms of Cyberactivism in Florianópolis**  
**Sérgio Barbosa dos Santos Silva**, CES - UC, Portugal

The general objective of this master's thesis is to investigate how the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs), in particular WhatsApp, has been presented as a central element for the convening and mobilization of cyberactivists in contemporary forms of political participation. For that, it was focused on how the users of the "# Unidos Contra o Golpe" group organized protests in 2016 in the city of Florianópolis in Brazil, in what is commonly known as cyberactivism action. Secondly, we can understand the extent to which the June of 2013 remained in the imaginary of the investigated cyberactivists, considering that these manifestations represented a point of inflection in the social and political history of Brazil. The research method is "netnography" of the WhatsApp group, analysis of messages posted and semi-structured interviews, highlighting the motivations for their political use. For this, the study used analytical procedures of a qualitative nature. The theoretical framework adopted is the theory of "choreography of assembly" by the Italian Paolo Gerbaudo and the agonistic theory of Chantal Mouffe, especially his recent work "Construir pueblo", in co-authorship with Íñigo Errejón. The research verified the mobilizing potential of WhatsApp in addition to dichotomous approaches that, on the one hand, enthusiastically defend the democratizing potential of the internet as a kind of "digital agora", on the other, observe its expansion as a tendency towards alienation and demobilization. It is concluded from the empirical analysis that the multiple uses of WhatsApp represented new forms of political participation translated into mechanisms of activation of citizenship and positive impact on the collective forms of sociability of the group.

**1.6. Citizen science and public engagement in research practices – social science views on a growing participatory trend**

*Session Organized by:*

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There is a revolution happening in the way science works. Every part of the scientific method has the potential of becoming an open, collaborative and participative process. Many more actors are able to take part in different ways and the traditional methods of organising and conducting research will see many changes. Civil society now may play a more active role concerning science moving from being a mere consumer of science to an active engagement as a co-creation and democratisation of science. The latter is illustrated by the increased interest among science practitioners and citizens alike in "Citizen Science" linked to the increasing opportunities of Open Science and Open Access to data and scientific results.

Citizen science (CS), also known as crowd science, crowd-sourced science, civic science, volunteer monitoring and networked science, is research conducted wholly or partially by nonprofessional researchers. Citizen science is sometimes described as "public participation in scientific research", participatory monitoring or participatory action research. The variation in definition and participatory content makes it clear that much more attention is needed regarding meanings, mechanisms, and the challenges of Citizen Science.

In the European Commission's new research vision, Citizen Science and Responsible Research and Innovation is emphasized as important for the inclusion of citizens in research and the mobilization of the collective intelligence of people. An initiative that will be more emphasized in the coming years of EU research programme Horizon 2020. Public engagement with science, including social science, including participation of various kinds such as citizen science, is increasingly being experimented with, but it could become a 'citizen-participation wash' rather than serious co-production of knowledge and collaborative solution to societal challenges. This session calls for both critical and constructive contributions to these developing trends about which there is still limited social science research,

**022 : HE internationalization, scientific diplomacy and research work: Plurilingualism, intercultural communication/interaction and intercultural epistemological translation**

**Manuela Guilherme**, Marie Curie Research Fellow Centro de Estudos Sociais, Universidade de Coimbra

This paper will report the findings of the study carried out in Brazil under the scope of the GLOCADEMICS project (<http://www.ces.uc.pt/projectos/glocademics/>). It aims to address the relationship between European scientific and epistemological framework, originated and illuminated by modernist historical and cultural developments, with the wider world knowledges, aiming at an 'ecology of knowledges'. More specifically, it aims to discuss experiences and possibilities found for dialogue between European patterns of producing science and the world knowledges, by means of the collaboration between plurilingual, multicultural and transnational research groups. This project intended to challenge researchers from multidisciplinary walks of life and careers

to undertake meta-reflexion and generate ‘intercultural critical awareness’ about the means, in relation to the focus, of their research work, that is, language management, intercultural communication/interaction with regard to their research tasks and intercultural conceptual and epistemological translation. This paper also invites researchers to examine their roles in the institutional process of the internationalization of their higher education institutions and in the implementation of transnational research policies aiming at scientific diplomacy. Assumptions: • there have been different knowledge producing frameworks in the world, profiting from and resisting to unequal relations of power, that correspond to different world and life visions; • science and the academy have been reproducing a successful model, originated in European history and formalized during the Enlightenment, which has since then remained unquestioned and been exported through epistemological colonialism; • academics involved in international research projects have attempted to translate and negotiate the complexity of meanings both for work concepts and for interaction principles. Questions for debate: • Which are the main challenges in epistemological exchange within and among multilingual and multicultural research groups? • Which are the main historical pressures to be overcome? • What initiatives can higher institutions take in order to make research international networking more effective? • In what directions should research in this field go?

### **069 : Participatory health research: a reflexive synthesis based on case studies in Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde and Portugal**

**Irma Brito**, Escola Superior de Enfermagem de Coimbra

In a true democratic state, the right to health is one of its pillars. Participatory Health Research (PHR) is a collaborative approach to research that equitably involves all partners in the research process and recognizes the strengths and unique features each brings. Authors present a reflexive synthesis on several PHR projects developed in 4 Portuguese-speaking countries. It is a comparative study of 9 cases, using the principles defined by ICPHR (2013). The PHR projects coordinated by the authors and already published were included. Most of the activities were reported in several scientific presentations, so we invite the authors to synthesize PHR projects in a framework used for the a priori thematic analysis. This structure includes I. Relevance of the research; II. Target subjects; III. Methods and techniques of data collection; IV. Results; V. Validity; VI. Impact; VII. Dissemination. The participation of individuals in the research was categorized into four levels: contractual, consultative, collaborative and collegial. We search for evidence of participatory, intersubjective, contextual, catalytic, ethical, and empathic validity. The impact of the research was evaluated according to: Increase of knowledge and performance; Establishment of partnerships with other community members; Positive contributions to the community; Financial contribution; Increased demand for services that are difficult to deliver. Included are projects from Angola(1), Brazil(4), Cape Verde(1) and Portugal(3) covering topics such as secondary school students and university students as partygoers, youth living in violent communities, people living with chronic diseases, women without access to cervix cancer screening and practices of health care professionals from primary health care services. The research under review is evidence of good practice and demonstrates that these pilot experiences have the potential to support collegial research for social change through people/community centred services and increase the right to health by the responsiveness/inclusion in health care systems.

### **207 : Ethical and methodological challenges to public engagement in research about anonymous gamete donation: rethinking citizen science**

**Sandra Pinto da Silva**, ISPUP-EPIUnit, Universidade do Porto; Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade do Porto  
**Cláudia De Freitas**, ISPUP-EPIUnit, Universidade do Porto; Centro de Investigação e Estudos de Sociologia, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL)

**Susana Silva**, ISPUP-EPIUnit, Universidade do Porto; Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade do Porto

Our study aims to engage egg donors, sperm donors, gamete recipients, researchers, health professionals and policy-makers in a dialogue about gamete donation for research and reproductive purposes by drawing on scenario-based workshops. We intend to address four core dimensions of the Responsible Research and Innovation framework: 1) anticipation and reflexivity, by assessing societal expectations concerning governance of healthcare and research using donated gametes; 2) diversity and inclusion, by engaging and integrating the views of different stakeholders, including traditionally voiceless groups; 3) openness and transparency, by prompting dialogue and mutual learning between stakeholders in a common participatory space; and 4) responsiveness and adaptive change, by addressing stakeholders’ needs and proposing changes to research and healthcare agenda-setting.

The involvement of these stakeholders in knowledge co-production is particularly complex in countries where gamete donation is anonymous, as in the case of Portugal. Anonymity raises two major ethical and methodological challenges when planning scenario-based workshops in the field of gamete donation. First, the

promotion of multiple-stakeholder discussions: in what circumstances can the various stakeholders be joined together in a single discussion group? Second, the format of scenario-based workshops: should we carry out the traditional face-to-face group meetings or use digital technologies that can safeguard anonymity?

Although innovative methodologies might offer valuable insights, these need to be tested and adjusted to meet participants' needs, values and preferences, and biases must be accounted for. To enable donor and recipient involvement in participatory multi-stakeholder research, while guaranteeing the confidentiality of their identities and the right to be forgotten, it is necessary to adjust participatory methodologies to meet ethical concerns. By reflecting on how to achieve ethically sound research and innovation, our study aims to contribute to critically assess and respond to the challenges arising in connection to the implementation of citizen science.

### **325 : Participant-Centred Research Initiatives: is there genuine 2.0 participation?**

**Oliver Feeney**, National University of Ireland Galway, Ireland

**Pascal Borry**, KU Leuven, Belgium

**Heike Felzmann**, National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland

**Lucia Galvagni**, Bruno Kessler Foundation, Italy

**Ari Haukkala**, University of Helsinki, Finland

**Michele Loi**, University of Zurich, Switzerland

**Salvör Nordal**, University of Iceland, Iceland

**Vojin Rakic**, University of Belgrade, Serbia

**Brígida Riso**, CIES-IUL, Portugal

**Sigrid Sterckx**, Ghent University, Belgium

**Danya Vears**, KU Leuven, Belgium

It has been argued that too many deliberations and decisions in different health and genetic research contexts have been focused mainly on the perspectives of medical- research professionals and only seldom on the perspectives of the patient-research participant. Integrating this perspective in policy has been considered an important aspect for public health and research as part of a broader participatory approach. On the face of it, this trend seems to be reflected in Participant-Centred Research (PCR) initiatives, such as 23&Me and PatientsLikeMe, that are considered by some to place patients and research participants – particularly through use of ICT – increasingly at the centre of decision making.

The particular issue posed here is whether, or to what degree, ICT-based PCR initiatives actually attempt a level of genuine 'participation', in the sense that it has been traditionally understood, or whether it is merely the case that such research initiatives have increased contact with participants through ICT and are otherwise non-participatory in any important (normative) sense of the word. We argue that genuine 'participation' should enable a reasonable minimum threshold of participatory engagement through, at least, three central participatory elements: educative, sense of being involved and degree of control. We will illustrate some aspects of leading Participant-Centred Research initiatives that are prima facie participatory in nature as a consequence of increased ICT and we critically evaluate whether (or to what degree) this is genuinely the case with regard to any or all of the above categories. We conclude by illustrating the potential and benefits of integrating these dimensions of participation into ICT platforms.

#### **1.7. Gamification strategies for non-profit advocacy**

*Session Organized by:*

**Gianluca Sgueo**, New York University, Florence - Vesalius College, Bruxelles ; [sgueo@nyu.edu](mailto:sgueo@nyu.edu)

Gamification, defined as the use of game design elements in non-game contexts, is a broad concept. In the non-profit sector, "gamification for advocacy" may be described as the use of digital applications or websites designed for the purpose of gaining attention, raising awareness, asking for donations and ultimately increasing participation of civil society actors worldwide. Even if gamification is not a "brand new idea", the extensive use of gamification strategies among non-profits has developed quickly in recent years. Non-profits have adopted gamification to enhance users engagement and fund-raising. Examples include "Gemma's World" and "IHobo". The use of gamified strategies for non-profit advocacy is both promising and challenging. On the one hand, gamification carries the promise of an easy path to engage citizens, and to foster creative collaboration for charitable causes. Through friendly and captivating designs and the use of digital platforms, gamified strategies may potentially enhance citizens' support of social causes. On the other hand, gamification raises acute legal, societal and cultural challenges. The first and main one is concerned with technology. To exploit collective participation, gamification has to be deeply rooted in technology. Biases in availability may limit participation only to those with appropriate technologies, while leaving those without access on the outside – a problem that scholars describe in terms of "digital divide". A second risk of the use of gamification by non-profits concerns

its perception from the public. There may be claims that gamification actually discourages people from participating. A third issue concerns the extreme variation of the public that participates in gamified initiatives by non-profits. In many cases “hard-core participants” become extraordinary experts and therefore dominate participation, discouraging occasional participants.

This session invites contributions aimed at: (1) identifying relevant case-studies and best practices of gamified strategies for non-profit advocacy; (2) pinpointing common patterns in the development of gamification strategies for non-profit; (3) highlighting the benefits for participation and democracy arising from the increased use of gamification strategies from non-profits.

### **157: User-Centered Gamification Design Strategy for Non-Profit Advocacy**

**Francesco Berti**, University of Pisa, Italy

Gamification has been proved as an effective tool to engage groups in meaningful activities. Mechanisms and dynamics of gamified structures have been studied in many contexts, but none of them linked them to economic science, specifically with mechanism design theory and neo-institutional economics. By using concept as motivation, regulation and incentives we try to develop an interdisciplinary lexicon to analyze non-profit activities.

### **152: User-Centered Gamification Design Strategy for Non-Profit Advocacy**

**Olga Nikolopoulou**, Design Engineer, Greece

Non-profit advocacy, on the one hand, seek to gain attention, raise awareness and increase civic participation and gamification, on the other hand, seems to achieve remarkable results precisely on these needs.

Gamification is a mean of increasing user activity and social interaction [Hamari]. The idea of using games to enhance engagement for activities that have little or no intrinsic motivations is based on the observation that people are willing to play games without tangible rewards [Knaving]. However, it has also been predicted that a majority of gamification implementations are doomed to fail due to poor understanding of how to successfully design gamification [Morschheuser]. Difficulties have been found only when the advocate lack sufficient training, or due to poor communication [Harrison].

When it comes to activities with limited appeal to the public, the need for applications which capture people’s attention is demanding. In order to build successful gamification, one of the challenges is to get to know our target group and identify their characteristics and preferences. But, do we actually know what motivates and attracts our users? In gamification, communication is not face to face. Since it is indirect, how are we sure we give our users the desired message? Do people receive all the information we want to communicate?

We need to design a gamification experience that will be appealing and will communicate the right, understandable and manageable information. "What we need is not more information, but the ability to present the right information, to the right people at the right time, with the most efficient form" [Horn]. The effective gamification design strategy, will utilize the knowledge from different disciplines. Applying a holistic design process and taking into consideration the “User-Centered Design” approach, the Information Design principles and the Usability factors, we will be able to achieve an effective customized design experience for such a diverse audience. The aim is to put the users and their capabilities/limitations at the heart of the design process and design according to their needs.

### **168: Games for citizen participation**

**Marco Meloni**, Center for Social Studies, University of Coimbra

**Sofia Antunes**, Center for Social Studies, University of Coimbra

One of the emerging trends in the field of public participation is gamification. Increasingly participatory processes apply devices and dynamics borrowed from games to promote engagement of a more diverse set of actors and to incentivize participants’ behaviours that are considered desirable by the organizers. While many scholars and practitioners highlight the practical benefits of gamification, other warn us of the potential risks of the ludofication of public participation, particularly with respect its impact on citizens’ autonomy. Under what conditions game like dynamics enhance public participation? What are the risks of gamification? This study explores the advantages and disadvantages of gamification applied to public participation using a large multi-site simulation based on the Empaville platform. The activity involved around 200 students from 10 to 18 years old in five different Portuguese schools and consists in a role play-game that simulates a gamified participatory budgeting process integrating in person deliberation with digital voting. Using a mixed method approach that combines the analysis of the game voting patterns, surveys, interviews and participant observation the paper explores under what conditions gamification can activate a “virtuous circle” that promotes participants’ autonomy and empowerment.

**167: A toolbox for successful gamified strategies in non-profit advocacy. The case studies of El Oumuma and GamingForGood**

**Alessandro El Khoury**, Research assistant at HEC Paris, France

**Alberto Quintavalla**, PhD researcher at Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands

Today non-profit advocacy calls for the use of recent technologies and new ways of engagement to attract people towards a certain cause. However, whilst the rise of Internet and social networks marked a wide array of possibilities for non-profit, it has been pointed out that social movements are little to none influenced. The fact that nothing more than a “click” is requested as form of participation might have detrimental effects in participation and cause related risks. Despite these challenges, gamification might have the potential to bridge the gap between falsified forms of virtual participation and meaningful forms of participation, leading to effective forms of engagement which can impact the non-profit cause. Starting from two case-studies, this paper aims at identifying common patterns and best practices in the development and successful implementation of gamified strategies for non-profit. The first case-study concerns El Oumuma, a mobile application which aims at bringing together Lebanese mothers by providing an interactive map with shops, events, discounts, kid’s playgrounds etc. Users can interact, provide ratings and form discussion groups. The app has been developed by a Lebanese woman during her pregnancy due to the complete lack of tailor made policies and programs from the Lebanese Government and has currently more than 70.000 registered users. The second case-study intends to analyse GamingForGood.net (GFG), a platform created by a Belgian gamer to bring together famous gamers, and mobilize their audience to fundraise. The platform is based on TwitchTV, a website where gamers can livestream their gameplays and interact with the audience. By making donation, viewers trigger special effects such as messages appearing on the stream, take part at in-game events or to obtain special features, which ultimately makes them part of the show through the game. GFG managed to engage with the outcast gamer community and fund more than \$20 million for Save the Children.

**1.8. Communicative capitalism, unions and digital democracy**

*Session Organized by:*

**Paulo Marques Alves**, University Institute of Lisbon (ISCTE-IUL) and DINÂMIA’CET-IUL, Portugal; paulo.alves@iscte.pt

The trade union movements of the developed capitalist societies have been facing a profound crisis since the 1970s. The causes are multiple, including factors that are exogenous to them and others that are endogenous (its bureaucratization). Aiming at revitalization, trade unions have been implementing several actions. The adoption of ICTs, mainly the Internet, emerges as an important tool for supporting these actions.

According to Pinnock (2005), the unions only recognized the potential (the competitive advantages they offer and their flexibility) of these technologies very belatedly and so they adopted them later than their counterparts. Now they are widely spread in the movement and the unions are investing increasingly in this domain using ICTs for several purposes, including unionization; the strengthening of the mobilization of workers for collective action in view the wider dissemination of information; learning through e-learning platforms; or to increase solidarity and support workers during labour disputes. It is also argued that Internet gives an important contribution to the deepening of union democracy by the possibility it offers to create new spaces that encourage participation and the accountability of the leaders. Some authors inclusively state that ICTs make a relevant contribution for a qualitative transformation of the unions’ nature. For them, a new union form emerged, called “E-union” (Darlington, 2000), “Cyberunion” (Shostak, 2002), “Open-source unionism” (Freeman and Rogers, 2002) or “Trade Unionism 2.0.” (Gutiérrez-Rubi, 2009).

For this session, among other topics, we welcome papers discussing the adoption of ICTs by the unions, mainly on the uses they made of the Internet, including the social media, in order to understand if they are allowing or not the deepening of the democratic forms of associative government, a crucial factor for the strengthening of trade unionism and consequently its revitalization.

**185: Organised labour goes social: a comparative analysis of the Facebook presence of trade union congresses from Europe and the Americas**

**Bia Carneiro**, Centre for Social Studies/Faculty of Economics, University of Coimbra

While the importance of organised labour in securing worker's rights across the globe is undeniable, the rise of neoliberal globalisation has caused significant changes to the labour market, and trade unions have had to respond and adapt to this new reality in order to maintain membership levels, ensure succession and retain their influence. As such, the increasing ubiquity of the Web 2.0 – and, more specifically, social media – in people’s

lives stands as a possible path to facilitate relationships and stimulate trade union renewal. Based on this context, this research uses the Digital Methods approach to investigate the presence of organised labour on the social media platform Facebook. Specifically, it analyses the main trade union congresses of four countries with distinct social and institutional contexts: Brazil, Canada, Portugal and the UK. While they all have expressive trade union representation, the different trajectories, forms of organising, and economic pressures, among other factors, have resulted in varying communication strategies. A typology for assessing these institutions' use of Facebook as a tool to influence trade union renewal in areas such as democratisation, representation, innovation, and mobilisation will be proposed.

## **210: Is this what democracy looks like? The digital side of the Our Walmart and Fight for \$15 campaigns.**

**Mathieur Hocquelet**

**Vincent Pasquier**

Our communication questions the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) made by the two largest contemporary union campaigns in the US. These two campaigns – respectively referred to as ‘OurWalmart’ and ‘Fight for 15’ - share many commonalities. Both campaigns indeed heavily rely on ICT to organize, they both target highly symbolic multinational companies (Mc Donald’s and Walmart), they both aim to mobilize the unmobilizable (workers from low paid service industry) and they both feature highly innovative aspects from an organizational and strategic perspective.

Nonetheless, these two campaigns also show key differences. They arguably corresponds to the two-ideal typical models of “social movement unionism.” (Voss, 2010). On the one hand, the ‘OurWalmart’ campaign adopted a worker-centered stance. Through this model, OurWalmart aims to enhance a bottom-up movement through training and worker empowerment (Hocquelet, 2016). On the other hand, the ‘Fight for 15\$’ campaign adopted a leverage-centered stance. The ‘Fight for 15’ approach is indeed based on a much more top-down organizing strategy which aims to build enough associational power within the labor movement.

The relation between ICT and unionism has so far been mainly analyzed in very general terms (see for eg. Diamond and Freeman, 2002) and scholars probably underlook how the variety of unionism might be differently impacted by new technologies. Our communication will then investigate how the intensive use of ICT has been crafting and altering two different types of social movement unionism. More precisely, we will question how the models of worker-centered unionism and leverage-centered unionism are evolving in time of digital contention. We will also question whether similar ICT offer different affordances when used through two different types of unionism. Overall, we will try to understand how the use of ICT is altering the necessary conditions to revitalize the labor movement (Voss & Sherman, 2000).

## **229: The uses of the Internet by the Portuguese teacher unions**

**Paulo Marques Alves**, ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon and DINÂMIA’CET-IUL

In general, the trade unions movements are facing “hard times” (Chaison, 1996) since the 70s. Trying to overcome the problem, they are implementing a set of actions towards their revitalization (Frege and Heery, 2003). The adoption of the ICTs, mainly the Internet, emerges as an important tool for supporting those actions.

The unions adopted the ICTs later than their counterparts (Pinnock, 2005), but the competitive advantages they offer and their flexibility encouraged them to adopt ICTs more and more.

Everywhere, they are making an investment in this domain using them for several purposes. Some studies reveal that they have a relevant impact in the organizing issues but a more mitigate one in the overall unions’ efficiency (Fiorito et al, 2002). However, some authors go forward and, in a cyber-optimistic view as Castells (2012), state that ICTs have a relevant contribution for a qualitative transformation of the unions’ nature. According to them, namely the Internet, gives an important contribution to the deepening of union democracy by the possibility it offers to create new spaces that encourage participation and the accountability of the leaders. So, a new union form emerged called “cyberunion” (Shostak, 2002), “e-union” (Darlington, 2000), “open-source unionism” (Freeman and Rogers, 2002) or “trade unionism 2.0” (Gutiérrez-Rubi, 2009).

In this paper we intend to analyze the presence on the Internet of the Portuguese teacher unions and understand whether they are or not to withdraw all the potential of Web 2.0 (O’Reilly, 2005) and to build a networking unionism that give a contribution to their revitalization. Our main conclusion is that these organizations are very far from achieving this goal and that they are closer to what Shostak (2002) called a Cyber Drift.

### **352: Social media and trade union revitalization: are Swedish unions using YouTube to regain strength?**

**Jenny Jansson**, Uppsala University, Sweden

**Katrin Uba**, Uppsala University, Sweden

Trade unions have faced the significant problem of member decline for several decades, even in countries with traditionally high union membership like Sweden. Social media have been proposed as an important means for revitalization strategies because it is fast, cheap and has the potential to reach many. The purpose of this study is to investigate how Swedish trade unions use social media for revitalization purposes; we do this by focusing on one social media channel, the YouTube. By combining unique meta-data of more than four thousands videos and detailed data about 400 videos, we demonstrate that Swedish trade unions use social media for member recruitment and political activism, but much less for coalition building. We also find some interesting variation between the three main trade union federations, which call for future research about the variation of revitalization strategies.

### **353: Utilizing Information & Communication Technology to Create a European Identity amongst European Works Council Delegates.**

**Michael Whittall**,

Separated by space, culture and language European works council (EWC) delegates' face many obstacles when attempting to devise common positions when jointly addressing and negotiating with central management. Numerous researchers over the last 25 years have suggested that such obstacles are in fact insurmountable, arguing that the reverse is actually the case, management utilizing this European institution in a divisive way, i.e. as a platform for promoting concession bargaining at a European level. Of course, the EWC landscape is not as barren as some researchers would have us believe, some institutions appear to have successfully addressed the aforementioned challenges, compressing space, demystifying culture and overcoming language problems in such a way that helps create a sense of solidarity amongst European works council delegates and their constituents. In cases where a common sense of a European solidarity and identity prevail various factors are deemed essential. The first concerns transparency at a European and national level, namely amongst delegates and local shop stewards respectively, this essential in providing a key ingredient that underpins such a body, namely legitimacy. Next, the issue of frequency, the need to retain a degree of contact within the European works council network practiced, essential in coordinating action between meetings. Finally, frequency is vital in creating a sense of empathy and responsibility beyond the immediate environment. Compared to the pioneering years, the mid-to-late 1990s, European works councils are better placed today to turn these previous weaknesses into strengths, using the possibilities offered by information and communication technologies (ICT) to create new communication domains for employees of multinationals in which a common sense of belonging can flourish - necessary to collectively challenge management. The following presentation will predominantly draw on previous work on EWCs and ICT, the focus here on the GM and D-Post DHL EWCs, but also more recent work on EWCs to document the importance of taking advantage of the new possibilities provided by technology in representing the rights of employees at a transnational level.

### **354: The perception of users on the trade unions use of the Internet - a gap between board and members?**

**Raquel Rego**, ICS-ULisboa, Portugal

Literature say that trade unions woke up late to the Internet (Kerr and Waddington, 2014), and still did not fully explore it (Rego et al, 2016). But how users' see the trade unions use of the Internet? Are flexible and permanent workers seeing the same? Although there are some studies addressing Internet users, they are mostly targeted to trade union members (Panagiotopoulos, 2012; Kerr and Waddington, 2014), and few consider also non-members (Diamond and Freeman, 2002).

The aim of our paper is to analyse how trade unions use the Internet considering, first, the heterogeneous composition of the labour force, and, second, the possibility of a more advanced usage of the Internet. For this latter purpose we surveyed also the use of the electronic ballot.

This article discusses the results of a survey addressed to Portuguese school teachers from the public sector in mid-2016. In this Southern European country protests in the education sector have increased in recent years due to austerity but also to accumulated tensions that mobilised teachers beyond unions.

Our findings show that teachers perceive unions' usage of the Internet as allowing an easier and broader participation on union debates. Moreover, they support the possibility of an electronic ballot to help the decision making. In fact, only board members remain uneasy with such technological solutions.

We believe our study is a contribution to trade unions considering the need to adapt communication to their audiences (Panagiotopoulos, 2012) and the increase of competing voices (Lima and Artiles, 2011).

### **1.9. Innovation, professional workers and unionization**

*Session Organized by:*

**Isabel da Costa**, Centre National de la recherche scientifique (CNRS), Institutions et Dynamiques Historiques de l'Economie et de la Société (IDHES), Ecole Normale Supérieure Paris-Saclay, France, ISA RC10 President ; isabel.da-costa@ens-cachan.fr

Innovation, digitalization and new forms of work organization have profoundly impacted the type of jobs available in the technologically advanced societies of the 21st century. In these societies the majority of the labor force is no longer composed of industrial workers but rather of professional workers. Many of these professionals are highly skilled and/or educated, and even often have comfortable incomes, but also often have non permanent or contingent employment relations (according to certain estimates, professionals account for almost a third of the contingent workforce in the United States for example), or are considered as self-employed. How do trade unions adjust to the new composition and varied status of the laborforce? Do unions have new strategies to organize these workers whose labor is at the core of innovation, science, technology and the knowledge society? Are these strategies common or diverse for different types of professional workers (engineers, computer scientists, researchers, technicians, etc.) in different sectors and countries? Are there differences between the rates of unionization of professional workers in the private and public sectors? What kind of participation do professional workers have in innovation practices and in unionization? How do professional workers view trade unions and collective action? Do they organize and if so in traditional or alternative forms of unionism? This session invites communications seeking to discuss and further our knowledge about these issues.

#### **122 : Former journalists and trade union participation: a life-history approach**

**José Nuno Matos**, Investigador Pós-Doc no ICS-ULisboa; Bolseiro FCT, Portugal

The rise of employment casualization is one of the most visible features in media newsrooms. According to recent studies in this area, there is a growing number of journalists with precarious job contracts, particularly trainees and independent workers. Besides the diminishing professional autonomy before the new features of digital journalism, the new work standards have led to job loss and re-employment.

Through a life-history approach of former journalists, the aim of this presentation is to understand the motives behind these changes. Our study is based upon in-depth interviews focused on the professional course, in terms of: a) qualification and training; b) the social and work conditions of the journalist practice; and c) the level of satisfaction with them. This includes the analysis of several features (salaries, job contracts, schedules, work routines), among of which trade union participation.

Despite the high rate (65% in 2010) when compared to the general trend, trade union participation among journalists faces serious challenges, namely its low levels amid the younger generations. Concentrating on this particular issue, our aim is not merely to know if the interviewees were unionized or not at the time, but to understand, firstly, the reasons that justify such behaviour; secondly, if unionized, the kind of relationship and participation they had developed; and, finally, the significance given to such organization, namely when faced with redundancies or other difficulties.

#### **328 : Between the rights and the duty: the Military professional associations**

**Ana Romão**, Academia Militar/CINAMIL. CICS.NOVA

**Saudade Baltazar**, Departamento de Sociologia, Universidade de Évora; CICS.NOVA

**David Pascoal Rosado**, Academia Militar/CINAMIL. Universidade Europeia

**José Fontes**, Academia Militar/CINAMIL

**Helga Santa Comba Lopes**, Academia Militar/CINAMIL

**Dinis Fonseca**, Universidade de Évora; CICS.NOVA

Following the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, “Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association”. Nevertheless, as regards to the military personnel, the freedom to associate with others pursuing common goals is in some way limited. At the international level, there are very different arrangements. In some countries the professional associations within the armed forces are well established and largely accepted by the military hierarchy (in Europe, Netherlands and Finland are good examples of this long standing realities). In other countries, military obtain the right to join associations representing their interests more recently (in Portugal the law of Military Professional Associations was published in 2001). This diversity is further illustrated by the coexistence of different type of associations (unions, professional associations, etc.). A number of relevant arguments may be appointed to justify the caution regarding the freedom of association in the armed forces. The particularities of the military institution are for several reasons adverse to the possibilities

of discussion the service duty, and specially, the collective action among members may be seen as a possible threat to national security. However, among other structural changes, including the new types of conflict, the professionalization of the armed forces involves that military organizations need to attract high-quality personnel within a competitive labor market. In this logic, if the military career loose attractiveness, the armed forces may find difficulties on recruiting new members and this is already the case in Portugal. Are the associations enable to represent their professional interests, are they relevant actors regarding the public understanding of the role played by the armed forces? In this paper we shall address the particularities of the military professional associations, focusing specially on the experience of the Portuguese professional associations, but also comparing with other arrangements and practices at the European level.

### **038 : Independent Contractors and New Forms of Collectivism**

**Birgit Apitzsch**, University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany

**Caroline Ruiner**, Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany

**Maximiliane Wilkesmann**, TU Dortmund University, Germany

Contingent forms of employment have significantly gained importance over the last decades in Western European countries, thereby reversing the historical trend of the shift from contracts of work to contracts of employment. Among these manifestations of atypical employment, we will focus on solo self-employed (also known as freelancers or independent contractors) because the share of solo self-employed has almost doubled in the last 15 years. Considering the inter-firm mobility and the individual market power of highly-skilled solo self-employed, they appear as a paradigmatic case of an individualized and individualistic workforce. However, as previous research has shown, independent contractors are usually (at least temporarily) integrated into existing teams and use networks for getting jobs, for upward mobility, for negotiating working conditions, and, thus, possibly engaging in forms of “workplace collectivism” and “collectivism of everyday life”. In order to better understand how solo self-employment relates to changes in worker collectivism, we analyze the forms of collectivism emerging out of the interplay of solo self-employed risk coping strategies and the approaches of collective actors targeting this group. Our analysis is based on a qualitative interview study with ten highly-skilled solo self-employed and 19 representatives of intermediary actors (unions, professional associations, staffing agencies, cooperatives) in medicine, IT and film conducted in 2015. Our study shows that labor relations of solo self-employed are far more complex than the assumption of purely individual strategies suggests. Labor relations of solo self-employed appear to involve more elements of collectivism than expected, but these new forms of collectivism (e.g. professional associations for solo selfemployed) are more particularistic than class-based unions as central actors in the German system of industrial relations.

### **095 : A New Form of Voluntarism – Private Regulation through Employer Forums**

**Marco Hauptmeier**, Cardiff University, UK

**Philippe Demougin**

**Leon Goberman**

**Edmund Heery**

The diminution of traditional employer organisations, and the related decline of joint regulation of the employment relationship through collective bargaining, has stimulated an increased interest in the roles of alternative regulatory bodies and new forms of regulation. This article identifies the employer forum (EF) as both a ‘new actor’ (Michelson et al. 2008) and a ‘new, voluntary regulator’ (Piore and Safford 2006) within the employment relationship in the UK, which has hitherto remained a significant lacuna in the field of industrial relations.

We argue that EFs are intermediary organisations that influence governments through lobbying from the bottom up, as well as private businesses from the top down. They rely on private, voluntary forms of regulation to address morally salient issues within their member firms, such as equality and inclusion of disadvantaged groups and corporate social responsibility (CSR). Addressing these issues through voluntary forms of regulation may prove advantageous, since employers can be motivated to self-regulate for altruistic reasons, as well as in order to evade financial, legal and reputational risks. This may help avoid employer resistance towards regulation and sidestep the dangers of over-regulation and red tape. EFs are principally providing their members with feedback on their practices and encouraging them to formulate and implement new internal policies to comply with statutory employment law. However, rather than enforcing the compliance of their members, EFs motivate them by rewarding good practices, emphasising business case arguments, encouraging them to act altruistically, and attempting to ‘nudge’ the behaviour of their members through networking and the practicality of the measures.

### **356 : The rise of professional unions in Germany. Challenge and threat for industrial unions?**

**Berndt Karl Keller**, Universität Konstanz, FB Politik- und Verwaltungswissenschaft, Germany

The author analyses the rise of professional unions, the most remarkable development in the German labor movement since the early 2000s. By means of strikes they managed to get officially accepted as autonomous partners for collective bargaining. The author asks whether their existence challenges or even threatens the established systems of industrial unionism.

The first part describes the rise and activities of these unions, explains their success and indicates recent political reactions. Then the author shows that empirical evidence proves that frequent fears of encompassing consequences of this mild form of 'union pluralism' are not justified. These unions are lasting but strictly limited, sector-specific actors of transformation.

### **115 : Professional employees in the USA: unionization obstacles and pitfalls**

**Isabel da Costa**, Présidente du CR10 de l'Association Internationale de Sociologie, Institutions et Dynamiques Historiques de l'Economie et de la Société (IDHES), Paris, France

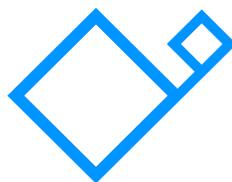
Professional workers are at the core of innovation, science, technology and the knowledge society. My communication will first outline various definitions of « professional » workers from different perspectives : statistical, legal, and sociological. Regardless of how large the definitions used are, in most occidental societies, professional workers can be said to currently constitute the majority of the labor force. In the United States many of these professionals are highly skilled and/or educated, and even often have comfortable incomes, but also often have non permanent or contingent employment relations since, according to certain estimates, professionals account for almost a third of the contingent workforce in the United States. Furthermore, many professional workers are considered as self-employed and not as employees, thus making it difficult for several groups of these workers to organize collective action. The second part of my communication will therefore adress the issue of professional workers unionization obstacles and pitfalls by analyzing whether unions in the USA have new strategies to organize these new types of professional workers (engineers, computer scientists, researchers, technicians, etc.) and to adjust to the new composition and varied status of the laborforce, and which obstacles do they meet in attempting to organize professional workers.



**STREAM 1**  
**SPECIAL SESSION**

*Special Session*

**APSIOT** (Associação Portuguesa de Profissionais em Sociologia Industrial, das Organizações e do Trabalho)



**APSIOT**

Associação Portuguesa  
de Profissionais em Sociologia Industrial,  
das Organizações e do Trabalho

*Session Organized by:*

**Paula Urze**, Faculty of Sciences and Technology (FCT NOVA), Interuniversity Center for the History of Sciences and Technology (CIUHCT), Portugal, Presidente da APSIOT; [pcu@fct.unl.pt](mailto:pcu@fct.unl.pt)

**Title: Innovation, Science, Technology and the Transformation of Work**

Within this session we aim at discussing innovation, technology and work in today's society. The presentations should, while not limited to, be focused on recent trends, theoretical and empirical discussions that privilege the dialog between S&T and transformations of work.

Research funding on the concept of workplace innovation centred on shaping work organization by combining human, organizational and technological dimensions (Dortmund/Berlin Position Paper, 2012), concerning relationships able to improve workers' autonomy while adapting to new organisational models that emerge as a result of innovation processes are topics of outstanding importance to be addressed.

Moreover, innovation, open dialogue and learning, in which diverse stakeholders including employees, trade unions, and managers are given a voice in the development of new models of collaboration; participative job-design, self-organised teams, employees involvement in corporate decision-making, knowledge production and sharing and governance mechanisms and practices within networks involving companies and S&T communities are also establishing relevant issues to encourage sociologists, economists, anthropologists and other social scientists to submit proposals.

The session welcomes conceptual and empirical papers that promote a critical perspective and further contribute with new insights on Innovation, Science, Technology and the Transformation of Work, enriching the debate on social, organisational and technological implications and promoting the debate on public policies.

**Session 1. APSIOT 1**

**291 : Ethnographing the invisibility of work in two ICT companies: work and research tools**

**Luisa Veloso**, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, ISCTE-IUL, CIES-IUL

**Joana Lucas**, Centro em Rede de Investigação em Antropologia (CRIA, Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas da Universidade Nova de Lisboa (FCSH/NOVA)

**Paula Rocha**, Universidade de Aveiro, GOVCOPP

Work has been the subject of a number of transformations, particularly those associated with the accelerated growth of economic and professional activities that undoubtedly mark economies worldwide. One of the transformation domains is the development and broad growth of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), which present important challenges to their analysis from the point of view of the specificities of their creation and development, namely on what concerns ethnographic analysis, when comparing with traditional economic activities.

With this presentation we propose to discuss some of the results that arose in the realization of an ethnographic work in two ICT companies in Portugal. We seek to discuss how, in some economic sectors, the immaterial nature of work practices presents various analytical challenges added by their invisibility and the mobilized tools, particularly communication and the importance and particularities of language.

This analytical challenge reflects work practices in certain economic activities, giving empirical evidence to some central changes and innovations in the structure of the economy and the labour market. Thus, the methodological challenge accompanies social reality and social scientists must take these realities into consideration. At the same time, to construct adequate theoretical and technical-methodological procedures in

the framework of work analysis and, of the production and structuring of knowledge embedded in technology, in particular.

The present article assumes the dual challenge of: i) discussing certain properties of the work carried out in the design and development of technological solutions, increasingly present at a global level, both as a central activity and in particular economic domains; ii) and the methodological procedures for its analysis.

### **029 : How technology and digitalisation at work provokes organizational withdrawal as a behavioural response to change**

**Wassila Merkouche, Alain Marchand and Stéphane Renaud**, École des Relations Industrielles, Université de Montréal, Québec, Canada

Organizations are facing competitive pressures constraining them to introduce technological changes causing adjustment in their practices and in initial work conditions of employees. Organizations act as employers with full power of changing unilaterally intangible aspects of initial contracts with employees. However, these modifications have to sustain initial quality of work and engagements toward the workforce or at least have to be attenuated by other humanistic practices. We focus on the importance of promises in the perspective of psychological contract because employees perceiving a breach of the expected obligations from the employer may become unsatisfied at work and develop organizational withdrawal behaviors which are counterproductive behaviours aiming to damage the organisation according to the principle of reciprocity. We develop a new integrative theoretical framework using originally both a multilevel model of antecedents and two theoretical perspectives: psychological contract perspective and job embeddedness. We describe two empirical studies on cynicism as an aspect of burnout (work withdrawal) and on intentional turnover (job withdrawal). We present two quantitative studies with secondary data, one transversal and the other longitudinal. We study the determinants of cynicism among a sample of 2162 employees in 63 establishments in Canada. We analyze these cross-sectional data by a multilevel model using the Mlwin software where employees are nested in institutions to see the differences across groups. We examine the determinants of voluntary departure among a sample of 858 employees in the ICT sector grouped in three cohorts. We analyze these longitudinal data by the same manner to examine the evolution of the intention to leave through time. For both studies, we introduce social support from the supervisor and colleagues as moderators of the relationship between work organization conditions and the possibility of developing organizational withdrawal behaviors such as cynicism or voluntary departure.

### **333 : Hybrid work transformation: building organizational social communities**

**Gaia Moretti**, LUMSA - Libera Università Maria Ss. Assunta, Rome, Italy

**Pierfranco Malizia**, LUMSA - Libera Università Maria Ss. Assunta, Rome, Italy

Hybrid culture is today a reality in organizations. Digital (or hybrid) work is another reality, not only in the common meaning of “on-distance work”; moreover, the production center of the organizational work in the social organization - the “enterprise 2.0” - is in the organizational communities. These communities (communities of practice, learning communities, interest communities) can today use a lot of digital tools to work, and the same concept of work become modified from these hybrid activities.

In the contemporary Age, companies are “inhabited” by people belonging to different generations, different technology proximity levels and different social approaches (Moretti, 2013). Organizational communities are inhabited by different cultures, which contributes to originate an hybrid organizational culture at a first level. Moreover, it is still not possible to talk about a digital culture, but an almost-digital, hybrid culture, difficult to be cultivated (Harshak, Schmaus, Dimitrova, 2013, Moretti, 2012), but necessary to be developed. Organizations are still not social organizations; the hybrid culture they are characterized from is composed by a lot of classics and new basic assumptions, values, beliefs, willings.

Starting from a definition of this hybrid culture, several questions will be exploited in this paper. How organizational communities work together in this hybrid scenario? What is the real culture of an “almost-social” organization today? What happens in the relationship between “old” and “new” generations, in the hybrid space constituted by physical and digital places? Are there good practices for the development of work processes in this scenario? And finally, what can be done in organizations to enhance good practices?

Answers to these questions are not finalized in this paper, but they will be proposed as the result of a theory and qualitative research, addressing one Italian case study, trying to build the basis for further discussions and research topics.

### **097 : Transforming teachers' work in Higher Education. Eportfolio practices as an instrument of change**

**Ana Luisa de Oliveira Pires**, Escola Superior de Educação Instituto Politécnico de Setúbal, Portugal

**Maria do Rosário Rodrigues**, Escola Superior de Educação Instituto Politécnico de Setúbal, Portugal

**Ana Maria Pessoa**, Escola Superior de Educação Instituto Politécnico de Setúbal, Portugal

In this communication we intend to give an overview of the Portuguese preliminary results of the project “Empowering Eportfolio Process” (EEP), which is currently been developed by five education institutions in Europe (HAMK-Finland, VIA-Denmark, KH Leuven-BE & KU Leuven-BE, MIE-Ireland, ESE-IPS Portugal), under the framework of the program Erasmus+ KA2. The focus of EEP project is to develop student-centered education in Higher Education, through an empowering and dynamic approach to the eportfolio process — articulating learning, assessment and guidance practices. The aim is to increase students’ academic success and to develop learning and career management competences, looking for active citizenship, social participation and professional success, within the digital world.

In the framework of EEP project, “eportfolios are student-owned digital working and learning spaces for collecting, creating, sharing, collaborating, reflecting learning and competences, as well as storing assessment and evaluation. They are platforms for students to follow and be engaged in their personal and career development, and actively interact with learning communities and different stakeholders of the learning process”. Different perspectives are investigated in the project: students’, teachers’ and organizational (HE institutions’ and employers’ perspectives). We intend to deep knowledge on the students and teachers’ perceptions regarding the use of this new tool, specifically related to the motivational dimensions, the competences needed/developed by the process, the challenges and barriers, among others.

In Portugal, the pilot study developed by the School of Education of IPS is focused on the identification and analysis of prior and current educational practices developed by teachers of School of Education, related to the use of e-portfolios and social media with pedagogical purposes. In a first stage, we have collected data through a survey with the aim to identify and characterize the teachers’ practices related to these digital tools. We also collected data trough students’ group interviews, in order to identify their understandings/ expectations regarding the use of these new tools. In this communication we will present and discuss the preliminary results of the ongoing pilot study, focusing on the challenges that emerge from the technological and educational change and its relation to the transformation of teachers’ work.

### **Session 1. APSIOT 2**

#### **295 : Industry, organizations and work under analysis: trends in news coverage**

**Cláudia Teixeira Gomes**, Industry, organizations and work under analysis: trends in news coverage

**Décio Telo**, Industry, organizations and work under analysis: trends in news coverage

Themes associated with industrial sociology, organizations and work appear to be fundamental for the development of modern societies. However, the impact of innovation, technology and work not always have the deserved prominence by the media and journalistic work provided to society. In the Portuguese context, mass media, especially television, constitute the main source of information on issues of politics, economy and society (Cardoso, Santos e Telo, 2016) and on this basis, it is important to apprehend the extent to which this vehicle of communication highlights national events related to the main issues of industrial sociology, work and organizations.

This paper focuses on the Portuguese barometer data for 2016. The project, developed in ISCTE University Institute of Lisbon since 2012, is based on content analysis of the most outstanding published news in Portugal in an annual sample of more than 20 thousand news items. The methodological assumption of the project has much to do with the importance of the news lead and, consequently, the journalists' editorial choices in the way in which subjects of public interest come to the knowledge of society in general.

In this paper we aim to contribute with some answers regarding industry, organizations and work. To what extent has the media discourse privileged empirical discussions towards transformations of work or new organisational models? What is the relevance of the topic of employment or unemployment in the news agenda when the economic crisis monopolizes the public debate?

#### **293 : Innovation, Science, Technology and the Transformation of Work**

**Catarina Sales Oliveira**, Professora Auxiliar; Diretora de curso do primeiro ciclo em Sociologia, FCSH/UBI

Within this session we aim at discussing innovation, technology and work in today's society. The presentations should, while not limited to, be focused on recent trends, theoretical and empirical discussions that privilege the dialog between S&T and transformations of work.

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Moreover, innovation, open dialogue and learning, in which diverse stakeholders including employees, trade unions, and managers are given a voice in the development of new models of collaboration; participative job-design, self-organised teams, employees involvement in corporate decision-making, knowledge production and sharing and governance mechanisms and practices within networks involving companies and S&T communities are also establishing relevant issues to encourage sociologists, economists, anthropologists and other social scientists to submit proposals.

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### **307 : APSIOT Partnerships between schools and enterprises as a factor of innovation and change**

**Zulmira de J. C. S. Rodrigues**, Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia da Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Unidade de Investigação Educação e Desenvolvimento (UIED)

The reflection we bring to this International Conference sums up the results of a doctoral research work whose main objective was to understand the functioning of the partnerships between two schools and two enterprises in the field of training for adults and youths.

We start from the consensual assumption that the relationship between schools and enterprises is now a trend that develops new forms of work organisation, namely work in cooperation and partnership, as well as forms of organised participation and dialogue.

Conceptually, it is argued that working in partnership, especially with someone outside the school, is a way for people and schools to grow and to achieve innovation (Zay, 1996). Carneiro (2010), for example, highlights the importance for the school to work more closely and in partnership with employers and underlines the importance of the connection school(s)-enterprise(s). In fact, the changes brought about within these organizations and in people's daily lives can lead them to an active participation, giving rise to innovative ways of solving problems.

As a contemporary event, within the context in which it is produced (Yin, 1994), we applied the multiple case study strategy or, in Stake's nomenclature (2009), of a collective case, both authors considering several cases within the case study. The information collected was made through documents, observation and semi-structured interviews, which were administered to eighteen (n = 18) participants in the total of the two cases. The diversity of contexts and the study of social relations were tailored to suit the qualitative approach (Flick, 2005).

The results obtained showed some coincidences between the two cases, namely in the way in which the participants perceive the partnerships and the training, understanding them as being advantageous, with innovation in pedagogical, organizational and other practices. We also highlight some of the non-coincidental characteristics between the two cases of partnership.

## Employment Relations : Whither Industrial Democracy ?

### 2.1. Trade Unions, power and democracy

*Session Organized by:*

**Hugo Dias**, Instituto de Economia, Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP, Institute of Economics, State University of Campinas) ; hugodias@unicamp.br

**Hermes Augusto Costa**, Faculdade de Economia da Universidade de Coimbra, Centro de Estudos Sociais (FEUC-CES/UC) (Faculty of Economics/Center for Social Studies, University of Coimbra) ; hermes@fe.uc.pt

**Manuel Carvalho da Silva**, Centro de Estudos Sociais da Universidade de Coimbra (CES/UC) (Center for Social Studies, University of Coimbra) ; carvalhodasilva@ces.uc.pt

Historically, the emergence of industrial relations systems corresponded to an attempt to regulate the use of labour, one of the fictitious commodities (Polanyi, 1944), so this would not be totally at the mercy of market mechanisms. In this context, trade unions, both as sword of justice and vested interest (Flanders, 1970) are inextricably linked, on the one hand, to the struggle for institutional decommodification of labour, and on the other, the struggle for inclusion of workers in terms of social, economic and political rights, i.e., democratic rights of citizenship.

With the advance of globalisation and the increasing demands of disorderly and sometimes violent commodification, the impact of this process on the metamorphosis of labour and on the segmentation of fluidity and instability has widened. At the same time, the confirmed decrease in trade union membership of last two decades (Visser, 2011) has led trade unions to face new challenges, which are now becoming even more pressing as the crisis sets in. It is no longer just the working class, but rather society as a whole, that require an active contribution towards a restoration of balance and social cohesion (Hyman and Gumbrell McCormick, 2010).

The labour movement has not been a passive spectator of the current situation. Trade unions, with specific ideologies and identities, embedded in specific historical trajectories, congregate "strategic capacity" and "organizational learning" capabilities (Hyman, 2001, 2007). They have the ability to interpret new circumstances, identifying internal and external challenges, and developing actions and initiatives, sustained over time, with impacts at the organizational level as well as in political discourse and in achieving results. In this context, one in which the very principles of representative democracy and the welfare State are at stake, the need to rethink the roles of trade unions and their modes of social intervention becomes increasingly urgent. This session welcomes contributions, across continents focusing on the dimensions and strategies of trade union revitalization (Frege, Kelly, 2004).

#### **Session 2.1.1.**

#### **043: The decision making process in trade unions: Discussing the electronic ballot in the ‘Southern strike front’**

**Raquel Rego**, ICS-ULisboa, Portugal

In Europe, despite the general trend of decreasing strike activity and some union leaders’ reluctance to call strike action, others see strike action as one of the main ways to show opposition to the austerity policies. In this sense, Vandaele (2016) refers a ‘Southern strike front’.

A strike is the ‘strategic weapon’ of the trade union movement due to its ‘disruptive potential’ (Hodderr et al, 2016). This sanction mechanism may be used to exert pressure in order to shift the balance of power and lessen the strength of the employers’ side. We could indeed say that without the right to strike, collective bargaining would be collective begging (Dribbusch, 2007).

The right to strike is an exclusive right of trade unions and, in order to avoid chaos and wildcat strikes, the decision to call a strike lies in practice with the leaders. Trade unions are representative organisations, but how far leaders’ decisions represent effectively members’ opinions?

A strike supported by members may not necessarily increase membership (Hodder et al, 2016), but will for sure more effectively engage members, preventing exit and possibly free riding.

This communication provides a contribution to analysing how strike action is decided in the ‘Southern front’ and how the electronic ballot as a self-determination and democratic tool may be perceived.

We are aware that the participation in decision making raises difficulties, like the increase of the transaction costs (van der Meer et al, 2009) or the bias in the representation considering that unions represent most older and protected workers. Still, although not the only way, the consultation of members for the decision-making is a union paradigmatic way of linking leaders and members (Lipset et al, 1956).

### **216: Beyond the crisis: Innovative union practices in Central-Eastern Europe (CEE)**

**Magdalena Bernaciak**, European Trade Union Institute (ETUI), Brussels

**Marta Kahancová**, Central European Labour Studies Institute (CELSI), Bratislava

In the literature, CEE labour movements have traditionally been portrayed as powerless and passive. Since the mid-2000s, however, there has been growing evidence on worker mobilisation and the use of new tools and organising methods by CEE trade unions. These trends have become even more pronounced during the crisis, but have yet not been systematically analysed.

This paper examines innovative practices developed by trade unions in 11 postsocialist EU member states since 2008. Building on the literature on union revitalisation, it conceptualises an innovative union practice as a course of action differing from the one pursued in the past, staged by a trade union to address a newly emerging challenge or tackle an existing problem more efficiently. It accordingly distinguishes between innovation in regard to unions' organisational structure; the choice of strategies; and the selection of target group/ audience.

The paper documents a wide array of innovative initiatives ranging from anonymous union membership to mutual financial aid schemes. It also shows that CEE trade unions have reached beyond their traditional constituencies and bargained on behalf of atypical workers. All in all, we argue that even organisations with limited institutional power and a shrinking membership base can act strategically and defend employee interests through targeted and well-planned actions. We also identify two relevant trends of convergence across CEE industrial relations. First, despite the established cross-country differences in the degree of labour mobilisation and bargaining institutionalisation (Bohle and Greskovits 2012; Bejaković (2015), unions in all examined countries frequently recourse to mass demonstrations, campaigns and direct democracy tools, intended to reach and mobilise the wider public across all studied countries. Second, social partners in CEE increasingly opt for legislative solutions to labour market problems, which might weaken collective bargaining as a mode of employment regulation in countries with more established bargaining structures.

### **258: The Contribution of Structural Change to Union Revitalization: The Experience of the United Metal Workers' Union in Turkey**

**Bilge Çoban**, Union of Food Workers of Turkey (Gıda-İs) as a director of International Relations Department

In the existing literature on union renewal, the institutional change is considered one of the most significant indicators of union revitalization among other common indicators, such as membership density, bargaining power, and political power. The institutional change addresses the internal renewal which contains changes in the organizational structures of unions, union governance, and all internal dynamics of unions. Therefore, it plays a pivotal role in improving the methods of organizational activities and enhancing the "organizational learning" and "strategic capacity". Given this context, the purpose of this study is to examine the institutional change as one of the dimensions of union revitalization within the experience of the United Metal Workers' Union (Birleşik Metal-İş-BMİS) in Turkey which has become a prominent with its effort for the union revival in terms of employing new instruments to recruit new members and improving rates of unionization, negotiating successful collective agreements, spearheading the wave of strikes and resistances of the Turkish metal workers, and developing alliances with other social movements since 2003, when a new union leadership team was elected by the vote of union members in the 16th General Assembly of the BMİS. Since then, the union has engaged in profound organizational change and has become an outstanding example to examine the role of restructuring that fosters a revival of trade unions in Turkish labor movement.

The aim of this paper is to analyze how restructuring contributes to union revitalization within the scope of metal workers' union in Turkey by focusing on two dimensions of internal restructuring: (1) the changes in union democracy, establishing new structures and departments for increasing member participation to union activities and decision mechanisms; (2) the impact of union administration on creating new strategies and methods of union organizing activities. The secondary aim of this paper is to point out that how environmental challenges impede the aspiration of Turkish metal workers to enjoy union rights and revitalize the labor movement in order to discuss the limitation of structural modifications. In this study, semi-structured face-to-face interviews which were conducted with the union leaders who are responsible for organizing activities are used as principal research methods, and also both the local and national press reports and the union's general assembly reports were examined between 2003 and 2017.

### **245: La revitalización del Derecho de Huelga**

**Julia Dormido Abril**, Doctoranda en Derecho del Trabajo y de la Seguridad Social de la Universidad de Sevilla

Actualmente, los sistemas laborales están caracterizadas por un fuerte intervencionismo público como consecuencia de la grave crisis económica que ha desestabilizado los mercados económicos internacionales. Por ende, este es el momento en el que más poder de actuación deben de tener los sindicatos para luchar contra las

injusticias sociales que se están produciendo en el ámbito del trabajo, como son: los recortes salariales, las modificaciones legislativas en los tipos contractuales o la precarización en el empleo.

Se trata de un momento de inflexión en el que las organizaciones de trabajadores deben volver la vista al pasado y analizar los motivos por los que fueron creados, puesto que estos han perdido en los últimos años la esencia que los caracterizaba y se han dejado marcar por el ritmo de las políticas públicas.

Su labor no es otra que la defensa de los derechos e intereses de los empleados por lo que, habría que retomar las antiguas vías de acción para la reivindicación de estos como el ejercicio del derecho de huelga. Este derecho se ha visto enormemente debilitado debido, entre otras cosas, al interés por mantener una baja conflictividad por parte de los agentes sociales y la incorporación de los mecanismos extrajudiciales de resolución de conflictos en los acuerdos interprofesionales.

Por tanto, habría que rescatar las medidas de conflicto colectivo que son las únicas capaces de estremecer tanto a la empresa en la que se produce la controversia, como al Gobierno ante el temor de la afectación que aquella pueda tener en la economía nacional.

En cualquier caso, debe recuperarse la confianza perdida de los trabajadores en los sindicatos a través de la despolitización de estos y de la transparencia de su actuación a la hora de negociar con las organizaciones empresariales.

### **Session 2.1.2.**

#### **061: Revitalisation Theory: contributions and limits for the analysis of the Brazilian trade union movement.**

**Ana Paula Fregnani Colombi**, Institute of Economics of University of Campinas, Brazil

The article examines the contributions and limits of the use of revitalisation theory in the Brazilian case. The Partido dos Trabalhadores (PT) ascent to the executive branch of government in Brazil sets up an intense academic debate regarding the role played by the trade union movement in these governments (2003-2016). Many different arguments arose about the trade union movement: it has experienced a recovery, has been passive, or even, it has been “coopted”. At this point, revitalisation theory (FREGE; KELLY, 2004) began to gain ground in the analysis of the Brazilian trade union movement. Galvão (2014) points out that Brazilian trade unionism has not provided enough evidence to support the existence of a process of union revitalization, since positive economic results contrast with modest political-ideological outcomes. Krein and Dias (2015), in turn, identify signs of revitalization, especially in the economic dimension, despite the limits imposed by the loss of legitimacy of the union institutions in Brazilian society. Taking into account this recent discussion in Brazil, my article points out that the underdeveloped conceptualization present in the use of this theory limits the capacity to understand the repertoires adopted and the nature of the demands presented by Brazilian trade unionism in the 2000s. The article has two main sections. The first section seeks to understand the analysis of trade union behaviour that fed industrial relations theory in the Anglo-Saxon context, in order to relate it to the historical and spatial expression of the meaning of trade union revitalisation. In the second section, the article raises questions about the appropriation of union revitalization theory by the Brazilian debate. The dialectical tension between context determinations and trade union strategy acquires new contours in countries such as Brazil, which presents a late capitalist development process and a corporate trade union structure. The hypothesis is that the dimensions of union revitalization can only be used for the analysis of the Brazilian case if they are redefined in the light of the identities (HYMAN, 2001; GUMBRELL-MCCORMICK; HYMAN, 2013) that constitute the trade union movement. Finally, I propose a redefinition of the dimensions of trade union revitalisation for future analyses of Brazilian trade unionism.

#### **111: Unionism, Social Security Policy, and the Decision-Making Process in Dilma's Government**

**Sidney Jard da Silva**, Professor do Centro de Engenharia, Modelagem e Ciências Sociais Aplicadas da Universidade Federal do ABC (CECS-UFABC), Brasil

Between the end of the 1970's and the beginning of the 1980's, the “new unionism” became one of Brazil's main political and social forces. In this same period two of the principal Brazilian representative workers' institutions were created: the Worker's Party (PT) and Central Workers' Union (CUT). Two decades later, at the beginning of the 2000's, the ex-union leader Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva assumed the Presidency of the Republic and exercised this role for two consecutive terms: 2003-2006 and 2007-2010.

Despite this successful political trajectory, the academic efforts dedicated to analyze the union leaders' participation in the Brazilian decision-making process are relatively scarce, especially regard to partisan behavior of unionist parliamentarians (deputies and senators) inside the National Congress.

This study has as its aim to compensate in part for this lack in the research on unionism and public policy in Brazil. It looks into the participation of unionist legislative block in the decision-making process for the establishment of the Complementary Fund for Civil Workers (Funpresp), during the first mandate of the Dilma Rousseff government (2011-2014).

The research problem is formulated in the following manner: in a political institutional context in which the unionist caucus is part of the government coalition, how do unionist parliamentarians position themselves in legislative debates on law reform bills that negatively affect the interests of important parts of their social representative base?

The research findings reinforced the thesis of partisan preponderance in the Brazilian decision-making process. The majority of unionist parliamentarians, including those originally from the public sector, defended and voted favorably for passing the Law Reform Bill 1992/2007, which established the Funpresp. This was the case even under strong opposition from federal public servants from the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches.

#### **148: The General Union of Tunisian Workers as a political actor**

**Mourad Mhenni**, DIRASET" laboratory FSHST – TUNIS, Higher Institute of Applied Studies in Humanities-Gafsa University, Tunisia

The General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT) is considered among the most powerful trade union confederations in the MENA region.

Indeed, this trade union confederation has always been a political actor more than a trade union in the narrow sense of the term, it has been able to adapt to the various political changes that Tunisia has undergone since its Independence and played crucial roles in the political and social life of contemporary Tunisia.

However, the advent of the era of the "Arab Spring" presented a double challenge to the UGTT, on the one hand how to negotiate a risked revolutionary conjuncture and contribute to the establishment of a stable political regime able to spare Tunisia the disasters of political instability? , On the other hand how to exploit the transitional phase to acquire significant advantages for the working class?

Concerning the first challenge, the UGTT has so far demonstrated a great political maturity which enabled it not only to direct and control the transitional phase but above all to achieve an exceptional achievement with three non-governmental organizations which is the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to the Tunisian Quartet: UGTT, the Tunisian confederation of Industry, Trade and Handicrafts (UTICA), The National order of lawyers, the Tunisian League of Human Rights. It should be noted that the UGTT was the centerpiece of the process which was crowned by the Nobel Prize, in fact the four organizations were awarded for having, in 2013, instituted a national dialogue between the different political parties and allowed to overcome an acute political crisis that threatened its democratic transition.

The second challenge seems more complicated since Tunisia suffers from the beginning of the uprising , in 2011, from an intensive economic crisis which made the social negotiations more difficult and prevented the UGTT from directing the political process towards the socialist vocation widely represented in its executive committee.

#### **197: The Brazilian CUT and its power resources (2003-2016)**

**Hugo Dias**, Professor at the Institute of Economics of UNICAMP, Brazil. Researcher at CESIT/UNICAMP and at CES, University of Coimbra

**José Dari Krein**, Professor at the Institute of Economics of UNICAMP, Brazil. Researcher at CESIT/UNICAMP

The present paper studies the trajectory of the Central Workers 'Union (CUT) in the years 2000, when the Workers' Party managed to win four presidential elections, electing first Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva (2003-2006 and 2007-2010) and later Dilma Rousseff (2011-2014 and 2015-2016). CUT is currently the main Brazilian and Latin American national trade union confederation and the 5th largest in the world. It has 3800 affiliated unions, representing 7.8 million union members and a universe of 24 million workers. The relationship between CUT and the governments of Lula and Dilma will be analyzed, having as reference the analytical categories of power resources structural, associational, institutional and social power (SCHMALZ and DORRE, 2014). The hypothesis defended here is that, between 2003 and 2016, there were profoundly contradictory movements: on the one hand, the election of Lula in 2002 created high hopes of reversing unemployment, adopting transformations that could generate social inclusion, broaden social policies and a new model of development. The economic and social policies implemented, and the close relationship between the CUT and the PT, allowed for progress in structural, associative, but also institutional power. With regard to social power, the CUT has always sought to manage, not without tension, its dual status as representative of the interests of the working class and participant in this project of political power in the face of criticism from the conservative sectors. On the other hand, mostly from 2013 onwards, CUT's social power was weakened, resulting in the loss of space in

union organization and society. From 2015, the economic crisis, and the worsening of the political crisis, which culminated in the impeachment of President Dilma and the coming to power of Michel Temer has put on the agenda a set of regressive legislative modifications that can weaken, once again, its structural, associative and even institutional power, but also a set of strategies of the country's still largest national trade union confederation that seem to want to regain the eroded social power.

### **Session 2.1.3.**

#### **175: Employee Participation in Transformational Economies: The Example of Nigeria**

**John Opute**, London South Bank University, UK

Labour relations is a significant area on which recent developments have had a dramatic impact and redefining relationships between institutional structures, decision-making processes and the key actors in the employment relations system. Concomitant with this understanding is the recognition that an effective employment relations system is an important determinant of economic performance and one of the driving forces is the mechanism for determining wage levels and the conditions of employment; in pluralist democratic societies, this is collective bargaining.

The exercise of collective bargaining is intimately linked with democracy and workers' rights to organise trade unions and a legislative paradigm encouraging the parties to collective agreements to engage in the process but many developing countries have undergone, or are in the process, of this evolution and emerging Sub-Saharan Africa provide a particularly significant area, but there has been scant research on this transformation process in African countries.

Nigeria with its large population of around 152 million, its significant oil industry, and its emergence from a long period of military dictatorship provides an excellent example of a transition economy where the institution of collective bargaining is increasingly important. The evolution to democratic structures in Nigeria, the establishment of viable trade unions, co-operative employers and state regulation in fostering collective bargaining have been confronted with a multitude of problems. However, there is a strong argument that the ineffectiveness of employees and employers to achieve cogent and effective negotiations to establish wage levels and conditions of work have led to the creation of institutions and mechanism to facilitate collective bargaining. This paper analyses some aspects of the trajectory of collective bargaining evolution in the transformation economy of Nigeria.

#### **335: Independent Labor Movements (ILMs) and the Cultural Framing after 25January Egyptian Revolution**

**Nivien Zakaria Amin**, Ain Shams University

The January 25th revolution in Egypt and its following political and economic developments had dramatic effects on the role of social movements, in general, and the role of Independent Labor Movements in Mahalla Company, in particular. The paper assesses the effect of the cultural framing, which are considered one of the three basic determinants of the Political Process Model (PPM), on the role of ILMs after the Revolution.

This paper argues that although the Egyptian Revolution had to provide positive environment for ILMs to realize their legitimate right of existence in independent trade unions and federations, many concerns have been raised about their role after the revolution. Additionally, the study highlights to what extent the workers lack the political vision, and its impact on enabling several political forces, such as the National Democratic Party, kifaya Movement, 6th April Movement and the Muslim Brotherhood, and the ruling power, to fill this gap via imposing their ideologies and visions on workers.

The paper addresses the nature of shared meanings, ideas, interests, characteristics and experiences of workers during their holding protests before and after the Egyptian Revolution. The cultural framing relies on specific measures as follows: i) organizing protests; ii) holding awareness campaigns; iii) organizing meetings and negotiations; iv) and utilizing other mechanisms.

This paper adopts a qualitative methodology based on purposive, non-random technique using a set of criteria including; age, work status and the political affiliation. Additionally, conducting interviews with workers and leaders has to represent three main groups: representatives of the regime of Mubarak, representatives of the regime of Morsi and representatives of workers.

### **342 : The Role Of South-South Cooperation In Engendering Global Trade Union Solidarity: A Case Of Ghana**

**John Doe**, State University of Campinas, Brazil

Labour Movements have been involved at one point in time or the other in the governance of their countries. They may be in political alliances with ruling governments and conform to its political interests. On the other hand, they may be mere participants in public policy discourse. Globally, the degree of influence of Trade Unions is somehow related to the influence of their states within the global system.

Globalization has two faces; one for good and the other for the transmission of the adverse effects of neo-liberal capitalism, manifested in the global affront on working rights. The global nature of this challenge calls for an equally global response. To this end, the development of cooperation among workers for purposes of Global Trade Union Solidarity that transcends the political boundaries of a state is imperative. Also, at the international stage, little opportunity is offered workers to collectively influence decision making within International Organizations and Regional Integration Communities.

The changing nature of the challenges that confront workers globally also calls for strategic ways of addressing them. The formation of strategic global alliances among workers is one of such strategies that have become useful as a revitalization mechanism for the Labour Movement. Relatively weaker states within the international political arena have similar challenges as a result of their weak global power. Their coming together despite their dissimilarities can help them confront common challenges.

The paper seeks to explore the nature of South-South Cooperation (SSC) and Global Trade Union Solidarity. It makes a case study of the Trades Union Congress (TUC) of Ghana. Further, it investigates avenues of SSC among Trade Unions within the context of Africa. This is critical in identifying best practices and workable examples of Trade Union Revitalization, especially within the context of relatively weaker states.

The research is conducted within the theoretical framework of the 'World-Systems' analysis which examines global issues within a relational construction of core-semi-peripheral areas and provides an understanding of the disparities that exists within global governance arrangements.

The TUC-Ghana has charted a democratic path over the decades since its formation in 1945. It is responsive to the changing trends of Trade Unionism. The TUC and its affiliate Unions have had some experience at cooperating with other Unions across the continent. An examination is made into the rationale behind these efforts at cooperation and the commonalities among these Unions. Special emphasis is also made of the trilateral relationship between the TUC-Ghana, and its counterparts in Nigeria (Nigeria Labour Congress, NLC) and in South Africa (Conference of South Africa Trade Unions, COSATU).

### **184: Os correspondentes bancários e as novas formas de burla aos direitos dos trabalhadores: a metodologia de investigação das decisões da Justiça Trabalho**

**Alisson Droppa**, Pós-doutorando em Educação pela Unicamp, Brasil

**Magda Barros Bivaschi**, Professora Convidada nos programas de PPG em Economia e Ciências Sociais da Universidade Estadual de Campinas

**Bárbara Vallejos Vazquez**, Mestranda em Desenvolvimento Econômico, na área de concentração em Economia Social e do Trabalho do Instituto de Economia da Unicamp

A terceirização é forma de contratar a mão de obra com potencial altamente precarizador que ganhou dimensão quando o movimento do capitalismo pressionou no sentido da liberalização dos mercados. Na América Latina sua expansão se deu sobretudo a partir dos anos 1990 com impactos nocivos aos trabalhadores e às suas organizações. Este artigo é a pesquisa que o fundamenta a compreende como sendo uma das expressões do movimento do capitalismo contemporâneo, em tempos em que as cadeias de valor e as redes mundiais de produção redefiniram as relações de trabalho. Nos últimos anos, os embates sobre essa forma de contratar se intensificaram no Brasil à ação, grosso modo, de dois movimentos contrapostos: de um lado, os que afirmam que o desenvolvimento econômico e a redução do desemprego são inviáveis nos marcos da Constituição de 1988, que elevou os direitos dos trabalhadores à condição de direitos sociais fundamentais, defendendo reformas que, entre outras, invertem as fontes do direito do trabalho para atribuir a prevalência ao negociado acima do legislado. De outro lado, estão economistas e estudiosos de distintas áreas que afirmam não haver evidência teórica ou empírica de que essa forma de contratar aumente a produtividade e a competitividade, contribuindo, ao contrário, para aprofundar as injustiças sociais. Este artigo, filiado à segunda corrente, busca discutir as formas burladas de terceirização, com foco nos correspondentes bancários. Essa forma de contratar a mão de obra de terceiros para realização de serviços próprios de bancários apresentou aumento significativo no Brasil nos últimos anos, com graves prejuízos para aos trabalhadores. O artigo apresenta um estudo das principais tendências das decisões da Justiça do Trabalho em demandas envolvendo os correspondentes bancários, trazendo assim, elementos para se discutir a terceirização, bem como o papel das instituições públicas diante da terceirização, com ênfase à Justiça do Trabalho brasileira.

## 2.2. Collective bargaining in times of crisis

*Session Organized by:*

**Paulo Marques Alves**, University Institute of Lisbon (ISCTE-IUL) and DINÂMIA'CET-IUL, Portugal;  
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Sydney and Beatrice Webb saw collective bargaining as a strategic process that allows unions to control the labour market and give an important contribution to the creation of an "industrial order" based on "justice" (Webb and Webb, 1897). This thesis was taken up and further developed by other authors that insisted on the centrality of the "sword of justice" and the creation and defence of an "industrial policy", stressed its importance not only as a factor that overcomes the individualization of the labour relations and regulates these relations, but also as a source for the definition of labour and social rights, by conferring a certain status to workers and liberating them from the employer's free will.

Based on two major guiding principles, the freedom of association and collective autonomy, collective bargaining is a form of autonomous regulation that had a considerable evolution since its emergence. Evolution in relation with the amplitude it has reached, measured by the number of workers covered, as well as in the content, that is nowadays more complex and enormously widened.

Recently, collective bargaining is under a huge pressure, mainly in those countries subject to the austerity policies and troika intervention, such as Portugal. In this context, it is important to analyse the changes that eroded this form of self-regulation in the last years and to discuss measures that would allow its revitalization. These are questions that can be addressed in this session, which is not limited to them ; papers on other topics related to collective bargaining, such as collective bargaining in public administration, are also welcomed.

### **124: To study Collective Bargaining as a situated social activity: from « justice » policy to the (re)production of social inequalities?**

**Maïlys Gantois**, CESSP/CRPS University of Paris I – Panthéon Sorbonne, France

From a specific study led on Collective Bargaining in France during a PhD work (Gantois, 2016), this paper proposal questions the (trans)formation of Collective Bargaining through a socio-historical and ethnographical approach. How can we understand Collective Bargaining developments? First, we will situate this social activity from a work on union archives to show how it has been considered in France since the Second World War, with a focus on how CFDT leaders (Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail, the main French reformist union) progressively invested this practice both in link with their "collective action repertory" and the employer organizations (Offerlé, 2013, 2008; Tilly, 2004, 1984). Second, from an ethnographical approach, we will describe and analyse both collective bargaining processes and union (as well as employer) collective bargaining practices. This part is anchored on a comparison between two ethnographical fieldworks. The first immersion was led to be able to daily observe employer representatives and activist work during three years in a local public administration. Then, the second immersion was conducted in a similar way during two years in a private enterprise of transport. To study Collective Bargaining as a local and situated social activity (Abbott, 2015) as well as a socio-historical construction permits us to show how Collective Bargaining progressively began a "management device" (Boussard, 2008; Boussard, Maugeri, 2003) at the origin of the production and of the reproduction of social inequalities (Gantois, 2016).

### **189: In times of crisis, in Quebec, can we still talk about collective bargaining in the public, parapublic and municipal sectors?**

**Diane Gagné**, L'École de gestion, département de la gestion des ressources humaines, à l'Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

The trade union movement in the face of pressure from the austerity measures put in place by the various Canadian and Quebec governments is finding it difficult to adapt and play an important role in this new social and economic reality. According to a speech, trade unionism in its traditional form would be about to go off. Without being as alarmist, it must be recognized that the context is clearly more hostile than favorable to the trade union movement. Our qualitative analysis of this situation stems from a review of both historical and legal literature. Although several theses help to explain this situation, we will mainly discuss the representativeness of the trade union, since the so-called atypical work complicates this one. We hypothesize that: the trade union movement because of the new industrial, economic, legal and sociological structures is facing a shrinking of the field of wage labor and is experiencing difficulties of recruitment, problems of representativeness and effectiveness of the trade union action.

New questions arise concerning the interaction between human rights and freedoms and labor law (in particular the duty of representation); the perception and application by the union actor of the standards relating to the

rights and freedoms of the person in case of discrimination at work; The role of the trade union movement in ensuring the representation and protection of all workers. Our intention is to examine how rethinking union representativeness is a response to a contemporary challenge. The discussion will focus on the diversity of the workforce, the representativeness deficit and labor law, in order to demonstrate first, the mechanism to frame and protect workers and second, the union answer “negotiate the right to equality” that assure the worker’s representation. Our research shows that unions can formulate and implement strategies that will reveal to be adequate and well adapted to their own characteristics.

**060: Decentralization without fragmentation? Institutional and socio-economic dynamics in French company-level collective bargaining**

**Élodie Béthoux**, IDHES, ENS Paris-Saclay, France

**Arnaud Mias**, IRISSO, Université Paris-Dauphine PSL University, France

The number of collective agreements negotiated and signed at company level in France has risen sharply throughout the past thirty years, stabilizing at over 40,000 agreements per annum. If this well-known development is undoubtedly linked to the general tendency towards the decentralization of industrial relations systems, the situation in France clearly illustrates the ambiguities of such a trend in a context that is characterized not only by economic difficulties, but also by important institutional reforms that challenge the autonomy of industrial relations actors.

Taking this general background into account, the paper examines the patterns of negotiation in contemporary France by focusing on the dynamics of collective bargaining at the level of the workplace and the company. We show how the intensification and growing formalization of these dynamics, along with an expansion of their content, have given rise to more complex practices for unions and management, both of which have seen their routines put to the test.

Based on a quantitative analysis (conducted with data collected in the French REPOSE survey) and fifteen in-depth case studies, the article questions the effects of the State-led decentralization of collective bargaining and assesses whether or not this decentralization has caused a greater fragmentation of practices at local level. While acknowledging the diversity of negotiating practices across companies and workplaces, we demonstrate that this diversity in fact remains limited, and furthermore, faces homogenizing trends related to the evolving institutional and socio-organizational contexts. From this perspective we also show that the risks entailed by the general decentralization of collective bargaining do not so much involve fragmentation itself as the possible impoverishment of the bargaining process and its outcomes.

**288: The collective bargaining regime and the neoliberal therapy in Portugal: less collective, less inclusive and less labour protective**

**Maria da Paz Campos Lima**, Dinâmia-CET-IUL

The rapid and radical changes of the regimes of collective bargaining, which occurred in Southern Europe since 2011, reflected, first of all, the pressure of supra-national institutions imposing temporary measures and structural reforms that contributed to the erosion and disorganized the regimes of collective bargaining in these countries (Marginson, 2014).

Apparently the goal of the imposed reforms in the Southern countries was to promote the decentralization of collective bargaining in order to enhance ‘downward wage flexibility’ to facilitate the reduction of labour costs and align wages according to productivity at firm level. The range of measures implemented in the Southern European countries included two types. One type weakening multi-employer bargaining by reversing the principle of more favourable treatment, curtailing or removing extension provisions and reducing the period of validity of agreements. And another type leading to ‘disorganized decentralization’ giving company agreements priority over multi-employer agreements (removal of the favourability principle), introducing the possibility for companies in economic hardship to opt-out of sectoral agreements, and recognising non-union bargaining at company level (Schulten and Müller 2013; Visser 2015).

The constellation of measures applied in Southern European countries was variable. In most of them it meant the breakdown of sector collective bargaining, but distinct results in terms of decentralization (Marginson 2014; Cruces et al. 2015; Campos Lima, 2016; Koukiadaki and Kokkinou 2016). Against this background the paper will examine the reconfiguration of the collective bargaining legal framework in Portugal and the actual impact of reforms in terms of relative power of actors, inclusiveness of bargaining and the quality of collective agreements provisions. In addition it will be examined the role played by the state and the strategies of industrial actors in the process, prior and during troika intervention and in the post troika period.

### **2.3. Employee Financial Participation in times of turbulence: varieties of forms and objectives**

*Session Organized by:*

**Ulke Veersma**, University of Greenwich, United Kingdom; U.Veersma@greenwich.ac.uk

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Industrial and employment relations have undergone considerable changes with regard to the way employees are involved in decision-making at various levels of the organisation. The development of the knowledge society, with its strong emphasis on the service sectors and service providers within organisations, technological change and a change in the culture and systems of employment relations are just a few of these changes. Employee financial participation (EFP), in this context, has become more relevant, especially for those employees whose commitment is most relevant to the viability and success of the enterprise. As this appears to be the outcome of some recent research, it also points to the potential risks of EFP being focused on specific groups of employees. One such risk is the financial risk associated with stock markets fluctuations.

The background of this form of employee participation is based in organisations and their way of involving employees, but it also has a strong institutional component as it is closely related to the notion of savings, capital sharing and pensions provision, where government incentives may be provided. Similarly, other national institutions, like trade unions and collective bargaining, may play a role with regard to systems to provide incentives and to promote EFP. Employers may use EFP to build a strong level of loyalty and commitment within the workforce, aiming at a high performance of companies while employees have a stake in the output and ownership of the company.

The objective of the session is to look into current developments in relation with other, more common, forms of direct and indirect of employee participation. The submission of papers on the role of various actors and policies developed and implemented at the national and organisational levels would also be very welcome.

#### **Session 2.3.1.**

##### **055: Who participates in employee financial participation plans and why?**

**Erik Poutsma**, Radboud University, Netherlands

**Paul E. M. Ligthart**, Radboud University, Netherlands

**Ulke Veersma**, University of Greenwich, UK

The aim of this paper is to investigate the differences participation among various employee groups in employee financial participation plans and why these differences exist. It has been stated that share ownership and related profit sharing may provide additional benefits beyond fixed pay and may be able to decrease the gap especially also for lower-income groups. Share ownership and profit sharing may also help reduce income and wealth inequality. However, since access to these plans and the value that employees receive are often related to income and job level, these schemes may also sustain existing patterns of income inequality even as they increase the wealth of lower-paid employees compared with those who do not have access to such schemes. There is a limited understanding of the distribution of the participation in and benefits of share schemes among employee groups. Gaining a better understanding of these outcomes is important. For strategic and tactical reasons, inequality may result from an employer’s choice to distinguish among groups when allocating or offering shares. Differences among groups are also based on employee preferences. In addition, differences may be caused by social stratification, which limits access to plans for certain groups. Using these three perspectives, this study found important demographic differences in participation and received benefits. We present findings on several of the theoretical explored demographic and workplace antecedents of employee participation by analyzing a large European survey of employees. We also address the importance of the attributions that employees may make regarding the share plan before attitudinal and behavioral outcomes may occur. We address this task by analyzing an employee survey that was administered at a high-technology company. The study revealed that employers tend to focus on high-level personnel. It also found that employees may differ in how knowledgeable they are regarding share plans and how they value the usefulness of participating in share schemes.

##### **112: The impact of stock prices on employee behaviour in employee stock ownership plans**

**Andrew Pendleton**, Rutgers University, New Jersey, USA

**Andrew Robinson**

In the advanced economies, it is common for large companies to offer employees the opportunity to acquire stock in the company. Typically, participation in company stock offers requires several decisions (or ‘non-

decisions’) by employees – whether to participate in the plan, whether to exercise (if an option plan), whether to sell shares on receipt, how long to retain shares etc. An important implication is that stock ownership plans do not necessarily lead to ownership. Hence, understanding of the scale and implications of stock ownership plans requires some consideration of decisions made by employees.

By and large the financial participation literature has not focused on these micro-level decisions made by employee participants. Where it has, attention has typically focused on employee characteristics and attitudes. Perhaps surprisingly, the role of share price movements has not been considered. Since other research has shown the importance of instrumental, financial orientations to financial participation schemes, it might be expected that expected and realised gains might have a large impact on employee decision-making.

The research investigates the impact of share price movements on employee decisions whether to exercise stock options and whether to sell shares quickly if the options are exercised. Data are utilised from 3,300 participants in UK stock ownership schemes. Based on earlier literature on stock options and the insights from behavioural economics, it is predicted that stock ‘reference points’ have a large bearing on employee decisions, and that employee decisions are imperfectly rational. The role of financial knowledge and literacy in explaining variations in responses to stock price movements is also considered. The findings will make an original contribution to our knowledge of employee behaviour in company stock plans.

## **212: Human Resource Management and Firm performance in emerging market economies: Evidence of Individual and Complementary Effects?**

**Derek C. Jones**

**Niels Mygind**, Copenhagen Business School, Denmark

**Patrick Sen**

The complementarity hypothesis argues that the benefits of employee involvement (EI) and financial participation (FP) might be stronger if firms use these participatory practices in tandem rather than in isolation. Most empirical studies tend to find evidence supportive of complementarities, but this is not always true, e.g. Jones et al. (2017). Furthermore, most previous empirical tests are for liberal market economies while, for different institutional contexts, including the former communist economies, such work is almost entirely absent.

This paper presents new evidence on the effects of EI and FP for one emerging market economy (Estonia), when this former command economy began transition from communism. In former communist countries, with limited traditions of employee participation, we hypothesize that both the effects of individual EI and FP practices as well as complementary practices can be expected to be weak. To investigate these hypotheses we analyze representative survey data for Estonian firms. Our preliminary panel data findings provide little to no evidence in support of strong effects of individual practices or synergies between EI and FP. We compare our findings on the effects of individual EI and FP practices for other emerging economies as well as more general results concerning the complementarity hypothesis; our findings point to the critical role of institutional context in accounting for differences in the impact of EI and FP.

## **145: An Incentive Theory of Employee Stock Purchase Plans and its Application to Involvement in Suggestion Schemes**

**Nicolas Dumas**, Paris Center for Law and Economics, France

This article is a first step toward an incentive theory of Employee Stock Purchase Plans (ESPP). A formalized model based on the economic approach to contract theory is presented. It is argued that an ESPP is particularly relevant when the employer wants the employees to reveal suggestions that would improve the production process or the output quality. The results show that ESPP is as efficient as suggestion pay, and that it can outperform both performance pay and profit sharing. This contrasts with Holmström's interpretation that separating ownership and control is efficient. The results are checked with an econometric analysis based on French data (REPONSE survey).

### **Session 2.3.2.**

## **317: Sharesave: A Safe Harbour in times of Turmoil?**

**Gabbi Stopp**, Head Of Proshare

ProShare has been the voice of employee share ownership since 1992 when we were established by HM Government, a group of FTSE 100 companies and the London Stock Exchange to promote wider share ownership. Today, we focus solely on helping to promote employee share ownership in the UK and are the voice of employee share plan practitioners and professionals. 2017 is ProShare's 25th year as the voice of

the UK share plans industry. It is a pivotal year for us as an organisation and one where we shall be celebrating the industry's collective successes over the years as well as looking to the future and what it may hold for share plans.

The UK's two 'flagship' all-employee share ownership plans are SAYE or Save As You Earn and SIP, the Share Incentive Plan. Since their inceptions respectively in 1980 and 2000, millions of UK employees have used these plans to help save and invest for their future.

This communication proposal will use data from ProShare's annual SIP and SAYE Survey and from HMRC sources, and will focus on SAYE and SIP in the wake of the financial crisis in 2008 to date, and will address the following points:

1. Identify the relationship between average wage levels and contributions to SAYE and SIP;
2. Review the patterns of behaviour of plan participants against movements in stock indices and the average values of their investments; and
3. Offer some predictions for the future of UK employee share ownership against the broader backdrop of UK social, political and economic changes.

#### **104: BREXIT and Employee Financial Participation**

**Kevin P O'Kelly**, Executive Committee, International Association for Financial Participation (AIPF/IAFP), Ireland

The major issue facing the European Union in the coming years will be the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from membership and the adjustments and challenges for the remaining twenty-seven Member States. BREXIT will have major implications for all business sectors and Member States, including the financial services sector. This paper will provide an overview of some of the challenges for employee financial participation, (EFP).

These challenges would include:

What will be in long-term impact of BREXIT on employee involvement rights, in general, including information and consultation rights?

How will the continuation, or extension, of existing EFP schemes by UK-based transnational companies in the EU-27 be addressed?

On the other hand, what are the challenges for EU-27 transnational companies with subsidiaries in the UK that are part of an EFP plan?

How will EFP schemes cope with a possible emergence of different legislative basis for EFP in the EU-27 and the UK, for example, the possible repeal and/or replacement of the Prospectus Directive and Regulation and the MiFID (markets in financial instruments directive) by the UK?

What are the implications for data protection legislation and the sharing of information on EFP plans between EU-27 and UK enterprises?

Other issues?

The objective of the paper is to begin a debate on the implications of BREXIT for EFP in turbulent times.

#### **208: State Financial Engineering and Employee Financial Participation**

**Robert C. Hockett**, Cornell University, USA

**Saule T. Omarova**, Cornell University, USA

Two related developments in 'developed' societies over the past several decades have drawn steadily mounting attention and concern. The first is the tendency for wealth and income to skew toward the tops of their national distributions. The second is the tendency for patterns of decision-making authority within firms to diverge ever further from the norms of democracy that modern societies espouse. Both of these developments are economically and, in the end, politically destabilizing. As it happens, both also share a common root cause. The cause is the tendency of returns to finance-capital substantially to exceed returns to labor under the liberal legal arrangement that prevail in 'developed' nations. This tendency results both in 'the rich becoming richer' and in the ever-growing domination of firms by investors of finance-capital rather than investors of labor.

Many scholars suggest that the only way to break the vicious circle of capital-concentration and labor-immiseration is to change prevailing law so as to tax away capital gains, increase the collective bargaining and 'shopfloor' decision-making power of labor, or both. While there is no question that such measures can in theory ameliorate the underlying problems, they tend to be politically unstable for two reasons: first, the 'endowment effect' familiar to behavioral psychology lends potency to political vows to 'cut taxes'; and second, conferring more decision authority on constituencies who lack ownership stakes in the firm tends to undercut firms' productive efficiency.

In order to address the twin problems of wealth-concentration and labor-immiseration in a more politically stable and productively efficient manner, we propose a novel state use of financial engineering techniques to broaden firm-ownership among firm employees. By lending, guaranteeing, and securitizing inexpensive loans to

coalitions of employees, national investment authorities can finance employee buy-outs of their own firms in a manner that leaves them both capital-investors and firm-owners, thereby reversing the wealth-concentration and labor-immiseration trends of recent decades. They can also assist with the diversification of growing holdings of employee-owned capital, thereby addressing the risk-concentration problems that some critics of employee ownership often highlight. This paper shows in detail how to organize the requisite investment authorities and how to structure the relevant transactions.

#### 2.4. “*Autogestion*” / “self-management:” tracing the social history of a political idea

Session Organized by:

**Guillaume Gourgues**, Université de Franche-Comté, CRJFC / PACTE; guillaume.gourgues@hotmail.com

**Karel Yon**, CERAPS, CNRS / Université de Lille, France; karel.yon@univ-lille2.fr

Self-management (« *autogestion* » in French and Spanish) has been a key notion in political life during the 1960s and 1970s, its theoretical and practical meaning being at the heart of numerous controversies. The current context of economic and environmental crisis, as well as an increased enthusiasm for participatory democracy led to a renewed interest for this idea. Various experiences such as worker takeovers of firms, consumer cooperatives, or even temporary autonomous zones and other “*zones à défendre*” have been labeled as “self-management” experiments.

However, the literature promoting such reflection is hardly ever disentangled from an enchanted, militant vision ignoring or underestimating the contradictions, heterogeneity and limits of those practices. Therefore, it may be useful to develop a more critical assessment of the notion. In that sense, at the crossroads of political sociology, political theory, and social and cultural history, this session invites communications questioning the social and intellectual trajectory of self-management, the past and present uses of the notion, as well as its afterlives. For that purpose, we intend to gather scholars from various countries and disciplines that will focus on empirically documented analysis.

Doing the social history of a political idea is a way to sum up a diversity of possible approaches and methodologies such as documenting the “career” of self-management, tracing its genealogy, analyzing its production, circulation and reception as a discursive form, or exploring its articulation to social actors and practices. All these approaches share the refusal of two opposite options: an internal study of the concept, in the vein of traditional political history, and an external approach considering ideas as resources manipulated by strategic actors.

#### 066: Movimiento de okupación como agente productor de cultura

**Sheila Padrones Gil**, Universidad Miguel Hernández de Elche, España

El movimiento de okupación en Euskal Herria nace vinculado al movimiento autónomo. Se trata, en consecuencia, de un movimiento que busca la gestión propia de sus espacios y de la vida social de sus miembros, intentando mantener el mayor grado posible de independencia respecto al Estado o sus instituciones. Sus prácticas han derivado en una forma de cultura propia que ha sido invisibilizada tanto por el poder hegemónico como por los medios de comunicación. Sin embargo, desde el movimiento se han creado unas redes alternativas demostrando que es algo más que un movimiento social urbano, ya que no sólo lucha por el acceso a una vivienda digna, sino por la autogestión total de la vida. Estas formas de organización alternativas que el movimiento de okupación lleva elaborando desde los años '80 en este territorio, están siendo adoptadas hoy por otros colectivos sociales hasta ahora más integrados. Luchas como la soberanía alimentaria, el derecho a una vivienda digna (PAH), la reducción energética (decrecimiento), confluyen con lo que este movimiento predicaba ya en sus comienzos. Por ello, y aún conscientes de que para su supervivencia depende de los deshechos que el propio sistema capitalista genera (desde edificios hasta residuos o comida), y de que sin ellos el movimiento no podría darse, se plantea aquí que el movimiento de okupación constituye un movimiento que puede servir de base para establecer un nuevo modelo económico y social basado en la autogestión; modelo que puede colaborar a salir de la crisis sistémica en la que nos encontramos. Se estudia el movimiento desde el enfoque teórico de los estudios culturales británicos, pero presentándolo como un movimiento social emancipador, es decir, tomando como referentes para analizarlo a los teóricos que se muestran críticos con las teorías producidas por las Ciencias Sociales occidentales; principalmente Boaventura de Sousa Santos.

**094: «Coopérer pour informer». Quand des journalistes reprennent ou transforment leur journal en coopérative: quelle incidence sur le travail et le traitement de l'information?**

**Nils Solari**

La confection de lingerie Starissima en 2009, l'imprimerie Hélio Corbeil en 2011, la compagnie de ferries SeaFrance en 2012, l'usine de thé des Fralib à Gémenos en 2013, les Ateliers de Lejaby en 2014 et Eurofence tout récemment: des tentatives de reprise d'entreprises sous forme coopérative qui ont rencontré un écho médiatique particulier en France dans la foulée de la crise financière de 2008. Si toutes n'ont pas été fructueuses, ces expériences témoignent de la volonté d'anciens salariés de s'organiser collectivement pour préserver une entreprise et leurs emplois, à l'instar de ce qu'ont initié les ouvriers des entreprises récupérées en Argentine, dans une certaine référence à l'autogestion. Fort des travaux menés sur ce pays, nous poursuivons nos recherches sur les reprises et transformations d'entreprises en coopératives, et souhaitons les transposer au cadre européen. Conscient des différences de contexte (expressions de l'État-providence, conflictualité au travail, informalité...), nous avons choisi de nous focaliser sur un secteur spécifique, et non des moindres : celui de la presse...

Ainsi, de L'Âge de faire à Alternatives économiques, en passant par feu la revue Altermondes, Nice Matin, Regards et d'autres, nous avons entamé un recueil d'entretiens auprès des acteurs de ces journaux coopératifs et des structures d'accompagnement. En considérant également les expériences étrangères en Argentine (Comercio y Justicia, El Diario del centro del país, Tiempo argentino), celles de La Marea (Espagne) ou de Die Tageszeitung (Allemagne), nous cherchons à apprécier la manière dont ces coopératives s'incarnent dans l'organisation et le fonctionnement d'un journal et dans le quotidien de ses membres. C'est aussi l'occasion d'interroger l'incidence du passage en coopérative sur la ligne éditoriale, la conception du métier et le traitement de l'information, et enfin de questionner la pertinence de ces formes face au contexte de crise de la presse écrite.

**125: To investigate “autogestion” as a political idea both invested and embodied by CFDT French unionists**

**Maïlys Gantois**, CESSP/CRPS University of Paris I – Panthéon Sorbonne, France

“Autogestion” belongs to the ideological framing at the beginning of the CFDT (Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail). This idea constitutes a specific object of legitimization both by CFDT leaders and academic “intellectuals” (Matonti, Sapiro, 2009; Sapiro, 2009) close to the union. CFDT is created in 1964 from a scission with the CFTC (Confédération Française des Travailleurs Chrétiens). CFDT leaders firstly established “autogestion” as an assumed goal for the union and its members through the “ideological working group” as well as their first congresses in the 1960's and the 1970's. How did this idea invest by CFDT leaders and what did this idea become inside the organization? This paper proposal aims to put the light on two dimensions in order to catch this political idea in a comprehensive way. First, from a work on archives, we will focus on who participated to promote “autogestion” as a legitimate idea during the first period of this union, before the “turning point” (recentreage) (Defaud, 2009) and how. Second, from an ethnographical approach focused on activist work, we will propose to investigate how this idea can be (or not) embodied both from a specific study case of the making of a local congress and the determination of what is belong to (or not) CFDT positions, activist local positions being partly constraint by current CFDT leader positions; and from a feedback about CFDT activist work during two collective bargaining processes studied by an ethnographical fieldwork, the first in a private enterprise, the second in a local public collectivity (Gantois 2016).

**129: “Lip” workers against capitalism? Myths and realities of “self-management” claims during the 1970's**

**Guillaume Gourgues**, Université de Franche-Comté

Even if the occupations of the Lip watch factory in Besançon (1973-1977) by its struggling workers remains a climax of the political debates on self-management, we propose to revisit the very ambiguous interest of workers and unions for this issue. Based on an empirical research on activists and workers personal archives, we argue that Lip workers frequently and strongly rejected the sustainability of self-management within their factory, despite the frequent external support from government, and parties to this solution. If they used “productive occupation” in 1973 (partial resumption of production, illegal sales and paydays), they refused to consider the creation of a workers cooperative until 1976. Understanding the reasons of this refusal the forced final choice for cooperative is a way to defend the following idea: the workers in struggle of the 1970s do not want to exit capitalism, but they searched to defy its internal logic. This defense of the 'Fordist compromise' largely dominated self-managing claims. Arguing this, we aim opening a debate on our current situation: does the promotion of workers self-managed cooperative weaken the struggle within market economy? Is there a risk to accommodate this economic alternative to a neoliberal ideology that promotes individual and collective responsibility towards unemployment?

## **164: Social and symbolic conditions for the rise (and fall) of self-management as a political cause: the case of the Deffrenne conflict (North of France, late 1970s)**

**Paula Cristofalo**, IdM-MOS, EHESP, France

**Karel Yon**, CERAPS/Université Lille 2, France

In the wake of the Lip struggle, a wave of sit-in strikes and factory occupations spread in France, sometimes leading to takeover attempts in a “selfmanagement” spirit. The French historian Xavier Vigna depicted those “productive strikes” as typical of the blue-collar workers insurgency of that time. Yet, such interpretation conceals the key role played by other actors, notably white-collar workers within firms and professional intellectuals outside.

Our paper suggests an alternative analysis, by articulating the moral economy of those strikes with their symbolic shaping. Based on a monographic study of the Deffrenne textile factory, in the North of France, which workers occupied and tried to take over between 1976 and 1980, we show that the Deffrenne movement resulted from the combination of a blue-collar workers struggle for employment with the commitment of union activists, sympathetic journalists, professional experts and entrepreneurs, who contentiously shaped it as a struggle for “self-management.” We argue that the rise of productive strikes in the late 1970s may be a sign of the politicization of the issue of company management, more than an illustration of the will of blue-collar workers to get rid of their bosses. By focusing on the diversity of actors who got involved around the Deffrenne conflict, we shed light on the social locations from where the issue of management got politicized, turning it into self-management. In other terms, we aim at studying the social and symbolic conditions for the rise (and fall) of self-management as a political cause.

### **2.5. Beyond instrumentalization – research on benefits of organizational democracy for employees and democratic society**

*Session Organized by:*

**Wolfgang G. Weber**, Institute of Psychology, University of Innsbruck, Austria

**Christine Unterrainer**, Institute of Psychology, University of Innsbruck, Austria

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*Chaired by:*

**Thomas Höge**, Institute of Psychology, University of Innsbruck, Austria

A contemporary definition (Wegge, Weber et al., 2010) views Organizational Democracy (OD) linked to broad-based and institutionalized employee influence processes where the majority of employees

- participate in the form of institutionalized and binding involvement or decision-making
- referring to tactical or strategic decisions at the organizational level
- either direct (e.g. in general assemblies) or indirect through their elected representatives
- often associated with employee ownership.

While existing research from sociology or political/critical economy has often focussed on socio-structural, macroeconomic, cultural, industrial relations or organizational factors influencing OD and its outcomes, management science has often dealt with governance and leadership strategies to instrumentalize employee participation for objectives of profit maximization. Beside, psychological research has addressed personnel prerequisites (e.g. social competences) and individual outcomes (e.g. organizational commitment and satisfaction) of participation.

In this session, theoretical and empirical research on employee participation at work and OD shall be presented from an interdisciplinary perspective. For example, beyond the mainstream of research, scholars from motivational psychology and organizational psychology have formulated several theories of personality development based on a dialectical view of person-environment transaction (e.g. A.N. Leontiev’s activity theory, Bandura’s theory of human agency, Pierce’s theory of collective psychological ownership) that may contribute to sociological and critical management research about alienation, attitudes toward participation, solidarity and democratic organizational change.

We welcome contributions offering conceptual or empirical links between different disciplinary approaches to organizational participation research like

- political, economical or cultural frame conditions supporting or impeding the realization of organizational participation
- conceptualizations of leadership or HRM practices that are contrary to instrumentalization and manipulation
- socialization effects in democratic organizations (business, civil society) relevant for employees, organizations or the society
- individual and interindividual attributes and processes which mediate effects of participatory organizational structures or participative behaviors upon employee-related outcomes.

### **Session 2.5.1.**

#### **077: Enhancing employees meaning in work through organizational participation in decision-making, sociomoral-climate and employees' occupational self-efficacy**

**Christine Unterrainer**, Institute of Psychology, University of Innsbruck, Austria

**Wolfgang G. Weber**, Institute of Psychology, University of Innsbruck, Austria

**Thomas Höge**, Institute of Psychology, University of Innsbruck, Austria

We investigate the effects of organizational (participation in decision-making; sociomoral-climate) and personal (occupational self-efficacy) characteristics on employees' meaning in work. Meaning in work "refers to the subjective experience of meaningfulness in a particular work context" (Schnell et al., 2013; p.543). As a multidimensional concept it consists of the dimensions 'coherence, direction, significance, and belonging'. Perceiving a meaningful work cannot be simply implemented by management-practices, but organizational characteristics and personal sources of meaning may impact the different dimensions of meaningfulness. A sociomoral-climate, characterized by mutual support and appreciation, fairness and open communication among employees, seems to enhance employees' feelings of belonging and consequently increases their sense of meaningful work. On the personal level, self-efficacy as the individual's belief in his/her own competence (Bandura, 1997) allows employees to perceive their acting as significant and thus meaningful (Schnell et al., 2013). Beside sociomoral-climate and self-efficacy, the present study investigates participation in decision-making as an organizational predictor of meaning in work. We assume that through substantial participation in decision-making employees experience being part of a larger context, perceive a sense of belonging and recognize an impact on their own acting.

German speaking employees (N = 394) from different economic sectors and occupations answered the self-report questionnaires at two time points with a time lag of four weeks. To reduce common method bias, perceived organizational participation, sociomoral-climate and occupational self-efficacy were analyzed at Time1, meaning in work at Time2.

A serial multiple mediation analysis showed that sociomoral-climate and occupational self-efficacy fully mediate the positive relation between employees' participation and meaningful work.

The results indicate that participation in substantial organizational decision-making processes promotes a respectful, supporting and just climate. Both organizational characteristics foster the development of employees' self-efficacy which in turn increases employees' sense of a meaningful work. Additionally, sociomoral-climate directly effects employees' meaning in work.

#### **079: Learning About Democracy at Work: Cross-National Evidence on the Effects of Employee Participation in Workplace Decision-Making on Individual Political Participation**

**John W. Budd**, University of Minnesota, USA

**James Ryan Lamare**, University of Illinois, USA

**Andrew R. Timming**, University of Western Australia, Australia

Using European Social Survey data, we analyze the extent to which individual participation in decision-making at the workplace is linked to individual political behaviors in civil society. Scholars have long attempted to assess whether individual participation in political activities is shaped by experiences inside the workplace, including involvement in trade union activities, as well as non-union, individual decision-making. We focus on the latter and hypothesize that if individual-level participatory workplace practices lead to the development of political skills and attitudes, then the workplace may serve as a breeding ground for pro-democratic attitudes and political behaviors. In this way, organizational democracy can go beyond instrumentalization by having clear benefits to a democratic society, which also highlights that a lack of organizational democracy can have wider negative implications.

Though the notion that workplace empowerment engenders political voice can have strong conceptual and normative appeal, limitations and gaps exist in much of the existing research. In contrast with much of the literature that is limited to small samples in a single country, we analyze over 14,000 workers across 27 European countries from 2010-2011. We also use instrumental variables to address the endogeneity concerns that challenge prior studies. Across ten dimensions of individual political participation and engagement, the regression results are robustly consistent with a "positive outward democratic spillover" from the workplace to the political arena. The results do not appear to be driven by specific countries, which suggests that this is a general phenomenon across a variety of institutional contexts, although some features of a country's electoral system moderate some of the results. Understanding these links between workplace participation and political engagement are important for informing public policy on employee participation and contributing toward understanding the ways in which a society can encourage more active political participation among its citizenry.

#### **084: Employee's voice and HRM –the effects of direct and indirect participation on organizational performance of European organizations**

**Maria Leonor Abrantes Pires**, Escola Superior de Tecnologia de Setúbal/ Instituto Politécnico de Setúbal

Although employee voice is not completely disregarded in HRM, since various forms of direct participation are considered part of “best practices” (Delery et al., 1996; Boselie, Dietz and Boon, 2005), there is in fact a lack of theoretical and empirical work regarding the way organizations deal with direct and indirect participation (Wood, 2007), and how it contributes to organizational results. The work of Morrison (2011) is an example of research centred on individuals, what drives them to participate, the implications involved, and the contextual factors over employee voice behaviour; here participation is considered to be positive to organizations. As Kaufman (2014) underlines this view has several limitations, such as ignoring laws governing employee voice, extent of trade unionism and collective forms of voice, and also the impact on performance, which can be determinant for organizations to invest (or not) in participation.

In this research we attempt to call out for attention to employee's voice (direct and indirect) in the context of HRM and organizational performance; the objective is to analyse the relationships between HRM, direct and indirect voice, and organizational performance.

For this purpose, we used data from the European Company Survey 2013, with 27019 companies / establishments from 32 European countries. Through structural equations analysis it was possible to find positive and statistically significant relationships between a set of HRM practices and indirect participation with several measures of performance (e.g. work climate); these same relationships became very small or non-significant between direct participation and performance. We discuss contributes for literature in this area, implications for research and practice, as well as the research limitations.

#### **116: Do we need more, or better workers participation to promote social and environmental friendly multinational companies?**

**Stan De Spiegelaere**, European Trade Union Institute & KU Leuven, Belgium

**Sigurt Vitols**, Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung & European Trade Union Institute

Workers' participation in terms of works councils has various potentially positive effects on company performance. However, when the works councils are dysfunctional, the impact of workers participation might well be constrained. So the question remains: is no works council better than a badly functioning one? To assess this question we study the relationship between different types of European Works Councils (EWCs) and their relation with company performance on environmental and social issues. As the functioning of EWCs is based on a negotiated agreement between employee and employer representatives, a variety of EWC types are observed. In a first step, Latent Class Analysis on all available EWC agreements is used to differentiate between four EWC types: participatory, management-oriented and elementary and empty-shell EWCs. In a second step, ASSET4 data on the social and environmental performance of companies is used to compare companies with and without EWCs, and companies with different types of EWCs. The analysis shows that having a European Works Council is strongly related to higher environmental and social performance of companies. Differences between different types of EWCs exist but are more limited. It seems that having an empty-shell EWC is preferable to having no EWC at all from an social and environmental perspective.

### **Session 2.5.2.**

#### **059: What Happens to Worker Participation in Decision Making when the Social Milieu of the Organization Changes - the Case of the Kibbutz**

**Michal Palgi**, Institute for Research of the Kibbutz and the Cooperative Idea, The University of Haifa, Israel

The kibbutz communities and organizations were structured to be egalitarian and democratic. This paper traces and analyzes the changes in the self-managed Kibbutz communities and their effect on the organizational structure and decision-making procedures in their plants. It asks what happens to worker participation in decision-making through these changes. Also, it raises the question whether there are differences in the structure and ownership rights of plants in different kibbutz milieux. In the 1960s the tempo of industrialization in the kibbutz increased. This industrial growth produced many debates about the way in which industry should be organized in order to preserve kibbutz values. Ultimately, kibbutz communities accepted a pattern of industrial organization very different from those in society at large — a unique organizational structure based on kibbutz values, social structure, and culture. However, following the economic and social crises of the 1980s, profound changes occurred in kibbutz communities as well as in their plants.

In addition, the governmental adoption of the neo-liberal economic model in the 1990s and the accelerating globalization of markets have also affected the business environment of kibbutz industry as well as their socio-collective environment.

The outcomes of the changes in the organization, the type of plant ownership and decision-making processes and their implication to the kibbutz are analyzed and discussed using an integrative explanation, which embodies value change, community processes and rational choice.

### **083: An authority-based theory of the firm – Implications for organizational democracy**

**Helena Lopes**, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), DINÂMIA'CET-IUL, Lisboa, Portugal

Although authority is mentioned in all papers on the theory of the firm, few attempts have been undertaken to define the concept. Specifically, there is no account in the economic literature of why employees accept to subordinate and comply with directives: “the fact that orders are typically obeyed is a puzzle”. Our aims are to i) show how and why the concept of authority is expelled from economic theories of the firm and ii) outline the institutional implications of an authority-based theory.

Whereas the “agency theory” of the firm contests that there actually is authority in firms, “transaction costs theory” assigns it a central place and views authority as what demarcates firms from markets. However, the latter theory does not distinguish authority from power and obedience is ultimately accounted for within the coercion/power paradigm. Reviewing the economic theories of the firm is important because they form the building ground for corporate law. Actually, the contractual view of the firm conveyed by agency theory now dominates corporate scholarship (Armour, 2005) with huge consequences for employees at work and society in general.

Our concept of authority builds on McMahon (1994). After distinguishing authority from power, we define authority as a collective and normative device whose function is to facilitate mutually beneficial cooperation. In order for authority thus viewed to be legitimate, organizational democracy, defined as “democracy as reflexive authority, a way of exercising authority in which those who are subject to authority collectively determine the authoritative directives that will guide them” (McMahon:133) must be established. This means, in practice terms, that managers are to be made accountable to workers through, e.g. the workers’ participation in the governance of the firm.

Armour, J. (2005): The proprietary foundations of corporate law, ESCR WP 299, University of Cambridge.

McMahon, C. (1994): Authority and Democracy, Princeton University Press.

### **101: Organizational Democracy from the perspective of dialectical psychological concepts of collective activity**

**Wolfgang G. Weber**, Leopold Franzens University of Innsbruck, Austria

Considering research reviews on organizational democracy several problems concerning the transfer of highly participative enterprise structures into corresponding civic or democratic attitudes, value orientations and behaviours within and beyond the domain of labour are discussed (e.g. Greenberg, 2008; Harley, Hyman, & Thompson, 2005). Reversely, individual and collective prerequisites for collaborating and deciding in democratic organizational structures represent an enduring subject of conceptual discourses and empirical research, too (e.g. Heller, 1998; Saucer, 2009).

Beyond psychological mainstream research of instrumentalizing human resources for profit maximization and capitalist governance, several scholars from motivational psychology and organizational psychology have formulated theories of personality development in the societal context based on a dialectical view of person-environment transaction. Exemplarily, concepts from the following theories shall be discussed concerning their contributions to explain successful versus failed transfers between democratic structures and employees’ behaviours and orientations, based on mediating intra- and interpersonal psychological processes:

- A.N. Leontiev’s activity theory,
- A. Bandura’s theory of human agency,
- E. Deci & R. Ryan’s self-determination theory,
- J. L. Pierce’s theory of collective psychological ownership (a converse indicator of work and social alienation)

A comparative view of those approaches offers opportunities for a more profound understanding of research objects such as the dynamics of self-efficacy in a collective decision-making context, motives of participation and the development of individual and societal benefits from organizational democracy.

Several propositions will be presented, e.g., employees’ collective efficacy, collective objectifications and collective psychological ownership will develop as mutually reinforcing material and ideal resources if those employees’ collective decision-making requirements within a democratic body are complex and their objectives are interdependent. Further, practices of direct and representative participation interact very differently with the individual employee’s basic human needs, preferred modes of agency (individual, proxy or collective) and

possibilities to develop individual or collective ownership. To prevent conflicts, passivity, or non-intended losses of employees' motivation to participate the design and interdependence of different democratic decision bodies should consider those interactions.

## **2.6. What role for the State**

(Includes two sub-sessions of one hour each)

### **2.6.1. Risk at work and the enforcement of occupational safety and health standards**

### **2.6.2. Estado Social**

### **2.6.1. Risk at work and the enforcement of occupational safety and health standards**

*Session Organized by:*

**Birgit Kraemer**, Institute of Economic and Social research (WSI), Hans Boeckler Foundation, Germany  
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Compliance to occupational safety and health (osh) regulation is a matter of corporate social responsibility, but the literature indicates that in practice compliance positively relates to consultation, to labour inspection, to deterrence and to the enforcement of penalties. Also, the existence of worker representation and of complaint procedures shows effect. However, while CSR has been politically promoted, in many countries labour inspectorates have been affected by austerity measures, public sector restructuring and jobs cuts.

This has happened against the background of growing problems to regulate safety and health at work: For one, new forms of work organisation, cross-border subcontracting and mobile working make surveillance more difficult. Secondly, the employment of posted and of migrating workers in low wage/high risk jobs poses a new challenge to the given mechanisms of safety and health enforcement. Moreover, there are new risks to physical and psychic health related to new technologies, new chemical substances, new job demands and new forms of employment. Definitions of riskiness are contested.

Democracy and participation are fundamental for developing the regulation and the enforcement mechanisms of osh further. Comparative research indicates the relative strength of national osh enforcement systems linking state inspectorates to trade union involvement as well as to elected worker safety reps. In contrast, from US research we know that in case of weak public labour inspection NGO and workers centers step in in monitoring working conditions.

The session shall debate recent developments in the regulation and enforcement of osh with a view on actors, political and organisational processes and controversies. Papers which under consideration of the national framework conditions deal with strategies for improving the safety and health conditions of migrant workers are particularly welcomed.

### **324: Accidents at work in Portugal: incidence, recent evolution and compensating differentials**

**João Dias**, Universidade de Lisboa, ISEG and UECE, Lisboa

Despite major improvements in workplace conditions over the past decades, accidents at work still have a significant impact on various sectors of activity and on some occupations most exposed to unpleasant or risky situations. It is also possible that in periods of acute economic crisis, namely with the recent sovereign debt crisis, some deterioration in working conditions is observed. This presentation intends to analyze the recent evolution of working conditions in situations of risk, as well as the possible existence of compensatory differentials in Portugal. Gender differences in this context will also be considered.

### **330: Inequalities in safety and health at work and the enforcement dilemma of protection regulations**

**Birgit Kraemer**, Institute of Economic and Social research (WSI), Hans Boeckler Foundation, Germany

Workers' safety risks differ by form of employment, national background, establishment size, worker representation and sector. How compliance to the safety and health regulations can be better enforced is an open question that needs more research attention.

Based on evidence of safety risks and accidents of posted and migrant workers, the presentation will outline the weakening of the enforcement mechanisms in Germany over the past years and argue for new local networking between different actors.

## 2.6.2. Estado Social

*Session Organized by:*

**Maria da Conceição Cerdeira, Socius-CSG-ISEG. Lisboa, Portugal; mcscerdeira@gmail.com**

O desmantelamento dos sistemas de Welfare State, construídos na conjuntura de prosperidade do após 2ª Grande Guerra é um processo com quase meio século. Contudo, as políticas de ajustamento estrutural, baseadas, entre outras, em medidas de deflação salarial, redução dos gastos sociais e enfraquecimento da legislação protetora do emprego, aceleraram esse desmantelamento. O desemprego massivo e o aumento dos níveis de pobreza e do fosso entre os ricos e pobres são apenas algumas manifestações da quebra de coesão social, tornada mais evidente nos países intervencionados pela Troika. Mas, no caso da Europa, a crise teve também consequências geopolíticas, evidenciando a fraqueza da solidariedade europeia.

Esta sessão tem como propósito debater o impacto da crise na reconfiguração dos sistemas de Welfare State, sugerindo-se papers que respondam às seguintes questões:

- Que reconfigurações dos sistemas de Welfare State estão em curso?
- Será a competitividade incompatível com a preservação do contrato social que alicerçou a construção do Welfare State?
- Que papel deve ter o Estado na construção da sociedade pós-industrial?
- Existe um futuro para o Estado de bem-estar e solidariedade social, para além da crise sem precedentes que vivemos atualmente?

### **224: Entre o risco político e o défice democrático na gestão pública de pensões de reforma**

**Marta Coimbra**, Faculdade de Direito da Universidade de Coimbra

O artigo incide sobre o impacto da recente crise económico-financeira nos sistemas públicos de pensões de reforma, particularizando a experiência portuguesa. Partindo do conceito de contrato intergeracional, que tem legitimado politicamente a transferência de receitas entre trabalhadores e pensionistas no âmbito da Segurança Social, indagamos a sua robustez teórica num contexto de austeridade, marcado pela incerteza de direitos e obrigações dos cidadãos.

Identificamos o chamado risco político, associado às pensões pagas pelo sistema estatal, como a suscetibilidade de os encargos reclamados e os benefícios prometidos sofrerem, quer o impacto de alterações legislativas e mudanças de estratégia política em virtude da sucessão de governos, quer o impacto dos favorecimentos de determinados grupos, que invariavelmente se vão traduzir em perdas para outros. Em paralelo, pomos em evidência o ceticismo que avança sobre as bases solidárias do sistema, que não são de uma solidariedade altruísta, mas de uma solidariedade coativa. Analisamos o agudizar desta problemática em consequência da crise da dívida soberana, associada a um panorama demográfico adverso.

Este quadro levar-nos-á a discutir o modo como, ao longo do tempo, contribuintes e beneficiários do sistema público de pensões têm participado na definição da sua situação jurídica. Isto é, o grau de democraticidade que existiu no passado e que existe hoje, mas também o modo como, na dialética política atual, se acautelam os interesses das gerações vindouras.

### **213 : A importância do mínimo social para a participação na vida política segundo o pensamento de John Rawls**

**Thiago Santos Rocha**, Faculdade de Direito da Universidade de Lisboa

O presente estudo visa análise teórica, à luz do pensamento exposto nas obras de John Rawls, da relação entre a garantia de um mínimo social aos indivíduos e a participação deles na vida política da sociedade. Como alternativa ao capitalismo de bem-estar social, Rawls defende a democracia de cidadãos-proprietários, diferenciando esta daquela por ter como objetivo realizar nas instituições básicas da sociedade um sistema equitativo de cooperação entre cidadãos livres e iguais, pautado pelos princípios da justiça. Rawls critica o capitalismo de bem-estar social por não reconhecer um princípio de reciprocidade que regule as desigualdades económicas e sociais, permitindo que o controle da economia e da vida política se concentre em poucas mãos. Ainda que o capitalismo de bem-estar defenda a garantia aos cidadãos de um mínimo social suficiente para suas necessidades básicas, ele permite a existência de uma subclasse excluída da vida política, pois o mero atendimento das necessidades básicas não afasta exigências excessivas do comprometimento dos menos favorecidos, ameaçando a estabilidade das instituições da estrutura básica. Consequentemente, os cidadãos podem rejeitar a concepção de justiça da sociedade, reagindo com distanciamento da vida política e/ou manifestações violentas. Rawls admite que o primeiro princípio de justiça, que garante sistema de liberdades básicas iguais, possa ser lexicalmente precedido de um princípio que garanta o mínimo social, composto por capital físico e humano, capaz de satisfazer as necessidades básicas do cidadão, essenciais para compreensão e

exercício da participação política. Todavia, Rawls defende que este mínimo social deve ser maximizado pela aplicação do princípio da diferença, admitindo apenas as desigualdades econômicas e sociais que resultem no máximo de benefícios possível aos menos favorecidos. Este mínimo social progressivo, decorrente de justiça política e não de caridade, seria essencial para garantir a participação política e o comprometimento dos cidadãos com as estruturas básicas da sociedade.

## **2.7. Workers involvement in EU company law**

*Session Organized by:*

**Jan Cremers**, Tilburg Law School, Germany ; J.Cremers@uva.nl

**Sigurt Vitols**, Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung, Germany ; SVitols@etui.org

According to the European Commission, having flexible company law rules could help reduce some of the legislative and administrative difficulties undertakings face. In the Commission's view, the diversity of national legislations and company law forms is often seen as a barrier to expansion in the EU's internal market. This has been a driving force for the elaboration of different corporate forms at EU-level (like the SE and SCE), as for other company law related legislative initiatives. According to this philosophy, more uniform company law rules could help companies to expand and save on the costs of setting up and running businesses abroad. Cross-border groups would also benefit from such EU provisions. Between 1968 and 1989 nine company law directives and one regulation were approved, covering important issues such as minimum capital, accounting, auditing and mergers and divisions on the national level. After 2000, a renewed activity on the EU company law front led to the conclusion of eleven directives.

For workers, it is of crucial importance that the company law framework provides strong workers' rights in at least two respects. First, workers' rights need to be protected and, if possible, strengthened in the entities that are based on EU law. Second, existing information, consultation and participation rights need to be guaranteed, particularly since differences between national systems of worker representation can be a challenge to the timely and proper exercise of these rights.

In cooperation with the European Trade Union Institute, a group of social policy and company law researchers is preparing an assessment of different EU instruments (a book series is forthcoming). With this session we would like to invite scholars to contribute to this debate.

**This session was cancelled**

## **2.8. Fédérations syndicales internationales (FSI), Alliances syndicales internationales (ASI) et Accords-cadres internationaux (ACI)**

*Session Organized by:*

**Reynald Bourque**, Université de Montréal, Centre de recherche interuniversitaire sur la mondialisation et le travail (CRIMT), Canada ; reynald.bourque@umontreal.ca

La montée en puissance des entreprises multinationales (EMN) dans l'économie mondiale depuis le début des années 1980 a incité le mouvement syndical international à adopter des stratégies d'actions pour assurer la défense des intérêts et des droits des travailleurs de ces entreprises mondiales. Les FSI jouent un rôle central à cet égard, car elles regroupent au niveau transnational les syndicats nationaux représentant les salariés d'une même EMN. Au cours des deux dernières décennies, les FSI ont mis en place deux instruments visant à défendre les intérêts des travailleurs des EMN : les ACI et les ASI. Les ACI sont des accords conclus entre une FSI et une EMN comportant un engagement de l'EMN de respecter les droits fondamentaux du travail dans tous ses établissements à l'échelle mondiale. Leur nombre est passé de 7 à 110 de 2000 à 2016. Les ASI sont des coalitions de syndicats nationaux mises en place par les FSI en vue de coordonner l'échange d'informations et les actions des syndicats nationaux représentant les salariés d'une même EMN. Plusieurs des ASI mises en place au cours des 15 dernières années ont également pour mandat d'assurer le suivi des ACI négociés par les FSI.

Cette session a pour objectif de présenter et de soumettre à la discussion les résultats de recherches récentes sur les FSI, les ASI et les ACI. Les communications portant sur d'autres initiatives des FSI ou sur des expériences d'actions syndicales transnationales aux niveaux sectoriel ou régional sont également bienvenues.

### **105: El papel de los acuerdos marco internacionales en la protección universal de los derechos sociales fundamentales**

**Manuel Correa Carrasco**, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, España

En el actual contexto socioeconómico, no es posible desdeñar la potencialidad ordenadora de los Acuerdos Marco Internacionales en el ámbito transnacional y su papel en la protección de los Derechos Sociales Fundamentales. Por ello, el propósito de este trabajo no es otro que efectuar una caracterización tipológica de estos instrumentos, analizar las fórmulas contempladas en su contenido para articular la tutela de tales derechos y, por último, valorar la efectividad de los mecanismos establecidos para que, al margen de los déficit y condicionantes presentes en las respectivas legislaciones nacionales, sea posible extender su aplicación al conjunto de relaciones laborales implicadas en los procesos productivos de las multinacionales A tales efectos, y partiendo de la complejidad del entramado organizativo sobre el que se desarrolla la actividad económica a nivel global, traeremos a colación finalmente algunas experiencias de interés que pueden servir de referentes para afrontar, de forma satisfactoria, el reto que supone la protección de los derechos laborales mediante el diálogo social transnacional.

### **118: Les alliances syndicales internationales en Afrique: le rôle des syndicats autonomes et des résistances locales.**

**Sid Ahmed Soussi**, Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada

Cette communication livre les résultats d'une recherche sur l'évolution récente de l'action internationale des syndicalismes africains. S'appuyant sur des études de cas focalisées sur le rôle des syndicats autonomes, elle examine la reconfiguration des alliances syndicales internationales aux niveaux continental et sous-régional. Au-delà de l'économie informelle dans laquelle ils se sont en partie développés, ces syndicats, souvent tolérés, mais peu reconnus par les instances syndicales internationales, s'imposent comme des partenaires incontournables dans différentes alliances syndicales intra-africaines pouvant intégrer également des syndicats traditionnels — organisations syndicales revendiquant une légitimité historique et/ou politique. Ces alliances se déclinent sous la combinaison de trois facteurs contingents.

Premièrement, durant les années 2000, la plupart des économies africaines ayant été exclues de la vague de délocalisation des activités des entreprises du Nord, beaucoup se sont engagées ensuite dans des politiques de développement Sud-Sud impliquant des entreprises de pays émergents (Chine, Brésil, Inde). Ce développement accéléré s'observe aujourd'hui à travers le poids économique majeur des entreprises chinoises dans plusieurs pays (Algérie, Gabon, Éthiopie, RDC, etc.). Deuxièmement, cette tendance lourde se conjugue avec les activités des entreprises des anciennes métropoles européennes. Dans ce contexte, les alliances syndicales peuvent partager la même configuration postcoloniale: liens stratégiques entre centrales syndicales européennes et africaines. Troisièmement, les transformations des structures syndicales internationales —avènement de la CSI et de ses représentations régionales, remembrements des FSI— ont modifié les modes de coopération et les alliances syndicales à l'échelle continentale.

Cette analyse explicite les enjeux de ces nouvelles configurations, comme les alliances syndicales à vocation locale, mais mobilisant des stratégies globales d'envergure internationale; ou celles impliquant les syndicats autonomes, véritables «électrons libres» politiques, et leurs stratégies de syndicalisation de l'économie informelle visant à en réduire les espaces de non-droit: un syndicalisme inventif d'alliances élargies et de développement local, porté par des réseaux de nouvelles solidarités.

### **316: International Trade Union Alliances and Effectiveness of International Framework Agreements: the Cases UNI-Telefonica and UNI-Portugal Telecom**

**Reynald Bourque**, Université de Montréal

**Marc-Antonin Hennebert**, HEC-Montréal

**Christian Lévesque**, HEC-Montréal

**Gregor Murray**, Université de Montréal

The rising power of multinational companies (MNCs) over recent decades has prompted the international labour movement to adopt new strategies for action to defend the interests of the employees of these companies. Global Union Federations (GUFs) play a key role in this respect, because they affiliate trade unions from different countries representing employees of the same MNC. Over the last two decades, many GUFs have negotiated International Framework Agreements (IFAs) with MNCs to promote respect for fundamental labour rights within these companies. The proliferation of IFAs was accompanied, in several cases, by the establishment by the GUFs of International Trade Union Alliances (ITUAs), bringing together affiliated national trade unions representing employees in the same MNC, to ensure the follow up of the IFAs.

From 2009 to 2015, we conducted research on two MNCs in the field of telecommunications (Telefonica and Portugal Telecom) that had negotiated an IFA with UNI in the years 2000. In both cases, ITUAs were set up by UNI to facilitate the follow-up of IFAs. Our research results show that the significant organizational resources of the ITUA in the case of Telefonica have facilitated the involvement of national trade unions in IFA follow up, leading to greater IFA's procedural and normative effectiveness than in the case of Portugal Telecom. Other characteristics related to the MNCs (financial and human resources devoted to IFA follow up) and internal to the ITUAs (resource allocation between trade unions in the North and South, participation of trade unions from the South in ITUA meetings, unity among the trade unions in the MNC's country of origin and their role within the ITUA) have also enhanced the IFA's effectiveness in the case of Telefonica.

### **253: Transnational Company Agreements: recent trends and IFA dynamics**

**Isabel da Costa**, Présidente du CR10 de l'Association Internationale de Sociologie, Institutions et Dynamiques Historiques de l'Economie et de la Société (IDHES), Paris, France

This communication will use the EU database, the Global Unions database and the authors' own database to map Transnational Company Agreements (TCAs) and their evolution for the past two decades. The difference between the TCAs at the European and Global levels will be related to the strategies of the actors (TNC management, Global Unions, EWCs, European Trade Union Federations, and national trade unions). These strategies can evolve and differ according, for example, to the main topics of the TCAs: health and safety, restructuring, and freedom of association, to mention a few, often have different implications and expected outcomes that might account for the choice of the level of negotiation. The articulation with national IR processes is also important. My analysis of the reasons for the emergence of TCAs will thus outline the importance of the strategies of the social partners, the structures of the TNCs and the institutional characteristics of the predominant national systems of industrial relations. Because they are trans-national, the negotiation and implementation of TCAs entail a coordination and an articulation of the national and cross-national levels which are not easy to achieve and require innovative and autonomous practices, particularly as regards mandates to negotiate, sign and follow-up on the employee side. On the employer side, hierarchical chains of decision-making within the TNCs could facilitate the implementation of TCAs, but such is not always the case, particularly if the TCAs entail further adoption by subcontractors along the global supply or production value chains. The increasing number of TCAs, including those concluded since the crisis, is thus all the more noteworthy as these agreements constitute negotiated transnational tools, seeking to address certain issues in a socially responsible manner, taking the high road of social dialogue and participation.

### **2.9. Jeunes travailleurs et démocratie industrielle**

#### **Young workers and industrial democracy**

*Session Organized by:*

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Les jeunes travailleurs ont subi de plein fouet la crise économique et sont particulièrement touchés par le chômage et les précarités. C'est dans ce contexte, que se pose la question de leurs capacités à agir collectivement dans le cadre de leur travail. Cette session interrogera ainsi la participation des jeunes travailleurs au système de relations professionnelles. Tout d'abord, elle cherchera à mettre au jour la place des jeunes dans les institutions professionnelles traditionnelles (syndicats, institutions représentatives du personnel). En interrogeant la place des jeunes travailleurs dans le système de représentation et de négociation collective ainsi que le renouvellement générationnel dans les organes de représentation, c'est l'avenir même de ces institutions qui sera questionné. Dans un contexte où les syndicats peinent à attirer cette catégorie de population et à susciter des vocations militantes, quel devenir pour l'action collective au travail ? Cela conduira à envisager d'autres structures collectives – moins institutionnalisées – dans lesquelles les jeunes travailleurs peuvent se regrouper (coordinations, associations de travailleurs, etc.). Ensuite, la session interrogera les modes d'engagement des jeunes dans l'action collective. Sur quels enjeux, en termes d'emploi, de travail (ses conditions, sa durée, sa rémunération) mais aussi de sens à donner au travail, les jeunes sont-ils mobilisés ? Les thèmes de revendications, mais aussi leurs modalités d'action correspondent-ils aux modes d'engagement syndical « traditionnels » ou présentent-ils des spécificités ? Enfin, la session questionnera la manière dont les syndicats ou autres représentants des travailleurs se saisissent des thèmes spécifiques à la jeunesse. Cela pourra permettre d'analyser la pertinence même de la catégorie «jeunes» dans les analyses sociologiques du travail.

Les communications pourront porter sur la participation des jeunes à différentes échelles : internationales, nationales, sectorielles, territoriales ou encore au niveau de l'entreprise. Les communications qui proposeront une comparaison entre pays ou échelles seront particulièrement les bienvenues.

Young workers have been hit hard by the economic crisis. They are also amongst the principal victims of precariousness and unemployment. Against this background this session will address the issues of their capacity to act collectively at work as well as their participation in industrial relations.

First, this session seeks to shed light on the role of young people in the traditional institutions of industrial relations, including trade unions and elected representation bodies such as works councils. The role of young workers in the systems of collective bargaining and worker representation questions the future of these institutions. Taking into account the difficulties of trade unions to attract and organize young workers, what is the future of collective action at work? Are there other, less institutionalized forms of participation for young workers? Second, this session seeks to identify the ways in which young workers engage in collective action. What are the issues they address in terms of employment and work (working conditions, working-time, wages)? What is the meaning of their activism? Do their demands and forms of engagement match those of "traditional" unionism or are they specific? Finally, this session wants to shed light on how trade unions and worker representatives engage issues specifically related to young people. This could provide new insights into the very significance of the category of "youth" used in sociological analyses of work.

We welcome communications on young workers' participation taking at different levels: international, national, sectorial, regional, and enterprise. We particularly welcome comparisons between different countries or levels.

#### **054: The outsourcing of human resource management and the resulting deadlock within the workplace : The example of a French metallurgical company**

**Christian Papinot**, GRESCO (EA 3815), Université de Poitiers, France

Today, it seems more necessary than ever to understand the situation of young people, not only in terms of their access to employment but also within their work context. Tensions between generations of workers today go beyond the usual rivalry related to age, falling within interlinked social configurations combining both the respective socialisation of the generations present, constraints regarding access to employment in a society of 'full unemployment', and the ways in which managerial policies play on the division between the ages to mobilise labour and organise work).

To meet the dictates of financial capitalism, the globalisation of production systems is based on different business strategies including the 'outsourcing' of the supply of certain products or services to subcontractors. This outsourcing also concerns human resource management with the development of temporary work as an exclusive method of recruitment.

This communication will analyse its effects on professional dynamics and labor solidarity via a case study of a metallurgical company that consistently employs a very high proportion of temporary production workers. To what extent does productive cooperation exist between workers with different employment status? A survey carried out within a French metallurgical plant reveals the tensions and problems that exist between temporary and permanent workers, and allows for analysing the deadlock caused by this managerial policy.

Permanent workers are faced with a dilemma, between remaining true to their professional ethos and training new workers, and their resistance to the company's policy of external flexibility of employment. Explanations in terms of individual mentalities regarding this reticence to train new workers lead to intergenerational misunderstandings between temporary and permanent workers and leave solidarity in the workplace in a state of deadlock. This organisational context therefore triggers a deadlock in professional dynamics and labor solidarity, produced by the objective differences of the respective employment situations, and by the misunderstandings arising from these interactions which afford new challenges to labor movements.

#### **096: Refresh and reinvent unionism in community organizations**

**Camille Dupuy**, DySoLab - Université de Rouen - Normandie Université, France

In 2010, young workers from community organizations created a trade union to represent themselves, the ASSO (Action des salarié-e-s du secteur associatif). The union gathers employees from organizations that employ young workers, most of them small associations with little regulation. These employees in very insecure jobs thus chose a traditional representation system in setting up a collective structure with a trade union status. Along with adopting the conventional position of defending employees, they aim to create new organizational arrangements, change practices, and innovate. This monograph thus attempts to understand what motivated these young employees to create the ASSO union and how the organization operates. Our study draws from different material: 17 interviews, observations of a two-days Congress and statistics on paid-up members. We look at the

origins of ASSO in order to understand what led these young workers to set up the structure, before evaluating the original character of its organization and construction. Lastly, we analyze the union work undertaken by its members, which is centered on defending individuals' rights rather than collective representation. This union provides a good example for analyzing the ways in which unionism can be renewed and rejuvenated in terms of its organization, operation, forms of action, relationships with employers, etc.

### **137: Syndicalisme et disparités de traitement : frein ou moteur pour l'action collective des jeunes travailleurs?**

**Mélanie Laroche**, Syndicalisme et disparités de traitement : frein ou moteur pour l'action collective des jeunes travailleurs?

De manière historique, les syndicats ont incarné une force sociale permettant une plus forte démocratisation des milieux de travail, contribuant ainsi à équilibrer les pouvoirs dans la relation d'emploi. Pourtant, les dernières décennies ont certainement été marquées par de profonds bouleversements qui ont alimenté une croissance marquée des inégalités au sein des nations (Piketti, 2014), mais aussi au sein même des milieux syndiqués. Au Canada, par exemple, les employeurs ont réussi de manière convaincante à flexibiliser le contenu de la convention collective (notamment par la création de nouveaux statuts d'emploi) ainsi qu'à réduire les protections traditionnellement offertes aux salariés dits réguliers, notamment en introduisant des clauses de disparités de traitement (Laroche et Jalette, 2010 ; Lauzon-Duguay, Jalette et Hallé 2010). Si ces dispositions conventionnelles ont parfois été considérées comme le meilleur moyen de diminuer les coûts de main-d'œuvre, sans pour autant attiser la colère des travailleurs déjà en poste (Townsend et Partridge, 1999) ou leur productivité (Bewley, 1999), quels sont les effets de ces dispositions sur les jeunes travailleurs, souvent les plus ciblés par ces disparités de traitement (Lauzon-Duguay, Laroche et Jalette, 2017)? Cette communication veut dans un premier temps faire le point sur les disparités de traitement et montrer quels sont les effets sur l'engagement des jeunes travailleurs dans les organisations syndicales et de manière plus large sur l'action collective à l'intérieur des organisations syndicales. Elle vise également à mettre en lumière comment trois (3) organisations syndicales québécoises ont réussi à gérer ces tensions intergénérationnelles et ont favorisé l'implication des jeunes dans la structure syndicale. Les données qui seront présentées sont issues d'une recherche alliant différentes stratégies méthodologiques : recherche quantitative (portrait des clauses de disparités de traitement), focus group auprès de jeunes de plus de 500 jeunes travailleurs de différentes organisations syndicales et entretiens individuels auprès de dirigeants syndicaux, de représentants jeunes des syndicats et de jeunes travailleurs (environ une vingtaine d'entretiens).

### **141: “We came to the CGT in order to learn how to fight”: Sans-papiers struggles as a means for trade union revitalization?**

**Marcus Kahmann**, Institut de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (IRES), Noisy-le-Grand, France

This communication investigates contemporary forms of young immigrants' participation in French trade unions by studying a pro-legalization campaign that started off in the Yvelines department (France) in 2014. It involved the occupation of three temporary employment agencies, demonstrations and “intrusive company visits” by a group of 400 workers. What are the conditions that allowed for this mobilization? What are the specific forms of migrant claim making associated with the pro-legalization campaign? To what extent are they a potentially fruitful field for the participation of young undocumented workers in trade unions and their revitalization (Turner, 2015)?

I argue that the union's involvement in this campaign is based on an exchange that relates to the specific characteristics and issues of each side of the alliance. While the workers engage with the union in order to learn more effective ways of claim-making, the union sees the pro-legalization struggle as a means to reinstate industry-wide regulations and to favour the emergence of a new generation of militants. This wager is based on the youthfulness and the job-profiles of the participants. The terms of the exchange reveal the double function of the different contentious performances associated with the campaign; they bring forward the legalization claim and train workers as future unionists. The pervasiveness, however, of a universalistic approach (Alberti et al. 2013) to migrant worker representation might be an obstacle to the sustainability of young workers' participation.

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## **240: Where are the young activists of yesteryear? Careers of former leaders of CGT youth**

**Sophie Bérout**, Maître de conférences en science politique à l'Université Lyon 2 Laboratoire TRIANGLE UMR CNRS

Most research on relationships between young workers and labor unions focuses on the decision to join a union, that is, on the factors leading up to young people's commitment to a union. Continuity in that commitment and the careers of activists within labor organizations have been studied less because they call for a longitudinal approach. In this case study, we retrace the militant career of young activists who were involved in the CGT's youth commission in the early 2000s. The study was designed to trace their life histories and analyze their motivations at the time they joined the union and participated in the CGT's youth commission, the trait that they all had in common.

Contact with these people who were active in the confederation's youth organization—and generally in federation or regional youth organizations as well—has made it possible to analyze the role of these structures in their careers within the labor movement. The set of individual interviews provided a basis for analysis of the Dynamics of commitment. An “activist career” is understood as a social activity that takes place over time and includes personal motivations for commitment, contexts that allow commitment, and also motivations engendered by unions themselves. Individual interviews allowed for exploration of how activists felt about their experience in youth organizations (usually at more than one level, in addition to the confederation) and for identification of what they gained from it, as well as the importance that they attach retrospectively to this type of organization.

## **163: Alt-labor” in France: the case of ReAct**

**Karel Yon**, CERAPS/Université Lille 2, France

ReAct is a small group created by young people coming from various activist traditions outside the labour movement, notably the global justice, environmental and student struggles.

ReAct aims to organise and support workers and communities in France and other countries in order to confront transnational corporations. As ReAct's strategy develops, the group has been paying increasing attention to the building of lasting partnerships with French labour unions. Creating such alliances has proven a difficult task, though, as the social, political and cultural backgrounds of ReAct members, as well as their repertoire of action, contrast with those of union members. Based on a participant observation of the ReAct project and in-depth knowledge of French unions, the paper will analyse these tensions as a way of addressing the broader issue of the convergence between the “old” labour movement and new forms of collective action.

*(Distributed paper)*

## **2.10. (Re)mercadorização do trabalho, relações de emprego e direitos sociais**

*Session Organized by:*

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A crise e as políticas de ajustamento implementadas nos países com economias mais débeis e, em particular, nos países do Sul da Europa, aprofundaram tendências de mudança na economia e na sociedade. Essas tendências incluem, designadamente, o forte aumento do desemprego, das desigualdades sociais e de formas múltiplas de segmentação e de exclusão; o incremento emprego atípico e da insegurança no emprego; a individualização das relações de emprego; a desvalorização do diálogo social e o aumento do desequilíbrio de poder nas relações laborais, expresso no reforço do poder patronal e no enfraquecimento dos sindicatos.

Essas mudanças que se entrecruzam com alterações do direito do trabalho no sentido de conferir menor proteção no mercado de trabalho e com a redução (ou subtração) de medidas das políticas sociais, põem uma questão chave que é de compreender como estas evoluções reconfiguram as relações de emprego, o Estado Social e a cidadania. Esta sessão visa debater tais reconfigurações e identificar tendências de convergência e de diversidade entre países e regiões. Assim, são bem-vindas contribuições nesse sentido em português, espanhol e francês, incluído temas como:

- Flexibilidade, reestruturação e diálogo social;
- Reformas recentes da legislação do trabalho;
- A evolução da individualização dos contratos de trabalho vs negociação colectiva;
- Tendências de (re)mercadorização do trabalho;
- Políticas de emprego e da proteção social: clivagens entre ‘insiders’, ‘midsiders’ e ‘outsiders’;
- Evoluções recentes das políticas sociais e cidadania
- Os conflitos laborais e as estratégias dos atores em torno das reformas legislativas e das políticas sociais

## **(Re) marchandisation du travail, relations d'emploi et droits sociaux**

Dans le nouveau contexte économique et politique mondial, développé au cours de la récession qui a débuté avec la crise financière de 2008, les politiques d'ajustement mises en œuvre notamment dans les pays à économie plus faible, et en particulier dans le Sud de l'Europe, ont accéléré des tendances précédentes au changements dans l'organisation de la production, les relations de travail et les politiques de protection sociale. Ces tendances concernent entre autres la forte hausse du chômage, des inégalités sociales et des multiples formes de segmentation et d'exclusion; l'augmentation de l'emploi atypique et de la précarité de l'emploi; l'individualisation des relations de travail; la dévaluation du dialogue social et l'accroissement du déséquilibre du pouvoir dans les relations de travail, exprimé dans le renforcement du pouvoir patronal et l'affaiblissement des syndicats.

Ces changements, qui s'entrecroisent avec des changements dans la législation du travail réduisant la protection sur le marché du travail et avec la diminution des mesures de politique sociale, posent une question clé : celle de comprendre comment ces évolutions reconfigurent les relations d'emploi, l'état-providence et la citoyenneté. Cette session vise à discuter de ces reconfigurations et à identifier des tendances de convergence et de diversité entre les pays et les régions. Les contributions à ce propos en portugais, espagnol et français, sont les bienvenues, incluant des sujets tels que:

- Flexibilité, restructuration et dialogue social;
- Réformes récentes de la législation du travail;
- L'évolution de l'individualisation des contrats de travail vs la négociation collective;
- Tendances à la (re) marchandisation du travail;
- Politiques d'emploi et de protection sociale: clivages entre «insiders», «midsiders» et les «outsiders»;
- Développements récents des politiques sociales et citoyenneté
- Conflits du travail et stratégies des acteurs autour des réformes législatives et des politiques sociales

### **271 : Asseoir la représentation sur la communauté de travail. A la recherche de la communauté perdue dans la branche de la propreté.**

**Jean-Michel Denis**, Université Paris Est Marne la Vallée, France

La loi du 20 août 2008 sur la représentativité syndicale en France qui a modifié les règles de la représentativité syndicale s'est donnée pour objectif de rénover la démocratie sociale. Son examen, et surtout la mesure de son application dans les branches professionnelles ainsi que son appropriation par les acteurs de terrain, du côté patronal comme syndical, doit donc être effectué au regard de ce critère démocratique. D'une part pour déterminer le sens de ce concept ambivalent de démocratie sociale et ce que la loi est censée améliorer dans le quotidien des relations professionnelles. D'autre part, pour vérifier l'égalité des salariés devant la loi, compte tenu de la segmentation du marché du travail. Car son application dans les branches où domine une forte sous-traitance (le commerce, le bâtiment, la sécurité, la propreté, etc.) ne va pas de soi. Renforcer le socle électif de la représentativité présuppose que la citoyenneté économique - pouvoir bénéficier de droits dans l'entreprise et en faire librement usage - est un fait acquis dans l'essentiel des entreprises de ces secteurs, ce qui n'a rien d'évident. Prenant en compte la situation de mobilité salariale produite par les pratiques de sous-traitance, la loi propose des dispositions applicables aux « salariés mis à disposition » basées sur le principe de « l'intégration étroite et permanente à la communauté de travail ». En prenant appui sur l'exemple de la branche de la propreté à laquelle nous avons consacré plusieurs enquêtes, nous chercherons dans ce texte à analyser cette catégorie de la communauté de travail qui ne fait pas immédiatement sens, en la replaçant à la fois dans son cadre juridique et dans la représentation que peuvent en avoir les acteurs.

### **117 : La re-marchandisation de l'emploi par le travail migrant temporaire : accès problématique aux droits sociaux et à la citoyenneté.**

**Yanick Noiseux**, Université de Montréal, Canada

**Sid Ahmed Soussi**, Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada

Cette communication livre les résultats d'une étude des politiques publiques canadiennes en matière de travail migrant temporaire et de leurs conséquences sur la régulation de l'emploi et l'accès aux droits sociaux du travail. Cette étude se focalise d'abord, au niveau infranational, sur les incidences locales des programmes canadiens de «travailleurs étrangers temporaires» et sur l'émergence d'une «zone grise» de l'emploi dans des espaces du travail qui, au Canada, ont été jusque-là largement encadrés par un modèle de relations du travail issu du New Deal. Elle montre comment, dans l'après-fordisme, la logique de flexibilisation place le travail migrant temporaire au cœur d'une dynamique de précarisation par la centrifugation de l'emploi vers les marchés périphériques du travail. L'étude des trois composantes du Programme des travailleurs étrangers temporaires illustre non seulement l'exploitation d'une main-d'œuvre socialement vulnérable et faiblement rémunérée, mais

surtout son instrumentalisation comme vecteur d'éclatement d'un régime du travail centré sur l'emploi régulier à durée indéterminée garant d'accès à la protection sociale. Nous montrons par ailleurs que cette dynamique se traduit par la rehiérarchisation, souvent genrée et racisée, de formes différenciées d'intégration à l'emploi.

Deuxièmement, sur le plan international, cette étude montre comment les flux migratoires du travail s'inscrivent dans la division internationale du travail -les « travailleurs (et travailleuses) migrants circulant, à défaut de pouvoir immigrer comme dans le régime antérieur- s'y imposent désormais comme une nouvelle figure centrale. En mettant en exergue les conséquences en termes d'accès aux droits sociaux et de dérégulation du rapport salarial inhérentes à cette tendance lourde sur le plan international, la conclusion pose la question du rôle ambivalent de l'État dans la gestion de ces flux et de leurs incidences sur la formation de nouveaux espaces d'informalité du travail.

#### **049 : Procesos de individualización en empresas multinacionales. Un estudio sobre las filiales en Argentina**

**Marcelo Delfini**, CONICET, UBA, Argentina

**Juan Montes Cató**, CONICET, UBA, Argentina

**Alejandra Quadrana**, CONICET, Argentina

**Viviana Ramallo**, Investigadora PICT 0931-2013, Argentina

El predominio económico que tienen las EMN las ha convertido en agentes clave para el desarrollo de nuevas estrategias productivas y laborales, lo que ha conducido a que una vasta literatura internacional de cuenta de las prácticas que estas empresas introducen en el empleo y las relaciones laborales en el país de instalación por medio de sus filiales con el fin de homogeneizar su operatoria.

Las políticas desarrolladas por estas firmas se corresponden con las formas de gestión de la fuerza de trabajo que se las denomina como "gestión de recursos humanos". Frente al componente colectivo y de clase asociado a la negociación colectiva, la "gestión de recursos humanos" enfatiza la relación contractual individualizada; frente a la formalización del convenio colectivo y su detallada regulación de condiciones de empleo, la gestión de recursos humanos plantea su gestión individual y variable; frente a la estabilidad en el empleo y los mercados internos de trabajo, la gestión de recursos humanos pregona una relación contractual contingente; en definitiva, se persigue que los derechos laborales en la empresa sean sustituidos por la concesión o la decisión empresarial.

En este sentido, en los últimos años las EMN han buscado extender prácticas desarrolladas en sus casas matrices para los managers y mandos medios de las firmas, hacia las otras categorías de trabajadores, como son los procesos de individualización ligados a los sistemas de pagos por rendimiento en los salarios, buscando romper con las formas colectivas del salario, que implica el pago del mismo salario por el mismo trabajo.

Como Argentina no ha estado exenta de la influencia de las EMN, esta presentación tiene como objetivos principales i) establecer el desarrollo de mecanismos de individualización salarial en las filiales de estas empresas, ii) determinar las prácticas hacia los sindicatos y iii) se busca establecer la relación que hay entre estas dos dimensiones y las diferencias y similitudes establecidas en torno a variables estructurales como país de origen, actividad y tamaño. Para dar cuenta de ello, se utiliza una encuesta a EMN realizadas en 2016 representativa de los diversos sectores productivos.

Esta presentación se inscribe en el marco del PICT 0931-2013 y PIP 11220130100408CO

#### **309 : La influencia de las TICs en la organización de los medios humanos y materiales durante la huelga, a raíz de la STC 17/2017, de 2 de febrero.**

**Pablo Martínez**, PhD Student at Universidad de Salamanca (USAL)

La controvertida STC 17/2017, de 2 de febrero, ha convalidado la actuación empresarial de una cadena de televisión pública, que permitió realizar las funciones de trabajadores en huelga, valiéndose de medios técnicos de los que ya disponía, variando el sistema normal de trabajo.

Los trabajadores no huelguistas no cambiaron su puesto de trabajo ni sus funciones habituales, lo que hicieron fue utilizar los medios tecnológicos disponibles para esquivar aquellos puestos donde la huelga fue secundada, siendo imprescindible la utilización de las TICs para simplificar y poder seguir retransmitiendo.

En este sentido nos viene a la mente el concepto de «esquirolaje tecnológico» tomado en la doctrina constitucional a partir del art. 6.5 RD 17/1977, -el cual prohíbe la sustitución de los trabajadores huelguistas por otros-, imposibilitando la sustitución del trabajo humano por el desempeñado por medios técnicos. En la sentencia no se aprecia vulneración del derecho porque son los trabajadores no huelguistas los que realizan el trabajo, utilizando los medios disponibles en la empresa que no se utilizan de forma habitual. Por lo que se preserva el derecho al trabajo efectivo de los trabajadores no huelguistas y el derecho empresarial a la organización de los medios disponibles.

En esta reflexión se parte de un posicionamiento ecléctico entre dos posiciones antagónicas, puesto que la propia sentencia exige al derecho de huelga, «proporcionalidad y unos sacrificios mutuos», por lo que resulta necesario velar por una confrontación justa entre el derecho de huelga y la libertad empresarial, y su manifestación en el

ius variandi. Donde la capacidad productiva del empresario se verá disminuida cuanto mayor intensidad alcance la participación de los trabajadores en la huelga, pero ello no debe suponer la paralización total del trabajo en tanto que no haya un seguimiento masivo.

### **338 : The uberization of the industrial society in the XXIst century – The case of prison labor**

**Marco Ribeiro Henriques**, Researcher in Political Sciences and Criminal Law at IJP-Instituto Jurídico Portucalense and Senior Legal Adviser

Prison might be a necessary evil, and it is generally accepted by society; a methodological purpose of the State that results in a discontinuance of human condition and its natural rights. A censorship barrier to deviancy of the not less hypotenusal social normative corpus. Evaluating if the deprivation of liberty in prison is the most qualified punishment to accomplish the functions of social order Law must regulate is even more complex. Labor in prison becomes a powerful tool of integration of the imprisoned to validate the practice of new skills acquired in the reinsertion. Nowadays prison labor becomes a way of parallel livingness in prison as a total institution with no resources available to solve the equation. Especially if the divisor is the legal situation of reclusion and the denominator is the social reinsertion under the perspective of human rights.

Our communication will outline some points on this investigation study that took place in the Portuguese prison system. It embraced imprisoned of feminine gender, in particular, mothers who live with their children in prison. The unbridled manpower, with no rights, inflamed by the structural and normative necessity of prison system reunites the worst of the miseries: “ assault” on the inviolable stronghold human dignity of a person.

### **350 : Remarchandiser le travail par la citoyenneté ? Le gouvernement et l’entretien des parcs municipaux à New York- John Krinsky (CUNY)**

**Maud Simonet**, IDHES-CNRS, Université Paris Nanterre

**John Krinsky**, City College, City University of New York

Fondée sur une enquête de 4 années dans les parcs de la ville de New York , cette communication se propose de montrer comment la réponse à la crise budgétaire de la ville dans les années 1970s s’est traduite par une démultiplication des statuts de travailleurs qui nettoient ces espaces publics municipaux. Aux employés municipaux en nombre décroissant sont venus s’ajouter des salariés associatifs, employés par les conservancies, ces associations de préservation de l’environnement en contrat avec la municipalité pour l’entretien des principaux parcs de la ville, mais aussi des allocataires de l’aide sociale au workfare ou en contrats de transition vers l’emploi mis au travail dans les parcs ou encore des bénévoles associatifs ou d’entreprise invités à s’y engager. Loin de témoigner d’un désengagement de l’Etat et illustrant plutôt ses formes de recomposition, ces différents processus (développement des partenariats publics privés avec des associations, recours au workfare et au bénévolat par la municipalité) ont conduit à rendre minoritaire sur le lieu de travail la figure de l’employé municipal syndiqué et protégé qu’à longtemps incarné le parkie new yorkais. Cette transformation de la main d’œuvre dans ce petit service public s’est opérée en grande partie par le développement d’organisations associatives et en s’appuyant sur une rhétorique de l’engagement, de la réciprocité et de la citoyenneté. On se propose ici de souligner les enjeux à la fois scientifiques et politiques de cette remarchandisation du travail par la citoyenneté : celle que les bénévoles démontrent et celle que les allocataires de l’aide sociale sont censés reconquérir par leur travail gratuit.

STREAM 2  
**SPECIAL SESSIONS**

*Special Session ETUI*  
**Research Department**  
**Unit 'Europeanisation of industrial relations'**  
Contact:  
**Romuald Jagodzinski, rjagodzinski@etui.org**



**Title: Information, consultation and participation rights: why are workers' rights not being used (to their full potential)?**

The aim of this session is to examine the existing workers' rights to information, consultation and participation (ICP) as enshrined in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and EU directives on the one hand, and, their practical usability/accessibility to workers in real-life situations, on the other hand. The main question focuses on the reasons and obstacles for the discrepancy between the goals various pieces of EU legislation declare and the reality in which workers' rights are frequently ignored.

European Works Councils are a model example of this state of things. Various researches about the application of the EWC directives (e.g. in Germany Whittall, Lücking and Trinczek 2008; Waddington 2010) indicates a range of possible explanations for why more have not been established (estimations are that only in 50% of eligible companies EWC have been established) or why some function below expectations. On the more confrontational end of the spectrum, problems with defending workers' participation rights in cases of express violation emerge: over two decades of functioning of a total of over 1400 EWCs in companies undergoing frequent restructuring only approximately 60 court cases occurred.

The underpinning hypothesis is that even though the palette of workers' ICP right in some regions seems to be vast and comprehensive (e.g. in the EU it covers over 30 various directives), the use of ICP rights in practice is limited.

The session aims to examine some of the reasons, such as:

- Financial limitations that workers' representative bodies face, including both lack of precise statutory regulation in many countries and contractual arrangements (e.g. in EWC agreements);
- Managerial strategies to avoid workers' participation;
- Organisational limitations and challenges in transnational settings;
- Capacity and quality of national legislative frameworks (enforcement, precision)
- lack of action by workers.

**282: European Works Councils looking for Transnational Labour Solidarity**

**Angela Rauseo**, Marco Biagi Foundation-University of Modena and Reggio Emilia (Italy)

Starting from the EU legal sources, cases law and a literature review, I try to analyse the ambiguous role held by EWCs as signatory parties. These bodies are increasingly playing a relevant role in building a new transnational level of collective bargaining. As the directive 2009/38 EC provides, EWCs seem to be a strategic tool to contrast the typical "malfunctioning" of the companies' internationalization and they are like an extension of the national industrial relations systems at an international level. However, is it possible to assess that EWCs constitute a network of effective workers' representation of interest dislocated from a plant to another? According to what features they could represent employees' instances and/or workers' collective interests? The level of integration of the EWCs into the national systems of industrial relations is still quite weak. The influence of the leading local union could contribute to undermine the internal cohesion of the EWCs. The relationship between EWCs and management is determined by the quantity, quality and timeliness of the information processes and by the presence or absence of consultation processes. A well declined definition of "consultation" should be implemented and the need of better training activities for EWCs delegates seems to be one of the most important issue. One of the main questions I would like to analyse is whether effective activities of EWCs could prove a progressive establishment of a labour solidarity network.

### **299: Untargeted, ineffective: why the European Works Councils Recast Directive did not lead to more European Works Councils**

**Stan De Spiegelaere**, European Trade Union Institute & KU Leuven, Belgium

The European Works Councils (EWCs) Recast Directive aimed to stimulate the establishment of new EWCs in order to enlarge the coverage of the Directive. For this, some changes were introduced regarding the roles of the Special Negotiation Body and of the social partners; a transition period (a so-called ‘window of opportunity’) was also included. However, data shows that there was no increase in the amount of newly established EWCs. Not during the transition period, nor in the post-Recast period. An estimation of the coverage rates suggests that full compliance cannot explain the lack of renewed momentum. An inspection of EWC coverage in European transnational restructuring cases confirms this. The conclusion is that the Recast was ineffective in stimulating the establishment of more EWCs because it does not address common obstacles to EWC establishment.

### **009: Workers’ Participation at Plant Level: the South African Case**

**Christine Bischoff**, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

**Themba Masondo**, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

**Edward Webster**, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

In this paper we examine the attempt in a democratic South Africa to shift from an adversarial class struggle approach (with heavy racial overtones) towards a more participatory and co-operative industrial relations system based on workplace forums. We argue that the experiment failed because this attempt at institutional transfer from the successful system of German co-determination did not take sufficient account of the specific social and economic context of South Africa’s distinctive industrial relations system.

However, instead of statutory workplace forums, workplace participation takes place through shop steward committees and a range of other joint labour-management participatory structures at workplace level.

We divide the chapter into four parts: in part one we outline the historical development of workers’ participation in South Africa. In part two we analyse the attempt to introduce a new vision of industrial relations through workplace forums. In part three we show how the system of shop stewards has continued as South Africa’s system of workplace participation. In part four, through an ethnographic case study of a Volkswagen plant, we show how the shop-stewards feel disempowered by the attempts by management to establish participatory schemes, largely because management uses the committees to convey information rather than joint decision making. The result is a contradictory response; a desire to participate in decision-making, but a feeling that management is not genuine, leading to militant and hostile attitudes towards management.

### **357: The ECJ C-566/15 K. Erzberger v. TUI AG case: an anchor point for a European right to workers’ representation in MNCs’ boards?**

**Sara Lafuente Hernández**, European Trade Union Institute

Although board-level employee representation (BLER) is present in several EU Member States and acknowledged in the treaties, an EU rule on general minimum standards was repeatedly discarded. While business and capital operate transnationally, BLER remains thus anchored in national regulatory frameworks. This disconnection weakens labour’s capacity to exert effective influence over managerial decisions and disrupts the power balance that national IR systems sought to achieve.

The preliminary procedure C-566/15 *Erzberger v. TUI AG* reactivates the debate on transnational representation of workers in MNCs’ boards. The ECJ must examine whether a national legislation complies or not with EU law if it precludes foreign subsidiaries’ workers from participating in the election to parent-company boards. Is there sufficient legal basis to extend electoral rights to these workers? Would that contradict the territoriality principle? If any discrimination exists, is it justified by the need to protect the national social order, or not, since other legislations prove less restrictive in that respect?

Beyond the legal questions, serious political implications arise for the German and IR national systems. From a European labour perspective, the judgment could pave the way for a European conception of workers’ participation rights and sketch some legal effects in the relationship between parent companies and workers in a MNC; it could also put at risk a core national IR institution.

This paper discusses the parties’ competing views and the Advocate General’s opinion in context. Drawing on a selection of country case-studies, combining regulatory analysis with experts’ interviews, I dissect BLER electoral rules and methods and their practical implementation, focusing on the impact for workers in foreign subsidiaries. The findings show great diversity across regulations and uncover deeply rooted conceptual distinctions between IR systems. Could a European regulation offer more inclusive solutions and generalise BLER rights across multinational groups while preserving existing rights?

**358: Figuring out the workers' participation puzzle in Europe: obstacles, challenges and outlooks. Evidence from the ETUI research**

**Romuald Jagodzinski**, European Trade Union Institute

**Aline Hoffmann**, European Trade Union Institute

With almost 40 pieces of various EU level legislation on workers' information and consultation rights and with the recognition of these rights in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights EU seems the most advanced region in the world in the area of social legislation and employment democracy. Nevertheless, application of these rights in practice presents many problems and challenges to the point of causing frustration between the rights declared and indeed available in practice.

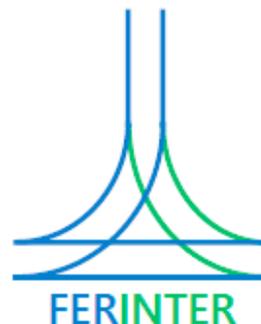
The current contribution is based on outcomes and various ongoing projects run by the ETUI's Unit 'Europeanisation of Industrial Relations' covering European Works Councils, SE Works Councils, Board Level Employee Representation, Cross-Border Mergers and legal research; it aims at mapping the main forms/institutions of workers' information and consultation originating in the EU level legislation. It attempts to see how they compose a jigsaw puzzle of forms of workers' interest representation, how they (may) interact and what specific obstacles obstruct the application of these rights. The contribution will also position the existing forms of workers' representation against the newly released EU Social Pillar and draw some outlooks for future.

*Special Session organized by*

**FERINTER – International Railway Studies–  
Asociación Internacional de Estudios Ferroviarios**

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**Titre: La sécurité, enjeu des relations professionnelles dans les transports ferroviaires ?**

La sécurité occupe une place centrale dans l'organisation des systèmes de transport ferroviaire. Ce terme recouvre différentes acceptions depuis les problèmes dits de sûreté (agressions, fraude ou sabotages, etc.), jusqu'aux enjeux de santé physique ou morale des personnels en passant par la sécurité des circulations et la prévention des accidents impliquant des tiers (voyageurs, usagers de la route, etc.). Si tous ces aspects de la sécurité sont interdépendants et concernent tant le travail quotidien des personnels que l'organisation du travail, tous ne sont pas traités sur le même mode par les organisations syndicales.

En particulier, s'il apparaît, en théorie, difficile de dissocier « sécurité ferroviaire » et « sécurité des personnels », dans la pratique, on constate que souvent ces deux domaines sont traités selon des modalités différentes, la première est souvent réduite à être un problème de technicien tandis que la seconde renvoie au social. Il est difficile pour les organisations syndicales de passer outre ce clivage. C'est souvent à l'occasion d'accidents que les liens entre ces deux domaines apparaissent manifestes et que les problématiques du travail peuvent donner de l'épaisseur à l'analyse de la sécurité et rendre compte de sa complexité.

Nous voudrions faire un point sur cette relation entre sécurité et représentation des salariés dans les différents systèmes de transport ferroviaire (voyageurs urbains ou interurbains et marchandises) que ce soit de manière diachronique (approche socio-historique) ou dans différents pays à un moment socio-historique donné. En résumé, il s'agit de savoir comment les questions de sécurité et de sûreté dans leurs différentes dimensions sont prises en charge par les organisations syndicales, dans quelle mesure aussi il est ou non possible de parler de démocratie organisationnelle.

### Title: Safety: A challenge for industrial relations in the rail network ?

Safety is essential in the organisation of rail networks but it may refer to different issues, for example: frauds, physical assaults and sabotage as well as health issues (whether it be physical or psychological pain endured by staff members), road traffic issues and prevention measures of accidents involving third parties (travellers, car drivers...). If all these aspects of safety are interconnected and have an impact on the daily tasks performed by the employees as well as on the organisation of work, they are not all dealt with the same way by the trade unions or by the safety committees representing the employees.

More precisely, if it theoretically seems to be difficult to dissociate « rail safety » from « staff safety », in actual facts both issues are dealt with separately. The first one is regarded as a technical issue while the second one is regarded as a social issue. Trade unions find it hard to bridge this gap. It usually is when accidents happen that connections between both issues become obvious and that work safety issues can be fully analysed and their complexity accounted for.

We would like to take stock of the situation of the relationship between safety and the employee representative bodies in diverse rail networks (short-distance and long-distance train, freight train) whether it be in a diachronic way (historical/social approach) or in diverse countries. In other words, we would like to know how trade unions deal with safety issues and security issues, whether it be on the technical level or on the psychological and organisational level.

### Titulo : ¿La seguridad, problematiza las relaciones profesionales en el transporte ferroviario?

La seguridad ocupa un lugar central en la organización de sistemas de transporte ferroviario. Su definición abarca diferentes significados, desde los problemas de seguridad (agresiones, fraude o sabotaje, etc), hasta las problemáticas de salud física o moral del personal, incluyendo la seguridad en la circulación y la prevención de accidentes que involucran a terceros (pasajeros, automovilistas, etc). Si todos los aspectos ya mencionados de la seguridad son interdependientes y afectan, tanto al trabajo cotidiano del personal como a la organización del trabajo, estos no son tratados del mismo modo por las organizaciones sindicales.

Pero además, aunque en la teoría es difícil disociar "seguridad ferroviaria" de "seguridad del personal", en la práctica, constatamos que, constantemente, estos campos son tratados según modalidades diferentes. La primera es regularmente reducida a ser un problema de los técnicos en tanto que la segunda a cuestiones sociales. Para las organizaciones sindicales es dificultoso apartarse de este clivaje. Esta situación es recurrente cuando ocurren accidentes, ya que los vínculos entre ambos campos aparecen manifestados y las problemáticas del trabajo permiten profundizar los análisis sobre la seguridad y dar cuenta de su complejidad.

Buscamos, por lo tanto, hacer hincapié en la relación entre seguridad y representación de los trabajadores en los diferentes sistemas de transporte ferroviario (pasajeros urbanos, interurbanos y mercancías), tanto desde una mirada diacrónica (lectura socio-histórica) como en diferentes países en un momento socio-histórico específico.

En resumen, se busca conocer cómo las cuestiones de seguridad, desde diferentes dimensiones, son tomadas en cuenta por las organizaciones sindicales y, en que medida, es también posible de hablar de democracia organizacional.

## **Session 2.Ferinter1.**

### **169: Les organisations syndicales de cheminots face aux défis de la sécurité**

**Dominique Andolfatto**, Université de Bourgogne Franche-Comté - Faculté de droit, sciences économique et politique – Credespo

Les questions de sécurité ont toujours eu une place centrale dans la gestion des entreprises ferroviaires et, particulièrement, de la SNCF (Société nationale des chemins de fer français). On disait traditionnellement que le président de la SNCF dirigeait l'entreprise au moyen de deux tableaux statistiques déposés chaque matin sur son bureau : celui des grèves et celui des accidents. Le projet consiste à faire le point sur les évolutions récentes des organisations syndicales par rapport à la problématique de la sécurité au sens large : types de revendications, points les plus saillants, modalités de ces revendications, renforcement du rôle des CHS-CT, contentieux éventuels. Il s'agira de se demander s'il est juste de distinguer sécurité des voyageurs et, plus largement, du transport ferroviaire et, par ailleurs, sécurité des personnels (en lien, notamment, avec le développement de tensions entre – voire d'agression de – celui-ci et certains voyageurs) ou si les questions de sécurité doivent être appréhendées plus globalement. Cela doit conduire à interroger plus largement l'évolution du « modèle » ferroviaire français, dans ses dimensions à la fois technique, commerciale et sociale et les conséquences pour les personnels et leurs organisations représentatives.

La recherche prendra appui sur le dépouillement systématique des derniers documents de congrès des principales organisations syndicales implantées à la SNCF (CGT, SUD, CFDT, UNSA), de leurs différents sites internet, et de documents syndicaux – ou internes à la SNCF – spécifiques.

### **312: La sécurité, une thématique centrale des relations professionnelles ferroviaires au niveau communautaire**

**Hervé Champin**, Laboratoire IDHES, ENS Paris Saclay

Depuis le début des années 1990, les institutions communautaires ont élaboré une politique d'ouverture à la concurrence et d'europanisation du secteur ferroviaire. Or, s'il est apparu à la Commission, à partir du début des années 2000, qu'elle ne pourrait atteindre ces objectifs sans aborder au niveau communautaire la question de la sécurité des circulations, la création d'une réglementation européenne sur les aspects humains de cette dernière a été réalisée au travers d'une implication directe des acteurs des relations professionnelles. La question de la certification professionnelle des cheminots en charge de tâches de sécurité constitue, d'une part, un aspect important de ce processus. Elle a donné lieu à la co-élaboration d'un « permis de conduire européen » de conducteur de locomotive, marquée par des débats entre organisations syndicales, représentants des employeurs et institutions publiques communautaires sur l'extension, l'architecture et les exigences de ce dispositif réglementaire. Les liens entre la sécurité des circulations et les conditions de travail des cheminots mobiles ont, d'autre part, été l'une des motivations centrales de la négociation de l'accord « sur certains aspects des conditions d'utilisation des travailleurs mobiles effectuant des services d'interopérabilité transfrontalière », mis en œuvre par directive. Si l'analyse de l'élaboration de ces textes révèle les objectifs partiellement contradictoires des acteurs qui s'y sont impliqués, elle témoigne de leur capacité à développer une interopérabilité sociale des chemins de fer, par la création de règles communes visant à préserver la sécurité des circulations dans le cadre de l'intégration de l'espace ferroviaire européen.

### **158: La sécurité enjeu des relations professionnelles dans les transports ferroviaires**

**Marnix Dressen**, UMR CNRS « Printemps », Université de Versailles Saint Quentin en Yvelines

Les parts de marché conquises par vingt entreprises de fret privées du ferroviaire français avoisinent les 40 %. Cela interroge à nouveaux frais la sécurité des circulations et des personnels, questions qui figurent parmi les plus cruciales de l'univers cheminot sur les plans pratique et symbolique, notamment identitaire. Les règles résultent d'une logique sédimentaire. La communication aura pour objet la manière dont les questions de sécurité se posent chez ECR (filiale de la Deutsche Bahn). Quelles sont les interactions des acteurs sociaux dans le cadre de ce dispositif que sont les CHS CT. En mobilisant la théorie de la mobilisation des ressources, nous tenterons une démarche comparative fret privé / public. Il s'agira moins de se demander pourquoi les OS se mobilisent en faveur de la sécurité que « comment elles mettent en efficace des ressources » (Blin, 2005). Quelles sont leurs ressources tangibles (argent, audiences, droits) ou intangibles (les personnes, l'expertise) dont elles disposent et leur acceptation de l'engagement avec les risques (et les bénéfices symboliques) afférents (Freeman, 1979). On s'interrogera sur leurs « ressources d'autorité », voire sur leurs « ressources coercitives ». La question est finalement dans quelle mesure la sécurité ferroviaire se « co construit ».

BLIN Thierry, 2005, « Ressources, stratégies et régulation d'un espace d'action collective », L'Année sociologique, 1 (Vol. 55), p. 171-196.

FREEMAN Jo, 1979, « Resource mobilization and strategy : A model for analyzing social movement organization actions », in Zald & McCarthy, The Dynamics of Social Movements, Cambridge, Winthrop, p. 167-189.

## **Session 2.Ferinter2.**

### **177: Comprendre la «modernisation» de la SnCF à partir des années 1990, le cas de l'organisation des Visites Techniques**

**Isabelle Besse**, Université Versailles Saint-Quentin/CNRS, France

**Julien Kubiak**, Université Versailles Saint-Quentin/CNRS, France

Fret SnCF envisage de reprendre l'organisation des Visites Techniques (VT), jusque-là réalisée la branche Matériel, pour mieux maîtriser ses coûts, en développant la « polyvalence » des agents. Les VT consistent à vérifier la sécurité d'exploitation des wagons par un personnel habilité. Lors d'une expertise réalisée à la demande d'un CHSCT (2016), nous avons pu observer que la modalité de formation des agents est critiquée tant par les syndicats que par l'encadrement direct des agents.

Ce conflit est l'expression des transformations qu'a connues la Sncf « modernisée » à partir des années 1990. Cette « modernisation » se distingue de celle désignant le renouveau des techniques ferroviaires entre 1949 et 1966 (Ribeill, 1984). D'ordre culturel et idéologique, elle divise profondément l'entreprise (Finez, 2015), y compris les cadres (Boussard, 2013 ; Alber, 2015). Le fret est à l'avant-poste de cette transformation (Dressen, 2011).

L'enquête s'appuie sur une trentaine d'entretiens, l'analyse de documents remis dans le cadre de l'expertise et des observations.

Dans son travail d'organisation, la direction de Fret Sncf issue de la « modernisation » fait comme si les agents n'avaient pas besoin de savoir pratique pour être en capacité d'assurer ses missions de sécurité. Comme pour les précédentes, les agents et leur encadrement direct, relayés par les syndicats, disent subir la réorganisation : ils ne sont pas consultés sur sa faisabilité et sont livrés à eux-mêmes dans la mise en œuvre. Cette « normalisation de l'idéal » (Dujarier, 2006) s'appuie sur un travail de « construction de la réalité » (Berger, Luckmann, 1966), inspiré de la grammaire du « nouvel esprit du capitalisme » (Boltanski, Chiapello, 1999).

## **260: La sécurité des salariés des entreprises sous-traitantes à la SNCF: Le cas du nettoyage industriel**

**Marion Duval**, Laboratoire PRINTEMPS, Université de Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines

Il s'agira dans cette communication de s'intéresser aux travailleurs du nettoyage salariés des entreprises sous-traitantes en contrat avec la Société Nationale des Chemins de fer français (SNCF). Le recours à la sous-traitance s'est accru à partir des années 1970 et a participé à la recomposition de la population ferroviaire. L'activité de nettoyage des gares et locaux ainsi que du matériel roulant a pour particularité de s'effectuer sous le regard et le contrôle des agents SNCF. Ainsi, si la relation de sous-traitance vise en partie à sous-traiter les risques inhérents à cette relation, le donneur d'ordres ne peut totalement occulter les questions de sécurité liées au fait que ces salariés des entreprises sous-traitantes effectuent leurs tâches au sein des locaux ou technicentres lui appartenant et soumis à d'importantes mesures de sécurité. Cette communication visera à démontrer comment les questions de sécurité des travailleurs des entreprises sous-traitantes sont prises en charge, et dans quelle mesure, par leurs organisations syndicales et celles du donneur d'ordres. Cette communication s'appuiera sur différents matériaux empiriques: entretiens réalisés avec des cadres des entreprises sous-traitantes et du donneur d'ordres, différents responsables syndicaux et des salariés du nettoyage, mais également des observations effectuées dans le cadre d'une observation participante ainsi que sur des documents internes des différentes entreprises permettant d'apporter une dimension historique à ces questions.

## **239: L'employeur distribué et l'action syndicale : qui définit les conditions de travail des conducteurs de tramway ?**

**Robin Foot**, LATTIS. UMR CNRS

L'employeur est tenu, à l'égard de son personnel, d'une obligation de sécurité de résultat qui lui impose de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour assurer la sécurité et protéger la santé des travailleurs » dit un arrêt de la cour de cassation. Cette obligation de résultat est consubstantielle au statut d'employeur.

Pourtant, quand des syndicalistes interpellent leur « employeur » sur leurs conditions de travail et la conception du poste de conduite, la plupart du temps, il se défausse de cette responsabilité au motif qu'il n'est pas le propriétaire du tramway. L'image de l'employeur se brouille alors et se distribue dans différents acteurs qui, chacun à leur tour, décline toute responsabilité.

Les collectivités locales ont délégué l'exploitation du réseau pour ne plus avoir à faire avec le travail. Pour définir le poste de conduite, elles s'en sont remises au constructeur.

Mais si le constructeur a bien conçu le poste de conduite, il n'est pas de son ressort de s'occuper du travail, la Directive machine (2006/42/CE) ne s'applique pas aux tramways. Le constructeur n'a pas d'obligation en matière de prise en compte du travail.

Dans cette situation où personne ne prend en charge le travail de conduite, ce n'est pas seulement la santé des conducteurs qui est en cause mais c'est également la sécurité de conduite. L'État est alors amené, par défaut, à pallier cette défaillance et à s'occuper des conditions de travail.

Cette communication se propose, au travers du suivi d'une lutte de plus de dix ans sur un dispositif de sécurité, la vacma, de voir comment le travail syndical, tant au niveau local qu'au niveau de la branche, est amené à se réinventer comme « acteur-réseau » pour que la question de la conception du poste de conduite et des conditions de travail puisse être (enfin) pris en compte.

*Special Invited Session CIELO  
Comunidad para la Investigación y el Estudio  
Laboral y Ocupacional (CIELO)*



*Session Organized by:*

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**Manuel García Jiménez**, Profesor Titular de Derecho del Trabajo y de la Seguridad Social, Universidad de Córdoba. España

**Lucía Aragüez Valenzuela**, Becaria de Colaboración, Departamento de Derecho del Trabajo y de la Seguridad Social, Universidad de Málaga. España

**Title: Cambios y tendencias en el trabajo del Siglo XXI: la protección de los trabajadores**

El proceso de globalización de la economía iniciado en el siglo XX ha originado profundos cambios en el mundo del trabajo que se han acentuado con la gran crisis financiera del año 2007 en el recién estrenado Siglo XXI. Los países provenientes de la cultura latina, tanto del entorno geográfico europeo (Portugal, España, Francia y Italia) como aquellos otros del continente americano están experimentando, en mayor o menor medida, cambios sociales, económicos y jurídicos en el mundo del trabajo que afectan a la protección de los trabajadores en todos los ámbitos de las relaciones sociales (flexibilización de las normas laborales, disminución de los servicios sociales, empobrecimiento de la población, etc.). En este seminario queremos abordar en clave multidisciplinar estos cambios que repercuten no sólo en la clase trabajadora más modesta, sino en los denominados trabajadores de “cuello blanco”. Estos cambios no solo suponen un incremento del poder empresarial, un debilitamiento de las formas de participación de los trabajadores en la empresa y, en general, una minoración de derechos de los trabajadores, sino también de la protección social de los mismos.

**218: Nuevas, y no tan nuevas, formas de trabajo y participación de los trabajadores en la empresa. Hacia una nueva democracia industrial.**

**Manuel García Jiménez**, Profesor Titular de Universidad. Área de Derecho del Trabajo y de la Seguridad Social, Universidad de Córdoba (España)

Los sistemas de relaciones laborales y los mecanismos de protección de los trabajadores se han construido a partir del concepto de trabajador, sobre la base de la subordinación y la dependencia; del concepto de empresa/empresario, como organización para la producción y/o distribución de bienes y servicios, titular de los medios de producción y de los resultados de esta; y del concepto de contrato de trabajo por cuenta ajena. De tal manera que sin la concurrencia de tales elemento, no hay objeto ni sujeto de protección.

Las nuevas, o persistentes, formas de “trabajo”, entendido como la acción humana productiva realizada para el mercado con la finalidad de ganarse la vida, presentan realidades sin trabajador, en el sentido jurídico estricto, sin empresa/empresario (empleador) y sin contrato de trabajo.

Esta realidad global, viene siendo objeto de atención preferente por parte los Organismos Internacionales, planteando acciones concretas para su corrección, mediante la extensión de los derechos laborales básicos a todos los “trabajadores”. Especialmente, el programa sobre el “trabajo decente”, inicialmente puesto en marcha por la OIT, que hoy aparece como Objetivo 8 en la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible de la ONU; y la Recomendación sobre la transición de la economía informal a la economía formal (OIT R.204).

En este contexto, la comunicación pretende analizar los distintos escenarios en los que la participación de los trabajadores, en sus distintas formas, ancladas sobre la existencia de una empresa/organización productiva de cierta dimensión, y de una relación laboral de carácter indefinido, pueden desarrollarse sin tales premisas, en los niveles individual y colectivo, ampliando los límites tradicionales de la democracia industrial.

**058: El refuerzo del poder de vigilancia y control empresarial ante la implantación de las nuevas tecnologías en el trabajo: análisis jurisprudencial.**

**Lucía Aragüez Valenzuela**, Departamento de Derecho del Trabajo y de la Seguridad Social, Universidad de Málaga. España

Las nuevas tecnologías han venido para quedarse, formando parte de la vida en sociedad de forma indeleble.

La utilización de los medios informáticos, pese a que hace varias décadas tuvieron origen, ha sido en los últimos tiempos cuando se ha experimentado un desarrollo acelerado. Así, cada vez son más las empresas que utilizan estos instrumentos ante la pretendida búsqueda de reducir costes y mejorar la efectividad en la organización empresarial y el trabajo.

La trascendencia de las nuevas tecnologías resulta innegable. La mayoría de los trabajadores desempeñan su prestación laboral –e incluso extralaboral– mediante estos sistemas informáticos, gozando con un gran protagonismo: el móvil, el correo electrónico, Internet y la utilización de Redes Sociales.

Paralelamente, estos medios almacenan un importante número de datos y una compleja información controlada por el empresario, aportando una visión –en ocasiones arbitraria y descontextualizada–, del cómo desarrolla el trabajador su actividad laboral (reciprocidad). A raíz de ello, se ha visto reforzado el poder de vigilancia y control empresarial –mediante cámaras de videovigilancia, sistemas de escucha, dispositivos de geolocalización, almacenamiento de listados de conexión a Internet, etc.–, y se ha flexibilizado al otro lado de la balanza, los derechos fundamentales e individuales de los trabajadores –derecho a la intimidad, secreto de las comunicaciones, protección de datos de carácter personal–.

En este estudio, se analizará el (des)equilibrio entre el poder de vigilancia empresarial y los derechos de los trabajadores, aportando una visión jurisprudencial, mediante algunos polémicos pronunciamientos en la materia –tanto a nivel nacional como comunitario–, y se reflexionará sobre una posible evolución del ordenamiento jurídico español con el fin de readaptar el Derecho del Trabajo a la nueva era digitalizada.

**222: La protección de los trabajadores: una mirada comparada -Iberoamericana- desde los límites externos al poder de dirección del empleador**

**María del Luján Charrutti Garcén**, Profesora ayudante de Derecho del Trabajo y Seguridad Social, Universidad de la República, Uruguay

Los cambios económicos y políticos en el siglo XXI han direccionado la normativa jurídica protectora que caracteriza al mundo del trabajo. La flexibilización de las normas laborales trae aparejada la inminente consecuencia social que ella conlleva. El poder de dirección del empleador limitado externamente por la acción normativa del Estado -la heteronomía legal- o de la propia negociación colectiva, nos plantea una nueva disyuntiva a determinar, buscar nuevas limitantes o fortalecer las ya existentes. Tradicionalmente se agrupan en dos categorías: 1. las limitaciones que provienen del sistema de derechos ciudadanos, en donde se encuentra la referencia de los derechos fundamentales de una parte y el respeto a la dignidad de la persona de otra, y 2. los límites que condicionan el poder de dirección del empresario mediante la imposición de mecanismos de consulta o de participación de los representantes de los trabajadores en la toma de decisiones; es decir los límites de origen legal o colectivo que procedimentalizan el poder de dirección del empresario. La acción normativa del Estado caracterizada hoy principalmente por la abolición de la categoría profesional en el contexto flexibilizador en que se inserta el derecho laboral europeo y su antítesis la conservación de la categoría profesional en la legislación laboral latinoamericana, lleva al análisis y la búsqueda de nuevas limitaciones.

Este contexto tiene estrecha relación con las prácticas flexibilizadoras que comenzaron en América Latina en la década de 1980 y que se encuentran hoy insertadas en el derecho laboral europeo. Sus consecuencias tuvieron gran repercusión en la Organización Internacional del Trabajo cuanto se intenta poner límites con la aprobación del Convenio 158 sobre terminación de la relación laboral, el cual tuvo como base restringir el arbitrio empresarial en este campo. La doctrina laboral latinoamericana fue conteste en estudiar cuatro categorías de límites a este impulso flexibilizador, a saber: límites sociales, sindicales, políticos y jurídicos. Una mirada comparada iberoamericana nos permitirá visualizar los cambios, sus consecuencias jurídicas y repercusiones sociales y económicas.

**232: As plataformas informáticas de prestação de serviços. Necessidade de um regime jurídico-laboral próprio?**

**Ana Lambelho**, ESTG/CIEJ/Instituto Politécnico de Leiria

Ao lado das indústrias tradicionais, existem, com cada vez maior preponderância, empresas de base tecnológica que constituem e gerem uma reserva de “colaboradores” que se oferece, sob os auspícios da empresa “recrutadora”, para a prestação de um serviço ao público.

Estas empresas não são meras bases de dados que publicitam um ou vários serviços. São plataformas especializadas na prestação de um concreto tipo de serviço, que querem assegurar a sua qualidade, fomentando e mantendo uma imagem de excelência. Para tal, emitem regras pormenorizadas de conduta e de execução da prestação que os prestadores têm de observar sob pena de serem excluídos da “comunidade”. Para o público, o sujeito prestador é a empresa tecnológica mas esta trata os colaboradores como prestadores de serviços e não como trabalhadores.

Por partirem de um conceito de organização produtiva radicalmente diferente, estas empresas, em regra, não encontram enquadramento legal nos diversos países em que operam, o que tem colocado interessantes problemas jurídicos, nomeadamente, ao nível laboral, não raro acompanhados de manifestações populares. O caso mais conhecido é, talvez, o da UBER.

Em Portugal, o surgimento deste tipo de empresas e, em concreto, das plataformas de serviços de transporte, esteve na base da Proposta de Lei, apresentada em 2.12.2016, que pretende instituir o Regime Jurídico das Plataformas Eletrónicas de Transporte Individual.

Pretende-se refletir sobre o estatuto laboral das empresas que gerem a plataforma e dos que nela se oferecem para prestar o serviço, por forma a concluir-se pela necessidade ou desnecessidade da criação de um regime laboral específico para proteção destes sujeitos. A reflexão terá por base a análise da doutrina e da jurisprudência (estrangeira) e, bem assim, o posicionamento que o legislador português se prepara para adotar, atenta a Proposta de Lei.

## **250: Los Derechos Fundamentales en el Lugar De Trabajo: Viejos Caminos Y Nuevas Propuestas Para El Siglo XXI**

**Esther Carrizosa Prieto**, Profesora contratada doctora, Universidad Pablo de Olavide

La contribución tiene por objeto analizar la evolución producida en los últimos años en la aplicación jurisprudencial de los derechos fundamentales en el lugar de trabajo, considerando los distintos mecanismos que se están aplicando en función de la naturaleza específica (derecho de huelga y negociación colectiva), e inespecífica de los derechos que ejerce el trabajador (prohibición de discriminación, libertad religiosa, derecho a la intimidad, etc) y los resultados que ello produce. El análisis se realizará partiendo de la situación existente en el ordenamiento jurídico español, fundamentalmente de la doctrina del Tribunal Constitucional, haciendo consideraciones y alusiones a la jurisprudencia internacional cuando esta exista y sea significativa. Todo ello permitirá establecer una visión general de la materia en el ordenamiento jurídico español y comunitario, y, lo que es más importante, contrastar esta situación con la emergencia de nuevos derechos y nuevos actores de las relaciones laborales en un contexto tecnológico.

## **223: La protección social de los trabajadores en el ámbito del Convenio Multilateral Iberoamericano de Seguridad Social.**

**Esperanza Macarena Sierra Benítez**, Comité Directivo CIELO Laboral. Profesora de Derecho del Trabajo. Universidad de Sevilla

Esta ponencia realiza un estudio del Convenio Multilateral Iberoamericano de Seguridad Social (CMISS), aprobado en Chile en el año 2007, que tiene como finalidad garantizar los derechos de Seguridad Social de los trabajadores migrantes y sus familias dentro de su ámbito de aplicación. En este ámbito, donde se incluyen también países como España y Portugal, se encuentra una parte importante de la población mundial (600 millones) que realiza los movimientos migratorios transnacionales de trabajadores más numerosos del planeta. En paralelismo con los Reglamentos Comunitarios (CE) nº 883/04 y nº 987/09 de coordinación de los Sistemas de Seguridad Social de los Estados miembros de la Unión Europea (desde el 01.05.2010) también se contemplan unos principios jurídicos como, por ejemplo el de totalización de períodos de cotización y el de exportación de las prestaciones con la finalidad de garantizar la protección social de estos trabajadores. Entre otras materias, en su elaboración se han abordado la extensión del ámbito de aplicación subjetiva, el campo de aplicación material, la vigencia de aquellos otros convenios bilaterales o multilaterales no derogados por el CMISS, la determinación de las legislaciones de Seguridad Social aplicables y las exigencias a las normas generales de aplicación de las legislaciones del lugar de trabajo, el cálculo de las prestaciones previstas en el Convenio y la totalización de los períodos cotizados. Esta ponencia intenta difundir con un tratamiento crítico pero constructivo, a la comunidad internacional y, en concreto, a la comunidad latina, la regulación contenida en el CMISS. Se trata de un instrumento jurídico internacional eficiente y único, entre otros más, que permite la protección de los movimientos migratorios de trabajadores y sus familias e incentiva la movilidad internacional formal y, en su caso, el retorno a los países de origen.

*Special Invited Session* **EUROFOUND**

*European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Eurofound)*



Presentations by Eurofound Staff:

**Isabella Biletta**, Research Manager, Working Life Unit and

**Jorge Cabrita**, Research Manager, Working Life Unit, Eurofound

Title: The future of work: new forms of employment, work and participation

There are several significant changes in the world of work and labour regulation affecting employment relationships and which, in turn, are impacting working conditions and workers' participation in work organisation. Building on research produced by Eurofound -on new forms of employment, fraudulent contracting of work, working conditions and on social dialogue outcomes -, this session aims at bringing together experts of different fields to discuss responses to the challenges that medium and longer term developments in work and its organisation, raise. The following key questions will be examined: how can European societies achieve sustainable work; do we address the impact of challenges of new forms of employment through "old" responses or do we need a different approach; what are the challenges for employee voice?

The workshop will be organised along three strands:

**1) New forms of employment**

-what do the emerging forms of employment mean for the future employment relation (what type of contract, what regulation applies)?

-what do they mean for informal and fraudulent employment relationships?

**2) The future of work**

-Trends in working conditions

-Future key challenges in working conditions and work organisation

-job quality and job profiles

**3) The future of 'workers' participation'**

-Direct and Indirect workers' participation

-Can we achieve mutual benefits?

**References:**

Eurofound 2015, [New forms of employment](#)

Eurofound 2016 a), [New topics, new tools and innovative practices adopted by the social partners](#)

Eurofound 2016 b), [Win-win arrangements: Innovative measures through social dialogue at company level](#)

Eurofound 2016 c), 6<sup>th</sup> EWCS overview

Eurofound 2016 d), [Exploring the fraudulent contracting of work in the European Union](#)

Eurofound 2016 e), [New forms of employment: Developing the potential of strategic employee sharing](#)

Eurofound 2017 a), [Working anytime, anywhere: The effects on the world of work](#)

Eurofound 2017 b), Exploring self-employment in Europe (*to be published*)

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**Title: The evolution of social dialogue in Europe from 2010-2015 and the role of the ILO**

Social dialogue and industrial relations in EU Member States have no doubt been impacted by the economic and financial crises since 2008, yet in varying degrees.

The present session aims to present an overview of this evolution and impacts. Based on eleven country case studies, which are characterised by different economic and political contexts and national institutions for tripartite and bipartite social dialogue, it will address two broad categories of questions:

1) What is the shape of social dialogue and industrial relations, especially in countries that have started to recover from the worst effects of the economic crisis?

What are the main lessons learnt? Has social dialogue managed after all to produce the expected positive outcomes in terms of promoting a return to positive economic growth; maintaining social and industrial peace; sustaining competitiveness and employment; and contributing to an increase in productivity and wages?

2) What has been the role of the ILO in terms of promoting social dialogue actors and institutions in countries such as Greece where the economic crisis, and the impacts of structural adjustment persist?

The session will draw on the findings of ILO research on the above topics presented in two edited volumes (produced with financial support by the EU), as well as on the ILO's presence on the ground, notably in countries under a programme of structural adjustment. Therefore, presentations in this session/panel will be by ILO invitation only (names of participants to be specified in the Conference Program).

## STREAM 3

# Gender Perspectives in the 21st Century

### 3.1. Gender Participation in the knowledge society

*Session Organized by:*

**Eleni Nina-Pazarzi**, University of Piraeus, Greece, Vice President of ESA and of ELEGYP, Treasurer ISA RC10; enina04@yahoo.gr

Knowledge economy and society are the future of the world in the 21st century. The conceptualization of the knowledge society is a highly contested issue. The development of the knowledge society has been associated with various social processes and gender social relations are central to its understanding. Gender relations vary over time and place and theoretical analysis of these variations is crucial for our understanding of democracy and participation in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

This session invites contributions focusing on the patterns of gender relations, on the implications of the knowledge society for the quality of life and for the political, social, economic and cultural dimensions of changes in the beginning of the 21st century, as well as for the democracy and participation in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

#### **001: Overcoming the digital gender gap. From school to work**

**Mariella Berra**, Dipartimento di Cultura Politica e Società University of Turin, Italy

Despite the growth of women education and employment rate, feminine component is weak in computer activities and technological areas compared to other economic sectors, especially in more skilled and remunerated positions. The under-representation of women students in the academic disciplines of technology, engineering and mathematic (STEM) constitutes a major impediment to benefit from new opportunities in the IT areas. This paper intends to contribute to socio-economic debate on gender gap considering both structural reasons and cultural stereotype persistence that affect the relationship between gender and technology, focalizing in particular on socialization process, training and education. For this purpose, the paper will provide:

- 1) An updated and complete picture of the status of art about Italian studies based on secondary surveys carried out at national level on enrollment of both men and women in Scientific Faculties using sources of MIUR (Italian Ministry of Education, Universities and Research).
- 2) An analysis of the achievements and performance of men and women in scientific disciplines statistics provided by MIUR.
- 3) A result of a qualitative research conducted in Turin Piedmont through long interviews to a selected sample of female high school students and through focus groups involving students, researchers, and senior women and men with governance roles and key responsibility in technological new sectors.

This work will constitute a content of a MOOC on Women and Technology to be diffused in secondary school and universities through the Free Portal of Science and School. This one is an original platform built by Turin Polytechnic with OS software.

#### **075: "Which way to Women participation in Africa: Increasing Voices of Women through Representation or Expanding Economic Opportunities?"**

**Bantayehu Shiferaw**, Bahir Dar University, Ethiopia

Women participation has come to the forefront of policies and practices of many civil society, governments and private actors in Africa. The overall achievement made with regard to women in Africa is generally positive and encouraging in many respects. Women are rising to leadership positions in government, civil society and business. Gender gaps at society level have significantly narrowed as economic opportunities for women are expanded. However, one observes considerable discrepancies in achievements and divergence in strategies within and among those involved which could be divided into two. One group promotes initiatives and approaches primarily aimed at increasing representation and voices of women in media, schools, government and civil society. The other groups are those who believe that women participation could not be effective without if we don't work to prioritize economic status of women through expansion of economic opportunities such as investments, employment generation policies and market linkages. By drawing on the practical experience of Ethiopia, this paper argues that the later approach is a more viable one in Africa. Based on a data collected through an ongoing project related to economic empowerment for rural women in Ethiopia, it is attempted to show that prioritizing economic empowerment rather than representation better increases women participation in Africa.

### **214: Participation of women in Fire Brigade: The case of Greece**

**Kalliopi Vilara**, PhD Candidate – University of Piraeus, Greece

The profession of Firefighter is a male-dominated occupation, from which women have been excluded for many years. This paper presents the current situation of women's presence in this area of work in Greece. Fire Brigade of Greece was established in 1930 and only in 1995 the first two women fire officers were recruited. The following year, the first fifty women firefighters were recruited. Then the number of women personnel has significantly increased. At the same time, during the last fifteen years, many organizational changes have taken place in Fire Brigade of Greece both in administrative and operational level.

This paper will present some statistical data regarding women's presence in Fire Corps such as number and ranks, geographical dispersion, positions that women have occupied & career level, ex – occupational background and qualifications. Secondly, I will explain the changes occurred in women's presence in the Corps in relation to the organizational changes in Fire Brigade.

### **311: Gendered Wall Slogans and Graffiti**

**Michael Tsangaris**, University of Piraeus, Greece

**Iliana Pazarzi**, University of Piraeus, Greece

Wall graffiti and slogans are considered to be the unconventional artistic media of expression that communicate the social bitterness and discontent about social inequalities. Exposed in the public space these unconventional, long lasting artistic forms of political activism are considered by the authorities as acts of civil disobedience that belonging to the sphere of contentious politics. However, wall slogans and graffiti can reflect the deep rooted patriarchal positions and attitudes that characterise our society. Even progressive and non-discriminatory social groups or individuals that use the public walls as a means of expression unwittingly can misuse symbols and words producing confusion concerning their ideas. This paper, based on a research in central urban districts in the metropolitan area Athens explores the ways in which some manifestations of individual expression can provoke confusion concerning gendered biases on the symbolic level. In our analysis, by using the semiotic approach, we attempt to decode visual representations, symbolisms and typical slogans that promote gender equality.

This work has been partly supported by the University of Piraeus Research Center.

## **3.2. Gender, Work and Life Course**

*Session Organized by:*

**Anália Torres**, Interdisciplinary Centre for Gender Studies, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lisbon (CIEG/ISCSP-ULisboa), Portugal ; [atorres@iscsp.ulisboa.pt](mailto:atorres@iscsp.ulisboa.pt)

**Diana Maciel**, Interdisciplinary Centre for Gender Studies, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lisbon (CIEG/ISCSP-ULisboa), Portugal ; [maciel.diana@gmail.com](mailto:maciel.diana@gmail.com)

Gender inequalities are pervasive over the life course and often have cumulative effects. It is relevant, thus, to analyze the ways in which these inequalities operate at different stages of life: during the entry into the labour market, the “rush hour of life” and at later stages in life. The aim of this session is to bring together researchers who work on gender issues either by focusing on specific stages of life or by analyzing events over the life course. We welcome papers that offer a gender perspective on transitions into adulthood, work-life balance and ageing. Contributions aimed at exploring the intersections between class, ethnicity and age and/or at addressing the effects of cultural differences on patterns of gender inequality at different stages of the life course are encouraged.

### **Session 3.2.1.**

#### **296: Black holes in the politicisation of new social risks in French public debates**

**Claude Martin**, CNRS, France

The emergence of “new social risks” took quite a large place in the French discussion around Welfare state restructuring. By new social risks, we consider risks that were not anticipated at the time of the French social security system’s creation. Since 1945-46, this system is organized around 4 main social risks and “branches de la sécurité sociale”: 1. diseases, included professional disease; 2. pensions to guarantee the income of the elderly; 3. work injuries and 4. family risks (which was initially perceived as the collective risks due to a fertility

deficit). Two main big transformations challenged this system: on one side work and employment transformations (feminization of the labour market, explosion of unemployment, precarity, and working poors); on the other side, transformation of family structures (divorces and separations, new family forms). This double transformation raised the issue of new social risks. Among them social care for the elderly and the invention of a long term care policy is one of these; but also the necessity of a real youth policy to facilitate the transition to adulthood. The French case is a good example of a deep contradiction between: on one side, a consensus concerning these new social risks and, on the other, a denial of the pertinence of ways to treat these new social risks in terms of care issues and/or generational challenges. In our presentation we, propose to underline this denial in the politicization of these public problems.

### **127: Time use over the life course: an age and class approach to the gendered distribution of paid work and unpaid care work in Portugal**

**Heloísa Perista**, CESIS – Centro de Estudos para a Intervenção Social

This paper will focus on the gendered patterns of time use over the life course, using age cohort analysis as a proxy. Women's and men's usual practices as well as the norms and meanings of time and the feelings about time, including time poverty and time stress, will be discussed, namely regarding paid work and unpaid care work. The desired times, at the personal level, of men and women in different stages over their life course will also be analysed. The intersections between gender, age and class at different stages of the life course will be explored, adopting a gender-sensitive approach to time and work.

The main results of a large scale, nationwide, time use survey addressed to a representative sample of the population living in Portugal, aged 15 years or over, in a total of 1,146 questionnaires, conducted in 2015, form the empirical basis of the analysis. Using a multi-method approach, these quantitative results will be interpreted and illustrated by the findings of 50 qualitative in-depth interviews with men and women: either living in a dual career couple in a heterosexual relationship, and with a child (children) aged up to 15 years old; or single parents, in employment, and with a child (children) aged up to 15 years old.

This study was developed within the project National Survey on Time Use by Men and Women, funded by the European Economic Area Financial Mechanism, EEA Grants, Programme Area PT07: Mainstreaming Gender Equality and Promoting Work-Life Balance.

### **331: Gender patterns in educational and occupational trajectories**

**Anália Torres**, Full sociology professor at ISCSP – ULisboa and is the coordinator of CIEG.

**Diana Maciel**, (CIEG-ISCSP) is a PhD student in Gender Studies and a researcher of CIEG (Interdisciplinary Centre for Gender Studies) of ISCSP-University of Lisboa.

**Diana Carvalho**, (CAPP-ISCSP) is a PhD student in Youth Studies.

Based on findings from a longitudinal research, "EPITeen24: Reproducing or going against social destiny?", that analyzed a cohort of people born in 1990, assessed at the ages of 13, 17, 21 and 24, we develop a paper about youngsters gender patterns', educational trajectories and the first years at the labor market, combing social class, social mobility and gender inequalities.

Results at 21 and 24 show that women stand out in upward educational mobility and seem to present focused oriented practices to reach higher educational and social position. Young women are more likely to have lower rates of school failures and higher levels of schooling. However, it's early to tell whether this upward educational mobility is reflected in a social upward mobility, as girls already seem to demonstrate more difficulties entering the labor market. They have both higher part-time employment and unemployment rates than young men. Young men reveal higher social capital that seems to help them in the labor market. It is therefore visible a strong female agency (2/3 of youngsters with Upward Educational Mobility are women), but at the same time strong gender inequalities entering the labor market, with women presenting more precarious and unstable situations and men occupying more places in positions of authority, prestige and status. So who is winning and where? Who is losing and where?

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**186: Inequalities in distribution of time among Social Scientists: Academic Work, Gender and Family in Brazil.**

**Marina de Carvalho Cordeiro**, Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRRJ), Brazil

This research examines the notions of time and work time considering gender as an important variable. Aims at understanding how this element is experienced in the flexible contemporary society after the introduction of information and communication technologies (ICT), focusing on gender issues. It analyses the impacts of these tools in work processes and in daily life's time dynamics by examining the concepts of clock time and network time, the increase of information circulation, the general feeling of 'race against time' and the special impact on women. The study focuses on a particular professional group, i.e. professors of social science graduate programmes. It examines their work processes and concentrates on the impacts of graduate courses assessment systems in their perceptions of their routines and work time. The analysis considers the unequal distribution of time as a valuable resource between men and women. In terms of methods, this study is based on semi-structured interviews and uses data available on graduate programmes. It also uses statistical data gathered from the Lattes CVs of faculty members' from seven graduate programmes. It is assumed that there are multiple experiences of time that go beyond chronometric time, especially among women who need to share their time between family responsibilities and career. In this sense, the present work analyses the subjective perception of time among social scientists taking into consideration other variables besides gender such as career and generation. Being time a valuable resource with potential conflicts in terms of allocation and use, it is examined how these characteristics create inequalities between women and men time experience and careers. Considering the contemporary debate on gender, issues related to how to manage family life and work, and sexual division of labour are also taken into account to its impact on men and women's time experiences.

**Session 3.2.2.**

**327: The Mirage of Equality: Trajectories of Migrant Women in Canada**

**Marie-Thérèse Chicha**, School of Industrial relations - University of Montréal and Holder of the Chair on Ethnic Relations

**Karine Bellemare**, Lecturer, University of Montréal.

Deskilling represents an important problem that confronts migrants in Canada, as well as in other countries. It is defined by the fact that jobs taken by migrants, who hold university diplomas, require often less education, sometimes even less than a secondary diploma. Migrant women, in particular as has been observed in many studies, have a higher rate of deskilling, mainly when they come from developing countries. In a field research done in Montreal, one of the largest city in Canada with migrants representing approximately 20% of its population, we have tried to explain the reasons of this higher rate of deskilling affecting women migrants. By studying the trajectories of more than 70 women migrants, starting even before their migration, we were able to pinpoint the main events in the trajectories that led to deskilling or, on the opposite, have protected them from such a negative outcome. Our explanation is based on a systemic and intersectional analysis of the influence of many actors: discrimination by employers, gender role and migrant family strategy, barriers to access to regulated professions, such as engineering or nursing, etc. The intermingling of these barriers at different points in time, entails a high level of deskilling of some women immigrants and lead to what has been called The mirage of equality. In fact, many of those women believe that by migrating to Canada they will reach, at last, gender equality, but end up being disappointed in segregated and precarious jobs.

**090: Gender, class, ethnicity and social change; the case of Ethiopian women cleaners**

**Ruthy Lowenstein Lazar**, The College of Management Academic Studies, Rishon Lezion, Israel

This paper explores the intersections between gender, class and ethnicity by discussing clinical legal activism for Ethiopian women who work as cleaners.

More than half of the Ethiopian population in Israel immigrated to Israel. The Ethiopian population has several unique characteristics: little familiarity with state authorities; ignorance of their rights; partial or no knowledge of Hebrew; lower socio- economic status and cultural differences. Additionally, Ethiopians are subjected to discrimination, based on the colour of their skin.

Since the 1980s the Israeli labor market has adopted new employment patterns, such as outsourcing to "service providers." This is an indirect employment, in which the employee works for an entity referred to as the end-user; the worker, however, is not employed by the end-user but by a contract firm. Once the legal link between the procurer of services and the worker is severed, the stage is set for significant violations to workers whose services the contract firm is selling.

Most contract workers are women immigrants. Gender is joined by ethnic origin, and together they increase gender inequality in the labor market. These characteristics are joined by barriers of language and low socioeconomic status. Ethiopian women thus, experience a double inferiority and oppression because of their gender and their ethnic background.

For the past nine years, the Women's Rights Clinic in the Law school has developed a unique project for the advancement of Ethiopian women cleaners working at the campus. All women emigrated from Ethiopia. All are mothers. Their age ranges approximately between 23 and 40.

By developing a distinctive socio-legal model of empowerment that integrates legal and social tools for social change, the project seeks to address the unique challenges generated by the intersection of gender, ethnicity, cultural background and class in the case of marginalized women in the labor market.

### **187: Family, work and development: Female Workers Life-Work Strategies under Flexible Specialization Development**

**Paula Menezes**, Leader of GEPARREI/CP2 (Research Group on Actions and Studies on Racism and Ethnical relations)

The wide scenario of feminization and flexibilization of labor markets in capitalist countries has brought an academic interest in analysing work-life balance among female workers. In textile and garment industry, as a part of the commodity chain of fashion global industry, workers experienced the transition from paternalistic regimes to finance-oriented management. But how does that impacted in female life-work strategies?

In this communication, we intend to present a life/work courses' study of female workers in Fashion Industry in Italy and Brazil. The comparison was established between two traditional textile industrial regions (Veneto, in Italy and Nova Friburgo, in Brasil) that have managed to keep Multinationals and small factories in the same territory. Therefore, these industrial areas experienced the transition from traditional forms of work to so-called "modern" schemes of development, such as the flexible specialization model. These industrial areas and their global integration reveal however the "illusion" of development, since economic and social outcomes are dependable on Multinational decisions on commodity chains, the institutional contexts companies have to deal with and workers' organisation.

Female workers' life-work strategies are pivotal to understand how new and old forms of labor organization merge in the reality of globalization. Analysing convergences and divergences in industrial workers strategies of survival in Italy and Brazil we are able to understand that behind development experiences there is a precarious emancipation of female workers and new forms of sexual/international division of labour.

### **3.3. Dynamics in Managerial Teams: The Gender Perspective**

*Session Organized by:*

**Michal Palgi**, Head, the Institute for Research of the Kibbutz and the Cooperative Idea, The University of Haifa, Israel, ISA RC10 Past-President; palgi@research.haifa.ac.il

The aim of the session is to look at perspectives on overt and covert power relations between women and men in gendered management posts; to examine the voices of women in shaping organizational policy and practice at the strategic level; to discuss their awareness of gender influence (the power of 'gender blindness') on the structuring of relationships between male and female office holders.

Some of the questions we would like to discuss are: How women managers construe the meaning of their roles and position? What is their managerial philosophy and actual organizational practices? How do their professional socialization, gender and career patterns shape their professional identity and determine their managerial style? How do they evaluate their organizational power and influence? Generally speaking – what is the quality of their working-relations in the specific organizational reality?

We encourage participants to submit papers that examine issues such as:

- compatibility between women's managerial rhetoric and their actual practices
- women's formative experiences in managerial teams;
- women's voices in decision-making processes and their impact on shaping organizational policy and practice
- the "manageresses'" preferences regarding organizational processes such as staff development, conflict management patterns.

**This session was cancelled**

### **3.4. Gender balance in the boardroom: progresses, challenges and diverse approaches**

*Session Organized by:*

**Sara Falcão Casaca**, School of Economics and Management (ISEG), University of Lisbon; sarafc@iseg.ulisboa.pt

**Cathrine Seierstad**, Queen Mary University of London; cathrine.seierstad@qmul.ac.uk

The lack of women on boards (WoB hereafter), in senior managerial positions, and in the C-suite in general has received increased attention over the last decades (Fitzimmons et al., 2014; Seierstad & Opsahl, 2011; Wang & Kelan, 2013; Seierstad et al. 2015; Doldor et al. 2016). In particular, the lack of WoB have become an area of concern for a wide range of actors including civil society actors, state actors, international actors and business actors (Seierstad et al 2015). While it is a broadly articulated consensus that such underrepresentation of women is unacceptable (Terjesen & Sealy, 2016), how to challenge this is debated. Extensive public policy initiatives, including quota regulations, has been implemented in a wide range of countries, while other countries opted for more voluntary initiatives. Moreover, the impact of public policy initiatives has been researched extensively, and potential causes for women's underrepresentation have been investigated from several theoretical angles. This makes the topic of women on boards central to contemporary debates of gender(ed), power and (in)equalities. We invite the submission of scientific papers that critically address the issue of gender balance on corporate boards, the enduring patterns of vertical sex segregation, pathways of progress, the diversity of institutional contexts and regulatory processes, as well as the role of the main actors in the field.

#### **057. Where are the women on boards? The slow progress of gender balance and the policy route(s) in Portugal**

**Sara Falcão Casaca**, ISEG (School of Economics and Management), Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

The representation of women on boards is still low in Portugal and well below the EU average. Despite the recent incentives to self-regulation, the overall progress has been rather slow, particularly among listed companies. The paper is intended to provide an overview of the main persistent patterns of gender asymmetries on corporate boards over the last decade. It will also discuss the normative route(s) and the current policy framework geared towards a greater gender balance (including the current law proposal aiming at introducing legal-binding measures for the first time in the country). It further discusses the low involvement of relevant social actors in policy proposals and policy advancement in terms of gender equality in economic decision-making.

#### **153. The wider effects of quotas on corporate boards in Norway: can gender quotas challenge inequality regimes?**

**Cathrine Seierstad**, Queen Mary, University of London, UK

**Eskil Le Bruyn Goldeng**, University college of Southeast Norway

**Geraldine Healy**, Queen Mary, University of London, UK

**Maryam Aldossari**, University of Edinburgh

The lack of women on corporate boards and in senior positions is on the agenda globally and a wide range of countries, particularly in Europe, have introduced gender representation regulations in the nature of quotas. Yet, the wider effects of using quotas to challenge inequality/ increase diversity in the labour market are contested and contradictory. This study investigates the case of Norway, the first country to introduce gender representation regulations in the form of quotas on corporate boards for public limited companies (PLCs). By using Acker's (2006) conceptual framework of inequality regimes investigating Norwegian PLCs, this study explores the effects and wider implications of quotas on inequality regimes in the private sector. This study builds on women on board (WoB) as well as gender in management literature. A case study approach was adopted taking a mixed methods methodology building on interviews, observations, and secondary data over a 10 year period from the introduction of the law in 2006 to 2016. This study takes the position that quotas on boards, despite its flaws, has the potential to challenge inequality regimes on boards. Nevertheless, we also observe how the law, until now, only have effects directly where implemented and the wider effects for PLCs and other boards not affected by the regulation have been somewhat limited. Hence, this study highlights the complexity of inequality regimes and the effects of the use of quotas to challenge these.

## **025. Where can we go from here? Some contributions for future research on gender diversity in the boardroom**

**Maria João Guedes**, ISEG (School of Economics and Management), Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

The research has long recognised the important role that board members play in the strategic actions of a firm. But does gender diversity matter? Does the presence of (more) women on the board make any difference? The literature that addresses the topic of women on boards is growing and attracting the attention of scholars, practitioners, and the media. Several advances and important findings have been made but the field is still in its infancy.

Previous studies acknowledge that exploration of the board's gender diversity and its relationship to the firm's outcomes would move the field forward (e.g., Adams & Funk, 2012 or Bilimoria, 2008). But where can we go from here? The goal of this paper is to offer some suggestions for new contributions in the field, topics that are still under-researched and related topics covering the presence of women in top positions where more research is needed to strengthen our understanding.

## **139. The results of pro-active feminization in French banks : a comparative approach**

**Valentin Brunel**, Master II de sociologie Sciences-Po

**Marnix Dressen**, UMR CNRS « Printemps », Université de Versailles Saint Quentin en Yvelines

**Sarah Messar**, Master sociologie UVSQ

French banks have long been feminized : however, women are only starting to access key managerial positions. For this proposition, we wish to inquire into two particular French institutions : BNP Paribas and Société Générale. BNP's directors have sustained a very pro-active approach to feminization. Thus, on the whole, women have largely gotten access to the highest ranks of the firm and are slowly getting inside the boardroom. But this movement has not been uniform nor irresistible : there are several remaining pockets of male domination, such as R&D and main commercial positions. What's more, one could argue that feminization has served as a sort of corporate camouflage for other enduring or worsening inequalities inside the firm. We wish to study BNP and contrast this example with Société Générale, which is not as active in this regard, in order to point out the effects of a pro-active policy on feminization.

The feminization movement has involved many different actors who each have shaped it according to their own agendas and issues. Amongst those actors, one can count global directions, women groups, human resources and the State. The diverging conceptions of feminization which have been carried by this multiplicity of actors have resulted in a highly differentiated feminization of the bank. One could say women are faced with a "coffered ceiling" (Godechot et al. 2009).

We wish to study those differential approaches to feminization and their effects since the end of the 2000's. Indeed many institutional factors have pushed banks to give women better chances. But those policies have had limited effects in each bank and have followed a limited series of paths : better access to formation, better rates of promotion, the constitution of women groups, the proliferation of an anti-discrimination and pro-equality discourse inside the firm. By studying the figures of feminization, its discourse and the role of multiple actors, we wish to shed some light on this much publicized and crucial issue from a public policy and actor theory framework.

## **3.5. Women's participation in entrepreneurship from an international perspective**

*Session Organized by:*

**Fátima Assunção**, Interdisciplinary Centre for Gender Studies, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lisbon (CIEG-ISCSP/ULisboa), Portugal; fassuncao@iscsp.ulisboa.pt

**Zakia Setti**, École Nationale Supérieure de Management -ENSM-, Centre de Recherche en Economie Appliquée pour le Développement (CREAD), Algeria; zsetti@gmail.com

Although recent decades have witnessed a significant drop in gender gaps, the prevalence of gender disparity in entrepreneurship is still high. Far fewer women than men decide to start new firms. The 2016 edition of the Entrepreneurship at a Glance shows that women report lower rates of self-employment than men in most OECD Countries. This general trend is observed in a larger number of countries when the analysis focuses on employers, in comparison with own-account workers. While these figures are not new, women's entrepreneurship has gained visibility among policy-makers only in the 2000s. In 2015, the G7 leaders have stated their commitment to measures aimed at increasing the number of women entrepreneurs. This public awareness of the need to act in order to promote gender equality in entrepreneurship has been preceded by researchers' calls for action and further development in research on women's entrepreneurs. Seeing that the vast majority of women's entrepreneurship research is western centric, the purpose of this session is to bring together

research undertaken in various social and cultural settings in order to analyze different dimensions of women's experiences as entrepreneurs from contrasting international contexts, such as pathways to entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial achievement or lack of it and work-life balance. In addition, it aims to shed light on the influence of policy and environmental factors on women's entrepreneurship, and discuss developments in terms of policy-making in this area. We welcome papers that focus on women's entrepreneurship at the macro, meso or micro level of analysis, explore intersections between gender and other axes of social inequality or examine research practices from a gender perspective. Theoretical and conceptual papers are encouraged, as well as empirical contributions applying quantitative, qualitative or mixed methods.

### **036 :Women's Participation in Grassroots Democracy: Impact of Micro-entrepreneurship through Microfinance**

**Akhaya Kumar Nayak**, Indian Institute of Management Indore, Madhya Pradesh, India

Microfinance has long been recognised worldwide as a tool for poverty alleviation. In addition, it also empowers poor socially and politically. One of the largest microfinance programme in India is carried out through women self-help groups (SHGs). These SHGs consist of ten to twenty women, preferably from same locality and homogenous background, who undertake individual or collective entrepreneurial activity with financial assistance from the group fund (created out of fixed monthly thrift deposits by members) or bank (in form of loans). Previous studies have confirmed that by participating in SHGs, Indian women gain numerous socio-economic and political advantages. This paper aims to explore the impact of women's participation in SHGs on their role in grassroots level socio-political institutions such as village council, local self-government, caste council and family. The study employs a structured interview schedule as the tool and personal interview as the technique in the survey method of collecting empirical data. The interview schedule has been designed in the line of Likert's five point scale (drastic improvement, improvement, no-change, decline and drastic decline). Further, non-participant observation and case studies have been undertaken to collect more qualitative data for the purpose of triangulation. Utilizing purposive sampling method, 353 respondents have been selected as samples from Odisha (the study area), an eastern Indian state. The data has been analyzed with the help of statistical methods such as Chi-Square and Correlations. The paper concludes that more actively the women participate in SHG activities, more involvement they gain and more important role they play in grassroots level socio-political institutions such as village council, local self-government, caste council and family. The study has practical implications for the government, non-government organizations and activists in India that are attempting to elevate the status of women by enabling their equal participation in democratic decision making.

### **201 : Research on gender and entrepreneurship in Portugal: trends and possibilities**

**Fátima Assunção**, Interdisciplinary Centre for Gender Studies, Instituto Superior de Ciências Sociais e Políticas – Universidade de Lisboa (CIEG-ISCSP/ULisboa)

Entrepreneurship has gained visibility in the sociological debate on gender inequalities in Portugal in a relatively recent past, in comparison with the study situations of dependent employment from a gender perspective. This paper is aimed at discussing the ways in which the topic has been addressed by researchers who have focused on the analysis of the Portuguese case. The analysis will consider the developments that have taken place in the international debate on gender entrepreneurship and explore the contribution of feminist theory to the study of entrepreneurship. In addition to the identification of the main trends observed in the study of this topic in Portugal, the analysis will also explore some possible paths for future research.

### **225 : Women Entrepreneurship and multiculturalism in Algarve region**

**Elsa Cristina Vieira**, University of Beira Interior and Open University, Portugal

**Catarina Sales Oliveira**, University of Beira Interior, Covilhã and CIES-IUL, Portugal

Entrepreneurship is a concept that became central in work and employment discussions (Shumpeter 1934; Drucker 1993; Hisrich 1994; Cantillon 2001; Sarkar 2010) in the contemporary context of an internationalized world where new and globalized market demands frame business profiles and attitudes. Still the prevalence of gender disparity in entrepreneurship remains high due to the prevalence of asymmetric expectations towards men and women social and professional roles (Vieira and Sales Oliveira 2016 APS). Both gender equality and diversity are highlight as important social values (EIGE & UE 2016) but in practice social groups characterized by these patterns tend to face more obstacles when striving to position themselves in a highly competitive business and labor market. In order to promote the social change it is important to deeper the knowledge of the paths, options and constraints faced by women entrepreneurs of different backgrounds and regions.

In this communication and based on a PhD research about women entrepreneurship in Algarve we discuss the importance of a multicultural perspective in the analysis of his phenomenon. Algarve is known worldwide for tourism but is also stage of multiculturalism being the second region of Portugal with more migrant residents. Among these population there are several cases of women entrepreneurs that give their contribution for the local development breaching the indicators (GEM 2015; OCDE, ILO, IFM 2014) and contributing, side to side with the locals, to the construction of a new local culture and new trends of internationalization in the small region of Algarve. We essay to analyze the impacts of gender representations on women entrepreneurship from different nationalities and to contribute to the sociological knowledge on this subject.

### **278 : Gender inequality and entrepreneurship: myth or reality?**

**Irene Fafaliou**, Department of Economics, University of Piraeus, Greece

**Alexandros Proedrou**, Department of Economics, University of Piraeus, Greece

The gender gap in the entrepreneurial activity has gained the interest of scholars and policy makers since long ago. Despite the on-going debate and people's talking in favor of the dominance of men-owned firms, a number of recent surveys show that women entrepreneurs have been dramatically increased during the last decade. This paper attempts to shed some light on the issue of gender inequality in entrepreneurship at an international level by providing updated evidence on the matter. To attain this goal, we pursue a secondary analysis for 27 countries, using data from the online data base of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The time period investigated covers the years from 2000 to 2014. The data were processed via SPSS (v.23). In particular, in our analysis we first estimated the average shares of women and men who are owners of a firm. Following this, a t-statistic test was conducted to evaluate the significance difference between the two means. The results of the t-statistic test indicate that men are more likely to be entrepreneurs than women despite the demographic superiority of women in the countries examined. To explain the reasons underling this finding, we further investigated the role played by two factors well-established in the related literature, such as the 'access to training' and 'access to funding' by women and men. The data on these variables were also collected from the OECD on line data base. The T-statistic tests performed to assess whether men and women have the same or different opportunities to training and funding related to new business ventures, indicate that there is no significant difference between the two genders. Further research is required on the issue to obtain more robust insights.

### **323 : The Gendering of entrepreneurship in Algeria: Does family matter?**

**Zakia Setti**, Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Management, ENSM, The Kolea University Centre, Tipaza, Algeria.

Recent decades have witnessed a significant drop in gender gaps in Algeria, whereas the prevalence of the gender disparity in entrepreneurship is still high. Far fewer women than men decide to start new firms in Algeria. The explanatory analyses for the gender differences in willingness of becoming an entrepreneur are commonly associated with feminine/masculine traits; women are risk averse and lack confidence. Men, however, are risk takers, decisive, competitive and other traits essential for entrepreneurial endeavour. Such analyses hinge upon the agency of individuals, and view entrepreneurship as an isolated and autonomous individual act. Yet, recent studies argue that entrepreneurship is a complex, socially embedded activity, which is pursued by individuals shaped by their social context. In this paper, we argue that entrepreneurs' social contexts and institutions within which they are situated have a particular impact on individuals' future choice, whether to undertake an entrepreneurial activity and start a new venture or not. Accordingly, we try to explore how family dynamics affect the entrepreneurial process, after all entrepreneurs are a family member. We focus upon how parent's education and socio-professional category may affect the gender division within entrepreneurship, to what extent the family embeddedness advantage and disadvantage women's venture creation. In this paper, we embrace a family embeddedness perspective on entrepreneurship and notably on gender in entrepreneurship. We use the Sahwa Youth Survey carried out in 2015 among 2002 young adult in Algeria. Our findings show that young women in Algeria are less likely to undertake entrepreneurial activity. Moreover, we find that education reduces entrepreneurship among females, in the way that the less educated females are, the higher will be their engagement to start a new businesses. However, our outcomes show some differences of entrepreneurial activity among gender with regards to their family embeddedness. The effects of parent's socio-professional categories are not significant on the lower willingness of females to engage in entrepreneurial activity. Whereas, the education of parent, namely the father, has a negative impact on women's entrepreneurship.

### 3.6. Gender Equality at Work and Public Policies

*Session Organized by:*

**Paula Campos Pinto**, Interdisciplinary Centre for Gender Studies, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lisbon (CIEG/ISCSP-ULisboa), Portugal; ppinto@iscsp.ulisboa.pt

**Fátima Assunção**, Interdisciplinary Centre for Gender Studies, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lisbon (CIEG/ISCSP-ULisboa), Portugal, ISA RC10 Secretary; fassuncao@iscsp.ulisboa.pt

Gender equality at work is a key element for the debate on how to construct more democratic and gender equal societies. The purpose of this session is to discuss the development, assessment and impact of public policies aimed at promoting gender equality at work in different areas, such as labour-market participation, entrepreneurship, earnings or work-life balance, by looking at the experiences of different countries and promoting the exchange of good practices. In this context, we welcome papers that focus on specific national experiences or develop a comparative analysis of policies existing in different countries. We also welcome contributions that discuss the involvement of relevant stakeholders, such as feminist movements, in the formulation of public policies for gender equality, the participation of social scientists in the design and assessment of these policies and/or the approach of the European Union Institutions to gender equality.

#### Session 3.6.1.

##### **305 : Equal Pay in Canada: lessons from a far-reaching policy- the Québec proactive model**

**Marie-Thérèse Chicha**, School of Industrial relations- University of Montréal.

Equal pay for work of equal value - has been entrenched in Canadian laws for over 40 years. The province of Québec, after relying on a traditional complaint based model which proved quite ineffective- adopted in 1996 what is called a proactive model, that is considered the most advanced internationally . The traditional approach relies on individuals or unions to file a complaint with an Equality Commission, that will then proceed to an investigation in order to confirm or reject the presence of pay discrimination. This procedure has proved to be long, costly and with limited scope. On the opposite, the proactive approach requires that every employer makes an audit of its remuneration policies by following precise guidelines, in order to verify if there is any gender based discrimination and, if so, to erase the pay gap. The adoption of the Act in the Québec province as well as its implementation in workplaces encountered a strong resistance, from private as well as public employers. The Québec experience, inspired a Portuguese Equal pay program in the Tourism sector, in which the author of this proposal was involved with the International Labour Office and the EQUAL program of the European Commission. It has been considered also in other Equal pay initiatives, such as in France , in Switzerland and recently in Germany. The paper will examine the results in Québec 20 years after the adoption of the Pay Equity Act? It will also present briefly some of the other experiences in the 4 above mentioned countries.

##### **200 : Gender equality at work? But what equality are we talking about?**

**Diane Gagné**, L'École de gestion, département de la gestion des ressources humaines, à l'Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières.

In Quebec, the protection of workers against discrimination has increased in recent decades, as shown by the multitude of legal sources aimed at achieving greater equality in the workplace. However, the entrenchment of human rights law and the coexistence of different conceptions of discrimination sometimes collide with the principles of collective labour relations. Through socio-legal and empirical analysis, we seek to better understand the challenges facing all actors when trying to achieve equality in the workplace.

The egalitarian stakes are significant, if we aim at equality of fact for women in the labor market. Consequently, one of the objectives of equality access programs in Quebec was to encourage the hiring of women in so-called non-traditional sectors in order to enable women to access better-paid and better jobs. The aim of this communication will be to present some fails and some actions in order to counter systemic discrimination and thus to increase women's access to better-protected and better-paid jobs.

In order to do this, we are doing a case study of the petrochemical, refining and gas sector in Quebec, enabling us to verify the main hypothesis that collective and concerted action could facilitate the integration of women in an environment said non-traditional. The petrochemicals sector was chosen because this sector tried to be proactive. This proactivity rests mainly on several aspects: the willingness of senior management to integrate women, mobilization of the workplaces, existence of a sectorial workforce committee, attractive social protection and wages, the reality of women in this environment, which is still marked by stereotypes and prejudices, and the sector is unionized.

Semi-guided interviews were conducted with female "operators" active in this sector, colleagues, union and management representatives, training program managers, and members of the sectorial workforce committee. This highlighted the slow evolution of employment mix in Quebec, the difficulties and facilities faced by women in non-traditional settings, the precariousness of the gains made, and some of the reasons for the moderate success of this integration.

### **269 : Counting to fight against gender inequalities in workplace? The case of French public policies.**

**Vincent-Arnaud Chappe**, CNRS, CSi-i3, Mines ParisTech, PSL Research University, France

French law has put obligation to measure gender inequalities at the core of work equality policy. Since 1983, companies having more than 300 employees are compelled to produce every year a "rapport de situation comparée entre les femmes et les hommes" (comparative report between women and men) - shortened RSC (companies between 50 and 300 salaries have also a lighter obligation). The RSC should allow accounting the gender inequalities inside the firm, and should be used to share a common perspective between management and trade unions to negotiate a policy agreement on gender inequality.

Is this strategy efficient to address the issue of gender inequalities? How figures can achieve the equality between women and men? My current research shows the ambiguity of this policy. Initially, French lawmakers and officials seem to have a strong faith in the power of number, as if the "objectivity" of quantification was enough to create a shared consent about the urge to create the conditions of equality. But the weak efficiency of those numbers show them it was a naive hope: therefore, the RSC tool was gradually upgraded to be more compulsory and linked with stronger targets.

My conclusion is that gendered figures should not only be considered as a tool to achieve greater equality: they must be studied as a controversial and non-neutral object, which must be included in the democratic debate about equality. We have also to consider the link between the knowledge brought by those number (and also by the social scientists) and the power to improve gender equality.

This research is lying on two different methodologies. The first one is the consultation and exploitation of historic archives about RSC. The second one is an ongoing qualitative analysis of gender equality law implementation process in some medium and big-sized firms.

### **063 : "Feminisation" of teaching in Italy: some social consequences of the latest public policies**

**Elena Gremigni**, University of Pisa, Italy

The process of "feminisation" of teaching, which is currently spreading all over Europe especially as regards the primary and lower secondary school, has reached in Italy very high levels, due to the low wages and the scarce social prestige of this career. Instead of enhancing working condition and promoting public policies to help women balancing job and family, Italian government approved a law (L. 107/15) on teacher recruitment and mobility that has produced many negative effects.

This paper aims specifically at highlighting the consequences of the L. 107/15 on the professional trajectories, existences and political choices of women teachers. In order to understand the effects of this law, a number of letters sent by them to some journals specialised in the educational field («La tecnica della scuola», «Orizzonte Scuola») were analysed. Moreover, further data was collected through a virtual form of "participant observation" within some groups of teachers on a popular social network site.

The research outcomes show that the L. 107/15 is a clear expression of a neoliberal policy, and it increased the complexity of the school system, producing the deterioration of working condition and many legal controversies. The convoluted plan introduced by the L. 107/15 - which was titled "the good school" - ended up causing discomfort to teachers, mostly women, forced to work far away from their relatives, often in difficult conditions because of the low wages that are among the worst in Europe. As a consequence, it is not surprising that many teachers run a real political campaign on the Internet, writing thousands of posts against the government's political choices, including the constitutional referendum held on December 2016.

Beyond the political consequences of women teachers' commitment in the referendum campaign, which was highly significant, there is no doubt that without restoring professional dignity to these civil service employees (the "left hand" of the State, in Bourdieu's language) by giving value to their study paths and guaranteeing wages commensurate to the quantity and quality of their work, "the good school" will remain just an empty label.

### **109 : Measuring the Gender Occupational Segregation: OECD Countries in a Comparative Perspective**

**Wiktoria Domagała**, PhD Student, Poznań University of Economics and Business, Poland

Research background: The occupational segregation can be described by a potentially vast number of indicators, but the correlation between them is not strong. Not surprisingly the literature indicates that the lack of a precise

and universally accepted measures (and also definition) of occupational segregation hinder the evaluation of its scale.

Purpose of the article: Critical analysis of the measures that are used to assess the gender occupational segregation in highly developed countries and estimation of an original, a-theoretical Occupational Segregation Index.

Methods and value added: The article uses the method proposed by Knogler and Lankes (2015) to construct one measure of occupational segregation. Initially, principal component analysis will be carried out on 11 original occupational segregation indicators that describe the group of 34 highly developed countries in the years 1990-2015. Then, the economic growth rate will be regressed on these components. The estimated parameters of that regression will be used as weights in the aggregation of the obtained components into one Occupational Segregation Index.

The advantage of this procedure is a construction of a single measure of occupational segregation that will be based on uncorrelated components aggregated with empirically obtained weights.

References: Knogler, M., Lankes, F., 2015, Institutional determinants of labour market outcomes in the EU – A Social Model Employment Efficiency and Income Distribution Index, IOS Working Papers, no. 349, Institute for East and Southeast European Studies.

### **215 : Occupational segregation from a discourse analysis method approach**

**İpek Senem Gedikoğlu**, Occupational segregation from a discourse analysis method approach

The goal of this research is to understand the circumstances surrounding the occupational segregation and its effects on employees. Previous studies predominantly indicated that segregation relies on gender roles that are constructed during Industrial Revolution. In which roles, women are associated with domesticity (Welter, 1966); considering child care and unpaid housework (Livingstone, et, al.; 2016) as their primary responsibility.

For this purpose, semi-structured interviews will be performed in May and June, 2017 to employees from the largest cities of two developing countries; Hungary and Turkey. Afterwards, these collected insights will be analyzed via critical discourse analysis method. This way comprehending cultures' effects on job segregation discourse is targeted.

### **Session 3.6.2.**

### **238 : Gender Mainstreaming in the EU: A close look to the FEMM through an Institutional Context İpek Derya Ozveri Bezdekovsky**, Ph.D. candidate, Marmara University, European Union Institute.

European Union institutions have gone through significant institutional and procedural changes in the last years since the enlargement to Lisbon Treaty and to the economic crisis. The consequences of these changes for the European Parliament (EP) relate, among other things, to the ideological composition of the Parliament, the increased role of its committees, as well as the power conferred to it, such as since 2003, the EP used resolutions to regulate the implementation of gender mainstreaming through a policy plan in all its policies, in the parliamentary committees, in delegations, and in the administration. Taking an institutionalist approach to the study of the EP, the paper addresses changes and continuities in recent years from a gender perspective. It asks how and why the EP, as an institution, is gendered and what the gendered impacts of recent changes are when it comes to the structures, policies and practices of the EP. The paper rests upon analyzing the set-up of the new EP structures such as the Women's Rights and Gender Equality Committee (FEMM) in the hope to contribute to the development of gender equality strategies and tools customize to challenging the dominant gendered status quo of this particular institutional context.

### **259 : Participação política feminina: dez anos depois da aprovação da Lei da Paridade**

**Ana Cabrera**, Investigadora do Instituto de História Contemporânea da Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas da Universidade Nova de Lisboa

Nesta comunicação propomo-nos problematizar a participação das mulheres na política no momento em que se completam 10 anos sobre a aprovação da “Lei da Paridade”. Como evoluiu a representatividade feminina na Assembleia da República? Como evoluiu a representatividade feminina no Parlamento Europeu? De que forma os tratados europeus foram consubstanciando a participação das mulheres na política? Que balanço político podemos fazer na atualidade sobre a participação política das mulheres? A investigação que suporta esta comunicação foi construída a partir de um corte temporal de mais de quatro décadas de forma a abarcar a definição e a ação de protagonistas políticos sobre a promoção da paridade de género na esfera política e também refletir sobre a influência das instituições internacionais neste capítulo. A atividade em prol da promoção da

participação política das mulheres intensificou-se nos fóruns internacionais a partir de finais dos anos 80: as conferências de Nairobi e de Pequim ou a Declaração de Atenas consubstanciam um enorme impulso no sentido do apoio à participação das mulheres na política e marcam o arranque de uma estratégia de “empoderamento”. Todas estas orientações vão ser seguidas pela CEE e, depois de 1992, pela União Europeia. A União Europeia tem tido um papel de liderança fundamental nas questões de igualdade de género e da paridade e tem funcionado em articulação com os fóruns mundiais. As recomendações da UE tem influenciado as leis nacionais sobre igualdade e representação paritária na vida política. Por isso é fundamental conhecer e problematizar o papel que os diversos tratados europeus foram conferindo à participação das mulheres na política. Torna-se também relevante analisar a evolução da presença das mulheres no Parlamento Europeu confrontando-a com as dinâmicas criadas a partir diversos tratados europeus.

### **113 : Institutional Gender Charters: A step-wise approach to Gender Mainstreaming in Higher Education**

**Dionysios Gouvias**, Associate Professor, University of the Aegean, Greece

**Chryssi Vitsilaki**, Professor, University of the Aegean, Greece

**Maria Gasouka**, Associate Professor, University of the Aegean, Greece

**Maria Sideri**, Laboratory Teaching Staff, University of the Aegean, Greece

Despite the fact that Gender Mainstreaming is one of the main pillars of social policies in the European Union (EU), inscribed even into its Constitutional foundations (especially after the 1997 Amsterdam Treaty), recently there has been a growing concern at community-wide level about the issue of the position of women in Science & Research, and more specifically, about the underrepresentation of women in administrative posts. As various reports produced by working groups or official agencies of the EU have shown, there is considerable wastage of skills and knowledge of women as a result of so-called “leaky pipeline”), whereby women drop out of scientific careers in disproportionate numbers at every level. The latest official report of the European Commission on women in Research (“She-Figures 2015”) revealed: a) their underrepresentation in science & technology (S&T) occupations; b) their uneven distribution towards Social Science and Humanities; c) the precariousness of their working conditions and their significantly lower earnings compared to their male colleagues; d) their extremely low representation in academic decision-making bodies.

This paper will examine the gender-sensitive policies in Academia (i.e. institutions of Higher Education and/or Research) across the EU countries, and highlight any good practices (e.g. the so-called “gender pay-equity reviews”), which might work as examples for the rest of the member-states. Additionally, it will present recent policy initiatives in Greece, such as the institutionalization of “Gender Equality Commissions” or “Offices for Gender Equality” at certain HE institutions, and it will examine their impact so far. Finally, based on a case-study of a Greek university, it will outline a step-wise approach that could enhance the Gender Mainstreaming in Academia, by focusing on certain actions that need to be initiated in order to create a sustainable “Institutional Action Plan for Gender Equality”.

### **035 : A paridade no ensino superior num estudo de caso**

**Dora Resende Alves**, Universidade Portucalense Infante D. Henrique, Portugal

**Clara de Sousa Alves**, Universidade Portucalense Infante D. Henrique, Portugal

A questão da paridade nem foi sempre invocada nas etapas da integração europeia, mas hoje é já ponderada a problemática dos estudos de género.

A temática da paridade de género é, entre outras vertentes, passível de ser analisada quanto ao papel da mulher na investigação científica e no ensino superior.

A União Europeia, através do Parlamento Europeu, vem mostrando alguma preocupação com a presença da mulher nas universidades. Pois, apesar da evolução positiva registada nos últimos anos, a igualdade entre homens e mulheres na ciência e no mundo académico ainda não foi atingida. Esta disparidade de géneros enfrenta hoje ameaças graves e desafios significativos, tanto a nível nacional como internacional.

Em vista disso, a presente análise tem em estudo de caso os cargos dirigentes e a investigação na Universidade Portucalense Infante D. Henrique, no Porto, acompanhando a evolução das preocupações da União Europeia com a paridade de género.

Para este efeito, foi analisado como estudo de caso a presença de artigos científicos em três Revistas científicas da Universidade Portucalense. Foi também alvo de atenção o grupo docente da Universidade Portucalense, analisando por Departamento

o número de homens e mulheres docentes, na intenção de, com esses dados, fazer o ponto da situação, num momento em que claramente se continua a observar uma dinâmica de descontinuidade.

Pretende-se demonstrar como as reformas institucionais são ainda necessárias para ultrapassar os obstáculos à igualdade entre homens e mulheres, neste caso em especial no que toca à participação das mulheres nos órgãos de tomada de decisões.

Comprovadamente, a investigação e as universidades podem marcar a diferença ao estudar a igualdade de género como uma fonte de valor acrescentado e, através disso, promover mudanças culturais e institucionais em matéria de género.

### **119 : Analysis of the LGBTQ associations' impacts on health policies in Portugal**

**Douglas F. Kovalski**, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Brasil

The theme of social participation in health policies and their evaluation has taken a large scale worldwide, as well as collaborative and participatory health research, focused on health promotion perspectives, for example. Historically, associations interested in the LGBTQ cause have played an important role in the struggle for health rights of this population. In the field of LGBTQ activism, several aspects related to health are widely debated, such as: health care for transgender people, pregnancy by substitution, as well as the possibility of adopting children by homosexual couples. This study aims to analyze the impacts that LGBTQ associations have on society and on health sector policies in the Portuguese context. This study was conducted through interviews with representatives of the main LGBTQ Portuguese associations to know their demands and advances obtained through the practices of the association. As some results, it is necessary to show the difficulties that the transgender population still faces in Portugal to obtain health care. In this aspect there is an intense debate about the pathologization of transgender people and the need for differentiation between lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender groups in the discussion of aspects related to health, since they carry specificities. The interviews also demonstrate the many advances made in relation to health issues of the LGBTQ population, such as the legalization of blood donation by homosexual men, advances in the sense of reproductive rights, among others. It is clear that the role of associations is central to both the information and the reception and empowerment they promote for LGBT people.

### **355 : Day care or overtime? The treatment of labor law in union demands regarding gender and care in Brazil**

**Regina Stela Corrêa Vieira**, PhD Candidate – University of São Paulo, Law School, Research Internship – Centre de Recherches Sociologiques et Politiques de Paris

The present study aims to trace the links between the demands of unions and care professionals' organizations that involve the relationship between labor, gender and care to the Brazilian norms and labor legislative debates, in face of the existing gender inequalities in the productive and reproductive spheres of work. Starting from the understanding of care as a central subject to comprehend the relations of exploitation and oppression to which women are exposed and considering their struggle for rights as a relevant instrument used by the feminist and union movements in Brazil, the proposal is to understand if and how the Labor Law has been articulated in the claims of women mobilized around care work. The study contains the analysis of data resulting from interviews with women leaders of the National Federation of Domestic Workers, Union of Domestic Workers of the Municipality of São Paulo, Union of Domestic Workers of Campinas and Region, National Federation of Nurses, Association of Elderly Caregivers of The Metropolitan Region of São Paulo and the National Confederation of Rural Workers, combined with bibliographical research, which formed our theoretical scope, with emphasis on texts of sociology of labor and gender theory. From the legal point of view, it was sought to verify which labor norms and bills related to care and family responsibilities were mentioned in the interviews, which were left out and what the interviewees' perception about the effectiveness of the Labor Law and its role in the fight against gender inequalities at work.

### **3.7. Sexual Harassment and Bullying at Work**

*Session Organized by:*

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Harassment can be psychological (bullying) and/or sexual, and consists of behaviours perceived as abusive and intended to intimidate, coerce or undermine the dignity of (an)other person(s), and is not to be confused with consensual seduction or a professional argument. It should be stressed that, in general, harassment is an ongoing process over time.

Besides the abuse experienced to which it refers is a much older phenomenon sexual harassment entered the public consciousness in the 1970s as the feminist movement fought for change, locating sexual harassment in the

wider context of inequalities of gender and power. Formerly regarded a moral or private issue, sexual harassment was now viewed as a social problem, which needed to be addressed.

Bullying in the workplace is a social phenomenon, which takes a serious toll on the physical and mental health of its victims.

Both phenomena constitute an affront to human dignity. Moreover, sexual harassment and bullying affront the idea of decent work referring that all workers (both in the formal economy but also the unregulated wage workers or the self-employed) should experience a work environment which respects the fundamental rights of the human person as well as the rights of workers in terms of conditions of work safety, remuneration, and physical and mental integrity of the worker in the exercise of his/her employment.

The great diversity of employment situations and the complexity of gender inequalities ask for deeper sociological approach to the subject, looking at both the female and male universes, their interactions, power relations and the organisational context. Therefore we welcome papers with diverse methodological approaches and different theoretical standpoints to sexual harassment and bullying in the workplace.

### **023: Cultural and Identity Dimensions of Aggression Against Women in Skilled Trades Occupations**

**Geneviève Cloutier**, PhD student in Industrial Relations, University of Montreal, Canada

**Alain Marchand**, Full Professor in Industrial Relations, University of Montreal, Canada

Few studies on workplace aggression, particularly against women, had been conducted in the construction industry. Although, in occupations associated with skilled trades, it has been demonstrated that women were most often victims of sexism (Tougas, Beaton, & Laplante, 2005) and workplace aggression (Gruber, 1998; Gutek & Morasch, 1982). One important limitation of the current studies is the omission of the professional identity, even if it is very essential in the explanation of harmful behaviours to maintain a positive image of the group, according to the social identity theory (Tajfel & Turner, 1986).

This oral communication aims to illustrate a theoretical model and an empirical model regarding professional identity and gender-based aggression in skilled trades occupations. A professional identity is built by a group collective self-esteem, a skilled trades culture, a gendered skilled trades. On the other hand, this identity is damaged by the threat perceptions, the intrapersonal injustice and the working conditions. Besides, this communication will present the first results of this study.

By using mixed methods and through the triangulation of data, it is possible to explain the contribution of every component of the professional identity. Some focus groups with women and a questionnaire administered on five construction sites and three manufactories allow the first interpretations of the results.

The results demonstrated the role of the masculinities and the aggressive responses, such as the feelings of anger and hostility, the interpersonal deviance and the sexism, as predictive factors in the predisposition to be a victim of psychological, physical or sexual aggression. Furthermore, the cultural dimension of integration of the integration, as well as the gratifications and the peers and superior support reduce the workplace aggression in skilled trades occupations.

### **156: Sexual Harassment of Immigrant Workers: Evidence from Lawsuits Filed by the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission**

**Cynthia Deitch**, George Washington University, Washington, DC USA

I examined documents related to 80 lawsuits filed by the EEOC (the U.S. Federal agency that enforces employment discrimination law) on behalf of low-wage immigrant workers between 2000-2016. These were all the identifiable immigrant worker sexual harassment lawsuits filed by the EEOC in these years. All cases involved low-wage workers, many in agribusiness, food services, janitorial services and retail sales. Most cases involved multiple workers. The vast majority of the harassed workers are women, but I discuss a half dozen cases involving sexual harassment of immigrant men. For comparison, I constructed a sample of another 40 EEOC sexual harassment lawsuits involving only non-immigrants in some of the same industries.

The EEOC selects for litigation only a tiny fraction of complaints it receives. In the paper, I am careful to explain why such lawsuits, while not representative of most workplaces, nonetheless offer significant insight and information on not atypical workplace dynamics. I also argue that the visibility of EEOC litigation shapes the wider policy context beyond individual cases.

Along with an intersectionality lens, I utilize routine activities theory, which originated in criminology research on direct contact predatory crimes (Cohen & Felson, 1979), but has been adapted to study sexual harassment and other bullying in the workplace (DeCoster, Estes & Mueller, 1999; Lopez, Hodson & Rocigno, 2009; Rocigno, Lopez & Hodson, 2009; Stockdale & Nadler, 2006). My analysis finds that sexual harassers, at least in the types of workplaces represented in the lawsuits, systematically target already marginalized women (and sometimes men) whom perpetrators perceive as lacking the resources (legal, economic, organizational, etc.) to

effectively resist. I also show how organizational context – how work is organized as well as the absence of protective policies – may increase vulnerability.

The conclusion addresses the limitations of U.S. legal remedies and existing corporate policy solutions for protecting workers, especially immigrants, from sexual harassment.

### **191: Sexual Harassment and Bullying at work and at public spaces in Mexico**

**Arturo Alvarado**, El Colegio de México

The paper will include a theoretical revision and comparison between international norms and the current conceptual and theoretical discussion in México. Will examine current methodologies to examine and estimate the problem of sexual harassment and bullying within the major problem of sexual violence at work in public offices both at federal level in Mexico and in Mexico City to denote the particular problems that women faces in each place. Will provide some examples of existing programs in Mexico in public universities and federal offices.

In particular the work describes the advances that Mexico has had in implementing international protocols in the matter and the legislative “armonization” to identify and eradicate these practices. It focus on certain programas develop both at federal and local level and on the design of protocols to prevent sexual violence. Will address the challenges women have to effectively and equal access to justice.

The paper examines four dimensions of the problem: the measurement of harassment in public information data bases; the identification of masculine and machist practices and its prevalence in public offices; the implementations of norms and regulations to eliminate them; and the design of programs to prevent harassment. Based on this analysis the paper proposes a series of recommendation of the Mexican case. Among them, some normative proposals such as built a unified definition of sexual violence that includes harassment, bullying and abuse in both local and federal legislations. Also, to improve access to justice for women, by reforming the current judicial procedures that tend to victimize women and ... also, to design better public information and records related to sexual violence against women (surveys, judicial information, administrative records). And overall create and develop campaigns to train personnel in public offices, to reduce machist practices and to improve gender equality in offices ad public spaces.

### **315: Sexual harassment and bullying in the workplace: what gender got to do with it?**

**Anália Torres**, Full Professor at Institute of Social and Political Sciences (ISCSP) University of Lisbon, Interdisciplinary Centre for Gender Studies (CIEG-ISCSP) coordinator

**Dália Costa**, Assistant Professor at Institute of Social and Political Sciences (ISCSP) University of Lisbon, CIEG-ISCSP

**Helena Sant’Ana**, Assistant Professor at Institute of Social and Political Sciences (ISCSP) University of Lisbon, CIEG-ISCSP

**Bernardo Coelho**, Invited Assistant Professor at Institute of Social and Political Sciences (ISCSP) University of Lisbon, CIEG-ISCSP, CIEG-ISCSP

**Isabel Sousa**, Reasearcher at CIEG-ISCSP

The interest in harassment in the workplace has increased over the years, forcing to rethink sociologically the way this phenomenon entangles with gender and power relations. Taking into account results from previous research held in Portugal in the end of 1980’s and based on a research combining both quantitative (a survey) and qualitative (in-depth interviews) approaches held in 2015, this paper has two main aims: (i) to assess and discuss changes in the Portuguese sexual harassment reality in the workplace, refreshing the data on sexual harassment of women in the workplace; and (ii) Provide a picture of workplace bullying and sexual harassment of men and women. In doing so analytical efforts were made to arrive at a deeper understanding of the context and the processes in which bullying and sexual harassment occur, by analysing the targets’ responses about their reactions, the reasons for these reactions, their feelings and the consequences of harassment. It was possible to characterize the setting and understand the experiences both by triangulating quantitative and qualitative methodologies, and by activating a theoretical framework that articulates gender, power relations and working conditions.

### **3.8. Women and trade unions: two centuries of a difficult relationship**

*Session Organized by:*

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Trade unionism was born male-centred and revealing a sexist attitude on the role of women in society, in particular with regard to their integration in the labour market and in the unions. This attitude soon became dominant and led the union strategies towards women for a long time, which aimed to exclude them from the labour market or at least accepting their work as transitory and confined to certain branches with lower wages. This acts of discrimination against women led them to form their own unions. It is what Briskin (1998) called "a separatist strategy".

With the increasing integration of women in the labour market, union's strategies shifted from a logic of exclusion to an organisation one. New structures were born to accommodate them. However, the participation of women in the trade unions remains less intense, due to social, economic and cultural factors and has long been shrouded in silence.

It was necessary to wait for the last forty years to see a considerable increase in research having the militancy of women as a sociological object. The first important works date from the 70s, marking the 90s the beginning of the analysis of the latest developments in what concerns this topic.

For this session, among other possible themes, we welcome papers on the specific interests of women and how they are linked with class interests; on the changes in union structures in order to accommodate women; on the contribution of female militancy for another way to make unionism, what could potentially make the union structures and agendas more inclusive of the interests of working women; or on the traditional under-representation of women in the union's decision-making bodies, its causes and strategies to change the situation, in order to make unions more representatives.

#### **107 : Women's of Wal-Mart: Their Union Struggles in Quebec and what are they Teaching Us?**

**Yanick Noiseux**, Université de Montréal, Canada

**Stéphanie Mayer**, PhD candidate, Université Laval, Canada

Wal-Mart, the giant retail multinational doing business in Quebec since 1994, is spreading a business model based on low wages, shorter working hours, a largely feminize workforce, and an aggressive denial of workers' rights to collective representation and bargaining. Our paper will examine the various unionization drives conducted at Wal-Mart by different local affiliates of the United Food and Commercial Workers (UFCW) in Quebec since the beginning of the 21st century. Two types of research materials are gathered in order to proceed to what Boaventura de Sousa Santos (2004) has labelled a "sociology of absences", a "sociology of emergence" and a "work of translation": 1) a review of the journalistic and scientific literature as well as 2) the results of interviews conducted between 2010 and 2012 among eleven women working in different branch of Wal-Mart's Big box stores.

Because our sample is made up exclusively of women, and because the female respondents often assume simultaneously both the social role of mother and family breadwinner, they are thus subject to specific realities arising from the casualization/flexibilization of working conditions and the subsequent precarity. In this context, our survey will seek to take a fresh look at the strengths and limitations of the various union strategies implemented in Wal-Mart's struggles. More broadly, following what Sousa Santo's has called for, the case study will seek first to "make visible" the practices and demands of female atypical workers engage in peripheral labour markets. This will leads us to, secondly, feed and identified a "renewed union language" as well as proposals for new organizational matrix or repertoires of actions allowing unionism to adapt to 21st century capitalism and its diversified workforce.

Reference: Sousa Santos, B. de. (2004) 'A Critique of Lazy Reason: Against the Waste of Experience,' in Wallerstein, I. (ed.) *The Modern World-System in the Longue Durée*. Boulder: Paradigm Publishers.

#### **230 : From exclusion to the underrepresentation of women in the trade union movement**

**Paulo Marques Alves**, ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon and DINÂMIA'CET-IUL

**Maria do Carmo Botelho**, ISCTE - University Institute of Lisbon and CIES-IUL

Trade unionism was born male-centred and revealing a sexist attitude on the role of women in society, in particular with regard to their integration in the labour market and in the unions. This attitude soon became dominant and led the union strategies towards women for a long time. They aimed to exclude them from the labour market or at least accepting their work as transitory and confined to certain branches with lower wages.

This acts of discrimination against women led them to found their own unions. It is what Briskin (1998) called "a separatist strategy". With the increasing integration of women in the labour market, union's strategies shifted from a logic of exclusion to an organisation one. New structures were born to accommodate them. However, although the growth in absolute and relative numbers of women in the unions, their participation in these organisations remains less intense and there is not a corresponding increase in their proportion in the decision-making bodies, with unions rarely providing adequate representation (Cook et al., 1992; Curtin, 1997; Garcia, 1993, 1999; Garcia et al., 2003; Trebilcock, 1991).

For Le Quantrec et al. (1999), this is a socially constructed situation, whereas for Healy and Kirton the explanation lies in the unions, which will constitute "male oligarchies" (Healy and Kirton, 2000). For their part, Chaison and Andiappan (1987) argue that it was the sexual division of labour that led to a segregation that restricted the visibility and influence of women in the movement.

This communication aims to contribute to the study of this theme. It was based in a documentary analysis of the biographical profiles of the board members of about 50 Portuguese unions with jurisdiction in the public administration, as well as of other documents, such as the social reports of some public service.

#### **046 : Professional Women's Experiences of Trade Union Participation: A Qualitative Exploration of Barriers and Enablers**

**Eve Ewington**, Liverpool John Moores University, UK

The composition of trade union membership in the UK has changed: the traditional image of white, male, manual workers has been replaced with a feminised professional profile. Despite this, women's participation levels remain low and women remain underrepresented at all levels of trade union hierarchies (Kirton, 2005). As a consequence, the gendered nature of work remains side-lined on the trade union agenda (Munro, 2001; Kirton and Healy, 2013). In the context of changes in the public sector which disproportionately impact upon women (Conley, 2012) this may limit trade unions' abilities to effectively represent their membership.

Using data from 41 semi-structured interviews with unionised women in professional and managerial roles in the UK Civil Service, this paper explores the intersections of class, gender and professional identity and how this influences women's participation in their trade union, with a particular focus on barriers and enablers to participation.

The findings suggest that senior women in the UK Civil Service perceive their managerial positions as carrying additional risk and that this perceived risk is a powerful union membership motivation. However, structural inequalities in the workplace are replicated within trade union hierarchies, restricting opportunities to participate and limiting the trade union agenda to the concerns of the traditional (i.e. male, full-time) worker. Work intensification and diminishing facility time repeatedly emerge as significant, and gendered, barriers to participation. The introduction of the 2016 Trade Union Bill in the UK will compound these existing inequalities.

Key Words: trade union participation, gender, class, identity, public sector

#### **351 : Women in the mutual societies – since the end of the nineteenth century to the thirties**

**Virginia Baptista**, IHC- FCSH- UNL/ CEMRI- UA- Lisboa

The mutualistic movement in the end of the nineteenth century in Portugal, knew a great relevance among workers as different studies has evidenced to another European countries. In Portugal, during this period, we assisted to the foundation of mutual societies that were mixed, composed by men and women, as well as others only composed by men and few that were composed exclusively by women were. There were mutual associations in the major cities, neighborhoods and, sometimes, in the workplaces. The objective was the mutual aid between the members, who paid quotas what gave them rights to aid in health, unemployment, old age and widowhood.

In 1911, 1916 and 1934 took place some national Conferences, in Lisbon, and in 1933 across the country happened an event named "The Week of Mutualism", with the participation of some prominent mutualists. Only few women were present in these events.

The mutual movement increased until 1921 and after 1928 was controlled by the Estado Novo, like other associations.

The main aim of this presentation is to discuss the importance of the mutual feminist associations in Portugal.

We will answer to same questions: in these democratic and voluntary associations were women discriminated or they had equal rights and duties as men in the mixed associations? What were the reasons for the constitution of the female associations? Were there any articulation between these mutual female associations and other feminist and class associations?

Our research was based on documental analysis. The main finding is that there was a male standpoint established in the legislation for the whole associative movement: women to be admitted in any association had to be authorized by their fathers, or husbands.

**349 : Le travail d'organisation syndical dans des secteurs précarisés et féminisés**  
**Sophie Bérout**, Université Lyon 2 / Triangle

En nous appuyant sur deux enquêtes que nous avons menées, l'une dans le secteur de l'aide à domicile, l'autre dans celui des maisons de retraite, nous axerons cette communication sur le travail d'organisation que des militants syndicaux mettent en oeuvre pour atteindre les salariées précarisées dans ces deux secteurs. Nous essayerons de montrer que les stratégies de syndicalisation ne peuvent faire l'impasse sur ce qui se joue dans l'organisation du travail et dans les relations de services, les deux étant fortement marquées par des rapports sociaux de sexe. La construction de collectifs et de revendications passe alors par des opérations de déconstruction de métiers qui sont considérés comme naturellement féminins (prendre en charge les « aînés »), qui sont peu valorisés et qui, de plus, se situent à l'intersection entre la sphère privée et la sphère professionnelle. Pour les syndicats, les démarches d'organisation ne peuvent se limiter à des revendications salariales ou à la défense des droits : elles exigent une réflexion préalable sur les représentations liées à ces activités, sur la division sexuée du travail, sur la relation aux usagers et aux familles. Elles passent également par une remise en cause des pratiques syndicales de délégation.



## STREAM 4

# Inequality, Precarization and Exclusion

### 4.1. Inequalities and polarization in the labour market

*Session Organized by:*

**Joao Dias**, School of Economics and Management (ISEG), University of Lisbon, Portugal;  
jdias@iseg.ulisboa.pt

In many OECD countries, the gap between individuals and families with very high yields and the most vulnerable citizens has been widening in the last years. Several factors are related to this empirical evidence, including, among others, globalisation, human capital acquisition, the structure of population and families and the impact of technological change on the labour market. This growth of inequality threatens social cohesion and undermines the democratic societies.

This session aims to discuss the issues of inequality and polarisation in the labour market. Recent studies highlight the trend towards the increase in wage differences between the top and the base of the workforce. Even though there are many other causes, changes in the occupational structure of employment, under the combined effect of technology, globalisation and institutional change are important sources of these inequalities. Thus, contributions that analyse inequality and polarisation in the labour market are welcome, namely those related to:

1. Recent financial crises and wage inequalities and polarization.
2. Socio-professional recomposition and inequalities, in particular those related to the knowledge society, the tertiary sector of the economy, the growing importance of education and qualifications, the instability in the labour market, the consolidation of transnational structures and the emergence of new global classes.
3. Causes, dynamics and consequences of inequality, poverty and exclusion in the labour market.

#### **Session 4.1.1.**

#### **286 : The response of labour market inequalities to the financial crisis**

**Sharan Banerjee**, The response of labour market inequalities to the financial crisis

The financial crisis that occurred in 2007-08 took the world economy by surprise. From stock markets to trade, the advent of the sudden crisis massively affected almost every economic sphere. The paper examines in detail how the job markets have been changed in the long and short term by the financial crisis. The paper examines whether the crisis has accentuated or mitigated the polarisation of mature labour markets, how jobs markets have responded to the great recession, and whether different types of jobs based on task content have reacted differently. It goes on to debate whether or not in fact countries have seen the U-shaped polarization since 2008. Labour change is a prominent hypothesis for the recent polarization of the labour market and the related decline for occupations specializing in performing routine tasks. This paper provides a quantitative evaluation of this hypothesis. To do so, the paper takes uses econometric analyses to first look for cases of endogeneity in the explanatory variables, where the variables consist of proxies of labour market and market polarization. It would consider variables like real wages and employment. Technological change and Trade are variables, which, as the paper would go on to show, will have results that are statistically significant. The analysis would highlight how different industries have fared since the crisis struck. The analysis attempts to find how much the financial crisis as a shock variable is able to account for a large fraction of changes in occupational employment and earnings, as well as the decline in the labour share, through the years, but is unable to reconcile many of these patterns in the subsequent decade. By considering a plethora of variables from the labour market, the paper makes sure that the econometric model can accommodate as many determinants to regress the share of labour market in the economy, and come to answer the question: how exactly did the financial crisis affect the already existing dynamics of the labour markets and its inherent polarization.

### **193 : Recent trends in job polarization and wage inequalities in Portugal**

**João Dias**, Universidade de Lisboa, ISEG and UECE

**Conceição Cerdeira**, Universidade de Lisboa and SOCIUS

**Ilna Kovács**, Universidade de Lisboa and SOCIUS

The growth of social inequality is one important fact in the evolution of developed economies in recent decades. The polarization of jobs as an explanatory factor of this growth is well documented in countries with liberal regime since the mid-80. There is evidence that the polarization of employment deepened and extended to most industrialized countries with the Great Recession, which began with the financial crisis of 2008. However, statistical data and methodological limitations have been generating different interpretations on the Portuguese case.

This paper aims to contribute to the ongoing debate on changes in the occupational structure and wage inequalities. The focus is placed on the Portuguese case in the context of a financial and sovereign debt crisis and the application of a severe austerity program negotiated with international institutions (troika).

### **126 : Compensation policies and contractual arrangements: Insights on segmentation based on firms' employment relationships patterns**

**Fátima Suleman**, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL) and DINAMIA' CET-IUL, Portugal

**Sérgio Lagoa**, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL) and DINAMIA' CET-IUL, Portugal

**Abdul Suleman**, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa and BRU-UNIDE, Lisboa, Portugal

Employers tend to design and implement human resource management policies and practices to accomplish specific goals and needs, but also to cope with labour market regulations. Our study examines the association between compensation policies and contractual arrangements to give a picture of the segmentation of firms according to the pattern of their employment relationship. Furthermore, we offer evidence on how these options affect inequality among workers between firms. The empirical analysis draws on linked employer-employee data namely Quadros de Pessoal of large-sized Portuguese firms (i.e. 250 or more employees) for the year 2009 and uses a fuzzy clustering to first identify typical compensation policies. The Portuguese labour market shares the characteristics of the 'Latin European Cluster' with strict employment protection legislation and regulation of wages through minimum wage and collective bargaining. The findings point to three major segments, which we labelled as Competitive, Internal Labour Markets, and Incentive. One segment comprises low-wage firms which are highly responsive to market conditions. The other two reveal properties of internal labour markets, although the incentive-based firms reinforce the use of discretionary power to differentiate the workforce. However, the responsiveness of wages to macroeconomic conditions is a striking similarity among fuzzy clusters in Portugal. The flexibility of wages is thus expressed through wage adjustment and wages cut, but some employers combine both monetary incentives and wage adjustments. Subsequently, we estimate a regression model to examine how the compensation policy interacts with contractual arrangements. Empirical evidence confirms the segmentation predictions, in that low, flexible wages and flexible contracts prevail in the same firms. Furthermore, vulnerable categories like young workers and female workers are over-represented in Competitive firms, while high-wages are associated with incentive devices benefiting white-collar employees. Apparently, firms foster inequality among segments of workers and often penalise or favour the same category of workers.

### **264 : Syrian Refugees and Their Influence in Labour Life: Izmir Case**

**Adil Çamur**, University of Dokuz Eylul, Turkey

Since Turkey launched the open door policy for Syrian refugees, it has sheltered the most Syrian population among the neighbour countries since April 2011, when the Syrian influx started. Turkey became an important country for refugees for both transition to Europe and to live. The Syrian refugees were spread all over Turkish cities as the result of the most dramatic immigration wave Turkey has encountered.

İzmir, is one of the Turkish cities highly preferred by the refugees to live or reach Europe as it is located by the Aegean Sea which used by the refugees to cross over Greece. It sheltered significant numbers of refugee population especially before the readmission agreement. However, it still hosts a massive Syrian population as 3 million, which blended into different areas and sectors of the city.

The labour rights of Syrian refugees became problematical such as education and health services. Although, new legal procedures were launched considering the refugee workers, majority of Syrians refugees work unrecorded in insecure jobs.

Most of the Syrians live in city centres and surrounding towns. While they work in service sector and factories in city centre, the farms and fields are the usual working areas for the ones who live in surrounding towns. The refugees as seasonal workers live in temporary camping areas in unhealthy and unsafe conditions where they

needed during the harvest dates. The daily wages of Syrian refugees both working in city centres or farms are considerably low comparing their Turkish local colleagues.

In this study, the position of Syrian refugees in İzmir's working life will be identified and explained. The aim of this study is to share the observations considering the sectors which occupied by Syrians, their working conditions, wages and their influence on labour market.

#### **Session 4.1.2.**

#### **140 : Qualification for work and the participation of social players: the JADE program**

**Ana Lúcia Alencastro**, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

**Renata Gérard Bondim**

**Fabio Zamberlan**,

COPPE/UFRJ –Alberto Luiz Coimbra Institut of Post Graduate and Engineer Research at Federal University of Rio de Janeiro in a partnership with the MTPS – Ministry of Labor and Social Security linked to the Federal Government has been developing for more than a decade some vocational training work on institutional programs (Lei da Aprendizagem – No 10.097 – december of 2000) and governmental (ProJovem: National Youth Inclusion Programme – Teenager and Urban) focusing on young workers with low qualification for work.

Those initiatives are related to the production of didactic material (books, videos, cooperative games and support technical apparatus), to the training of educators, managers and also to the construction of formal network of social actors involving on different projects. Some of those works can be found on RLDWL proceedings - Regional and Local Development of Work and Labor (1999, Ravello; 2002, Osnabrück; 2008, Montreal).

The last experience fulfilled between these two institutions is called JADE - Jovem Aprendiz do Desporto (Young Apprentice on Sports) inside Lei da Aprendizagem.

Our report for the 21 ST Century in Lisbon aims to present these Project questioning:

- the construction of a network of social players implicated on participative democracy terms;
- the discontinuity of governmental policy of MTPS according to changing in political parties in this Ministry;
- the efficiency of projects theoretical button up that have small interaction with characteristics and local dynamics;
- the investment on time, human resources and monetary on the construction of didactic material confronted with the practical application (number of graduates and institutional rooting of the projects);
- the methodological proposal of GTT - General Technical Training and of AO –Archs of Occupation for the effectiveness of these professional insertions;
- the learning offer after the changings in regular high school (Lei 13.415/2017) aiming to make the transition from the school environment to the work environment.

#### **276 : A terceirização no Brasil: metodologia para o desenvolvimento de medidas de captação do trabalho terceirizado**

**Marilane Oliveira Teixeira**, IE/UNICAMP

**Magda Barros Biavaschi**, CESIT/IE/UNICAMP, e Professora Convidada nos programas de PPG em Economia e Ciências Sociais da UNICAMP

A terceirização ganhou dimensão quando o movimento do capitalismo pressionou no sentido da liberalização dos mercados, fragmentando a organização sindical e impactando negativamente a regulação social do trabalho. Em regra adotada pelas empresas como estratégia de redução de custos operacionais, seu potencial altamente precarizador do trabalho tem sido apontado pelas pesquisas que se debruçam sobre o tema. Na América Latina sua expansão se deu, sobretudo, a partir da década de 1990. Na maior parte dos países, as estatísticas oficiais que medem o comportamento do mercado de trabalho não mensuram essa forma de contratar. No Brasil, recentemente, houve mudanças metodológicas nas pesquisas domiciliares do IBGE sendo introduzido um conjunto de variáveis que permite identificar o número de trabalhadores nessa modalidade por atividade econômica e grupamento ocupacional. A partir de um conjunto de variáveis selecionadas e mediante alguns cruzamentos, o artigo se propõe trazer dados sobre: total de ocupados por posição na ocupação, sexo e CNAE domiciliar; ocupados por local de exercício do trabalho principal por CNAE domiciliar e posição na ocupação; número de ocupados que trabalhava em estabelecimento de outro negócio diferente daquela em que está vinculado sobre o total de ocupados por posição na ocupação e CNAE domiciliar; total de ocupados no trabalho temporário, por CNAE domiciliar; ocupados por intermediário, por posição na ocupação e por CNAE domiciliar. Dessa forma, trará elementos importantes para o estudo da terceirização.

## **256 : Indigenous Populations, Inequality And Economic Growth In The Country With Greater Inequality In Latin America**

**Jessica Fernandez**, ISEG/University of Lisbon

Indigenous populations in Latin America continue to be 14% of the poor and 17% of the extremely poor, making up 8% of the population of the region. This poverty affects 43% of indigenous households in the region, more than double the proportion of non-indigenous people and 24% of all indigenous households live in extreme poverty (World Bank, 2016). In the case of Honduras, currently struggling as one of the most impoverished and corrupt countries in Latin America (Oxfam, 2016). This country has attempted to increase its growth through the installment of charter cities, which offer more reasonable business and trade regulations to attract trade and investment. But on the other hand, Honduras is the country with the highest inequality in Latin America, with 64.5% of the population in extreme poverty, this is a reality, that many indigenous people live. The dramatic increase in economic inequality in many countries over the last years and the spectacular regional disparities in the standard of living become more visible in certain populations. This document aims to study how inequality affects indigenous populations in greater proportion to the non-indigenous population because racism (Pineda, 2013), showing the political, social and economic consequences and how these conditions affect the social inclusion of these groups, and their access to education, labor market and political participation (Gruski & Kanbur, 2006). To show that, we will analyze unemployment and education rates of indigenous populations in Honduras, during the last five years, making the comparison between these elements and the Gini coefficient a measure of income distribution across a section of a country's residents, used to reveal income inequalities within a given society. This provokes a cycle, where inequality causes social exclusion and at the same time the social exclusion provoke that income inequality gap between the impoverished and the rich continues to widen.

### **4.2. Labour and precariousness: struggles for the future**

*Session Organized by:*

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**Dora Fonseca**, Center for Social Studies, Portugal; [dorajfonseca@ces.uc.pt](mailto:dorajfonseca@ces.uc.pt)

All around the world, the transformation of labour relations is fostering the emergence and amplification of a number of interconnected crises (of employment, of representation, economic and political). Their effects have been particularly acute in the case of the peripheral countries of the Eurozone but not only. In different degrees, national and international contexts are nowadays marked by signs of economic, social and political deterioration. Strategies of austerity applied by national governments and supranational structures like the European Union entail measures that are regressive from the standpoint of the so called social model, in the European case, or of a positive class compromise. Overall, those measures and the inherent general strategy proved less effective in generating growth and even negative in terms of social justice.

In terms of the labour market, the consequences are disastrous and combine with an undeniable tendency of shrinkage of the welfare State, going well beyond the weakening of employment protection legislation, growth of precariousness and rise of unemployment. They also entail a radical transformation of the future, of personal perspectives, as well as the undermining of the action and role of trade unions. Considering the shortcomings of institutional action, this situation fostered the delineation of new strategies by trade unions as well as the emergence of several collective actors.

This session invites communications, attempting to answer three main questions:

- What are the main effects in terms of the emergence and consolidation of new forms of work? In what way do they connect to the pervasiveness of labour precariousness? How can they be counteracted?
- How are trade unions responding to the accelerated transformation of labour relations, especially in adverse contexts like the one imposed by the recent Euro crisis?
- What is the foreseeable scope of an articulation between emergent collective actors and trade unionism?

## **110 : Unions for whom? Changing labour markets and challenges to union democracy in Poland and Italy**

**Magdalena Bernaciak**, European Trade Union Institute, Brussels, Belgium

**Stefania Marino**, Manchester Business School, the University of Manchester, UK

**Adam Mrozowicki**, Institute of Sociology, University of Wroclaw, Poland

**Valeria Pulignano**, Centre for Sociological Research, KU Leuven, Belgium

Recent changes in the labour market, in particular the expansion of precarious employment, pose new challenges to organised labour representation. With the spread of atypical forms of work, the question of ‘whom unions are negotiating for?’ comes increasingly to the fore.

This paper studies the relationship between the process of precarisation and the evolution of union democracy in Poland and Italy. It examines to what extent trade unions in the two countries represent and provide voice to different categories of employees, in particular to precarious workers. It also seeks to determine whether diverse forms of trade unions involvement in politics and country-specific institutional arrangements produce different social effects for different groups of workers and/or different patterns of their inclusion in unions. In addressing these questions, the paper focuses on two levels of union action: 1) workplace-level participation and employment relations; and 2) national-level social dialogue and, more broadly, social partners’ involvement in the policy-making process.

Poland and Italy offer divergent institutional starting points for the study of employee interest representation in the era of precarisation. Poland is a post-transitional country in which independent trade unions played important role in the fall of the authoritarian socialism. Following the systemic change they were formally included in the policy-making process, but for a long time they relied on political alliances and façade, ‘illusory’ corporatism (Ost 2000), and remained rather passive at the workplace level. In Italy, the trade union movement was an important force behind the development of the corporatist system in the 1990s. Even though tripartite concertation has recently been by-passed by the state, unions retain a strong position at the workplace where they build on their associational power.

### **195 : Austerity and precariousness as the “glue” for social movement unionism? Some lessons from the Portuguese experience**

**Hermes Augusto Costa**, Faculdade de Economia da Universidade de Coimbra, Portugal

During the last years, especially under the bailout from troika (IFM, ECB, EU), Portuguese industrial relations system was conditioned by two interlinked words: austerity and precariousness. In a certain way the first stimulated the latter. Consequently (and at least in theoretical terms), new synergies between trade unions and other socio-occupational actors/movements were stimulated, which could be seen as a way to reinforce social alliances as one of the features of social movement unionism.

In order to recover that political and economic context, the paper set up a double challenge:

(1) the first, focused on the discourses and practices around austerity and precariousness. On this purpose, the analysis can be divided in two axes: on the one hand, the idea is to compare the old trade union actors discourses (namely from CGTP and UGT, the main trade union confederations) vis-à-vis the crisis with the discourses of some new socio-occupational actors like FERVE (Fartos Destes Recibos Verdes, “Fed up of these green receipts”); MayDay network; Precários Inflexíveis (Precarious Inflexible Workers); on the other hand, the purpose is to compare episodes of “traditional” social conflict (strikes) with “innovative” social conflicts and broader social protests.

(2) the second challenge is based on two sectoral examples where a mix of tensions and alliances among trade unions and new socio-occupational were identified. The first one (in the artistic sector) is the result of an institutional building process around the constitution of the musicians, performers, and audiovisual professionals trade union (CENA); the second one, is based on a mobilization process in a specific precarious sector (employees at the “Saúde 24” medical helpline, LS 24).

Finally, after the explanation of both challenges, a list of obstacles and potentialities associated with the Portuguese case is proposed. Thus, helping us to understand if the road to social movement unionism is merely occasional or if it has any strategic scope.

### **194: Between institutions and movements: Comparing union strategies in fashion retail in Italy and US**

**Stefano Gasparri**, University of Warwick, UK

**Giovanna Fullin**, Università Milano Bicocca, Italy

**Peter Ikeler**, SUNY Old Westbury, US

This paper investigates union revitalization strategies in fashion' retail, a sector with endemic low-wages and high precarity (Grugulis and Bozkurt 2011), by examining the initiatives targeting the same multinational companies (Abercrombie & Fitch) in two large cities, Milan and New York. On the basis of interviews with union activists and retail workers, our results report unions in Italy able to organize 'zero-hour contract' workers and unions in the US able to create an innovative channel of representation through a new 'institutional actor' (the Retail Action Project, a workers' center supported by the union). In both cases, our analysis demonstrates that what moved unions there were not just available institutional opportunities (Turner 2009), but also a broader working class orientation (Hyman 2001). The contribution to the revitalization literature is twofold: first, it reports quite original country dynamics (Frege and Kelly 2004), expressing a move towards institution-building

for the social movement unionism recently emerged in the US, and towards grass-roots mobilization for social partnership unionism long present in Italy (Heery 2001); second, it appreciates the role of identity in union strategies, exploring a rather under-researched topic in ER through a ‘constructivist institutionalism’ approach (Morgan and Hauptmeier 2014).

#### **198: Labour, solidarity and the self-protection of society**

**Hugo Dias**, Institute of Economics of UNICAMP, Brazil, CESIT/UNICAMP and CES, University of Coimbra

The unprecedented combination of democracy and capitalist economy (Streeck, 2011), characteristic of the advanced capitalist countries in the post-World War II, began to be deconstructed from the late 1970s through a long process of creative destruction, a “new great transformation” (Munck, 2002). The transnationalization of production brought optimistic visions of a new trend for the creation of a single, homogeneous world working class. This is far from being the case since important differences subsist. The question that stands out is of course of competition. Therefore, one of the main challenges facing unions is to prevent the intensification of competition between workers (and national working classes) and the degradation of working conditions, a task that can hardly be achieved only at national level (Bieler et al., 2008). The construction of a notion of solidarity has always sought to overcome sectionalism and particularism. Most actions and movements originated from some kind of “militant particularism” (Williams, 1989). But overcoming the site (where tangible solidarities are organized) and articulation with other particularisms, calls for the enunciation of a set of abstract concepts with universalist ambition that can overcome spatio-temporal boundaries (Harvey, 1996:7-8). This article will focus on the notion of solidarity. Aimed at reducing competition between workers, is not necessarily the primordial reaction. “Solidarity is never “natural”, it must always be constructed against the odds” (Hyman, Gumbrell-McCormick, 2015: 1). For this purpose it is intended, first of all, to elaborate an archeology of the concept of solidarity, its different origins and underlying principles; secondly, to clarify its uses in the labour movement; and finally, argue why a deeper understanding of how solidarity is actively built and sustained across time and space, can help to address the five areas of under-theorization on how counter-movements are constructed in the current phase of the “second great transformation” pointed out by Webster et al. (2008:5).

#### **183: A dinâmica da regulamentação da terceirização no Brasil: as decisões da Justiça do Trabalho e os projetos de lei em andamento no congresso brasileiro**

**Magda Barros Biavaschi**, Professora Convidada nos programas de PPG em Economia e Ciências Sociais da Universidade Estadual de Campinas

**Alisson Droppa**, Pós-doutorando em Educação pela Unicamp, Brasil

O Brasil, diferentemente de outros países da América Latina, não possui uma legislação regulamentando a terceirização. Nessa lacuna, o Tribunal Superior do Trabalho, TST, normatizou por da Súmula 331, de 1993, que restringe as possibilidades de adoção dessa forma de contratar mão de obra para as atividades meio da contratante, definindo como subsidiária sua responsabilidade perante os direitos dos terceirizados. Há alguns anos, diversos setores empresariais, por um lado, pressionam para o cancelamento dessa Súmula 331 e, por outro, para a aprovação de uma lei que permita maior flexibilização da legislação em torno da matéria, retirando as restrições ao uso dessa forma de contratar. Tendo como referência as pesquisas “A terceirização e a Justiça do Trabalho”, “A terceirização e a Justiça do Trabalho: diversidades regionais” e o eixo Terceirização do projeto temático: “Contradições do trabalho no Brasil atual: formalização, precariedade, terceirização e regulação” os pesquisadores analisam essas estratégias em um cenário de aumento das desigualdades, de redução dos espaços democráticos e de ataque aos direitos sociais no Brasil.

#### **4.3. Segmentation and labor market regulation**

*Session Organized by:*

**Fátima Suleman**, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), DINÂMIA-CET, Lisboa, Portugal ; fatima.suleman@iscte.pt

**Paulo Marques**, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), DINÂMIA-CET, Lisboa, Portugal ; paulo\_miguel\_marques@iscte.pt

The rise of precariousness as well as the increasing unemployment, wage and income inequality in post-industrial economies has renewed the academics and policy-makers interest in labour market (LM) segmentation arguments. The underlying assumption is that institutions play a crucial role to explain the functioning of the LM. Those institutions are either seen as a crucial factor to sustain collective solidarity, or as a rigidity that restricts employers’ discretion in the management of employment, which increases inequalities between insiders and outsiders. While the dual LM theory has focused on the role of firms in generating good and bad jobs, the

recent contributions on the process of dualisation and the literature on the existence of different national models of capitalism has inspired the analysis of the impact of labour legislation and collective bargaining and agreement on segmentation. However, despite the increasing attention paid to LM segmentation, the factors that foster inequality among categories of workers still deserve due attention.

This stream revisits that debate by exploring contributions that analyse the impact of regulations at macro, meso and micro levels on LM segmentation. The core question is how different actors at each level of regulation interact and how their interaction affects LM outcomes. More specifically, this stream addresses the following questions:

- Do labour market institutions bring about greater segmentation?
- Do different labour market institutions affect differently LM outcomes?
- How firms react to regulations regarding employment and wages?
- What affects job quality?
- Why certain categories (still) prevail in certain jobs?

Papers from different disciplines are welcome, including labour and personnel economics, political economy, human resource management, and organisational studies. We believe that a multidisciplinary approach in addition to methodological pluralism might be suitable to develop a proper understanding of the several dimensions of segmentation as well as its impact on LM outcomes.

### **345 : Girls in a man's world and boys in a woman's world: What impact on wages and training?**

**Francesca Sgobbi**, University of Brescia, Italy

Pay gap and training gap between women and men have been explained by gender segregation at work, i.e., the tendency for men and women to cluster in different workplaces, occupations, and jobs. Nevertheless, this hypothesis overlooks the nature and the quality of the working activity performed by (possibly segregated) men and women. In addition, the empirical literature provides mixed evidence about gender as a driver of participation in training.

An opportunity to explore this question from a novel point of view is provided by the OAC archive developed by INAPP, the Italian Institute for Vocational Education and Training, in 2004. This dataset provides extensive information on a representative sample of Italian employees, including a question on gender prevalence in one's job. Available data allow to explore whether men segregated into "female jobs" receive less training or get lower earnings compared to men into "neutral" or "male" jobs. At the same time, it is possible to investigate to what extent women into "male jobs" enjoy a premium in terms of reward and training compared to women in different jobs. Preliminary outcomes suggest three basic facts. First, gender segregation cuts across occupations and workplaces. Second, a negative wage gap affects all groups of women, independently of the nature of the performed job. In the case of men, individuals in female-dominated jobs suffer from a significant wage penalty (about 11% compared to men in other types of job). Third, outsiders (i.e., women in male jobs and men in female jobs) enjoy a higher probability of participating in training compared to individuals of opposite sex in the same job. However, male employees always display higher participation in training in non-gendered jobs.

### **192 : The gender pay implications of institutional and organisational wage-setting practices in Banking – A case study of Argentina and Chile**

**Sebastián Ugarte**, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Chile

This research explores the extent to which the interaction among payment systems and institutional arrangements together with internal and external labour market dynamics influence gender pay processes and career progress for men and women graduates in the banking sectors of Argentina and Chile. The research follows a qualitative methods approach for the banking sector.

The more inclusive Argentinian industrial relations system, reinforced by above-market collective pay agreements in banking and the economic instability of recent years, has restricted inter-firm mobility and generated a more gender-neutral distributional pay effect for graduates. By contrast, the more decentralised and individually driven Chilean wage-setting system incentivises Chilean graduates to be more reactive to external labour market opportunities to improve their wages. However, this greater mobility tends to benefit more men than women graduates because women tend to be more attached to their organisations. They also find their wage bargaining position weakened as a result of gender stereotyping, which reflects employer prejudices constructed in reaction to family support policies that are more generous than those in Argentina. Finally, the research argues that the more inclusive Argentinian industrial relations system limits gender bias in pay by providing more formalisation, centralisation and transparency in pay decisions compared to the more discretionally driven decisions of the Chilean HRM system.

**344 : Deregulation and Job Security and Employability during the Great Recession. A multilevel analysis.,  
Dragos Adascalitei, Central European University, Hungary  
Federico Vegetti**

The recent economic and financial crisis has been the most severe economic downturn that the European Union has faced since its creation. The crisis affected all EU economies, although to different degrees: whereas the Mediterranean and Eastern European countries have been heavily affected, Continental and Nordic countries succeeded to avoid significant drops in GDP. Importantly, the crisis has been correlated with a wave of labour market reforms that introduced significant changes in the rights that employees have both individually and collectively. Most of these reforms have decreased protection for workers by making employment contracts less secure, expanding the coverage of temporary and agency work, as well as by reducing the power that trade unions used to enjoy. What have been the implications of the crisis induced labour market reforms for the quality and security of jobs in Europe? Has deregulation affected workers' perceptions of job security and employability? And was the crisis experienced similarly across Europe? This paper seeks to answer these questions by analysing the effects of the economic crisis and labour market deregulation on job security and employability in the EU. To do so, the paper uses two waves of the European Social Survey data (ESS2 and ESS5) to test whether perceptions of job security and employability changed in response to deregulatory labour market reforms. Using a multilevel estimation strategy, the paper finds that the crisis induced labour market reforms did not have a negative impact on workers' perceptions of job security. Instead, unemployment levels and the generosity of active labour market programs (ALMPs) are the only significant predictors of self-perceptions about job security. Furthermore, we find that self-perceived employability is negatively affected by unemployment rates and positively correlated with GDP growth.

**246 : Liberalization as generational layering: the gradual transformation of the Portuguese telecommunications sector**

**Paulo Marques**, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), DINÂMIA'CET-IUL

**Marta Silva**, Banco de Portugal, BRU-IUL, DINÂMIA'CET-IUL

The issue of labour market segmentation has received increasing attention in the literature because growing inequalities have risen in the labour market in recent times. To address this problem, some scholars have been speaking about a dualization process. Although divergences exist within this strand of literature, they converge on pointing out the existence of conflicting interests between insiders and outsiders and by emphasising the role of labour market institutions and the welfare state to bring about growing labour market segmentation.

These scholars however neglect the role of liberalization to explain this process, they do not address the fact that labour market segmentation rose after the implementation of neoliberal policies. Our research puzzle relies precisely on this paradox: why did segmentation rise in a period characterized by the implementation of neoliberal reforms? As argued throughout this paper, labour market segmentation rose after the 1990s because massive changes have been implemented in the labour market, namely those aiming to increase labour market flexibility.

It is difficult to understand this process without considering the role of liberalization because it was the attempt to deregulate the labour market that contributed to its growing segmentation. Indeed, the liberalization process may have allowed the expansion of atypical jobs outside union strongholds and this led to great differences between workers. Our study pretends to illustrate this process by shedding light on the Portuguese telecommunications sector, a highly segmented sector in the Portuguese labour market. Furthermore, it also aims to explain why young people have been more affected by this process.

As for the methodology, we first use descriptive statistics to characterise the transformations in the Portuguese telecommunications sector from 2002 to 2012, namely regarding the use of atypical employment and the share of workers covered by collective bargaining. Second, by using longitudinal data for the period between 1991 and 2012, we estimate a difference-in-difference model to assess whether the wages of newly hired workers in telecommunication firms differ before and after the privatisation process was initiated in this sector. With this econometric methodology we are able to study whether the wage of young workers is more affected following a privatisation than that of older workers.

**138 : The segmentation of the labour market of higher education graduates in Portugal**

**Fátima Suleman**, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa and DINAMIA'CET, Lisboa, Portugal

**Maria da Conceição Figueiredo**, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa and BRU-UNIDE, Lisboa, Portugal

**Abdul SulemanI**, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa and BRU-UNIDE, Lisboa, Portugal

This study reassesses the segmentation arguments in the context of higher education (HE) graduates. Available literature suggests that investments in human capital seem to be insufficient to facilitate the transition from

school to work and less again to good jobs. This subject becomes more pronounced in Portugal where considerable investments in HE have taken place in last decades. Using Labour Force Survey data for 2014 and a fuzzy cluster analysis, we attempt to identify the segments of jobs assigned to HE graduates. Although the dualism was found in HE labour market, the combination of characteristics gives rise to multiple typologies. We found a segment of part-time workers with an employment contract with temporary agencies. The graduates in this cluster have lower wages, are multiple job holders and have shift work; they often work on week-end, in evening and nights. This is particularly the case of fresh graduates from health and services fields of education; who had a spell of unemployment; and are now employed in sales and health sectors. Another segment shows similarities with this cluster but graduates have full-time contracts and the highest wages. However, multiple jobs are also an important characteristic of this cluster. These graduates are from mathematics, engineering, and IT and work in sectors like information and communication, consultancy, and education. Often, they work at home. A third segment balances with these two clusters, and shows graduates in full-time and standard work with medium wages. Here, the graduates predominately perform financial activities, consultancy and manufacturing. The results evidence a segmented labour market of graduates in Portugal, although flexible (stable) employment contracts appear to be no distinctive feature of such segmentation.

#### **4.4. Decentralisation : Inclusive Growth through Inclusive Governance**

*Session Organized by:*

**P P Balan**, Director, Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA), Thrissur, India ; balanpp25@gmail.com

Formulation of appropriate and relevant strategies suited to local situation is one of the pre-conditions for addressing exclusion. At this context decentralisation could be regarded as a best tool for social inclusion. Decentralisation works towards democratisation, only if it is combined with positive action in favour of underprivileged groups. It is generally believed that decentralisation is a counterpart of globalisation. With the principles of “bottom up” and “last man first, decentralisation can target the groups of people who are deprived of their basic necessities, therefore socially excluded.

The success of democratic decentralisation depends largely on the achievement to effectively include marginalised groups in local decision making and power structures. The effectiveness of the programmes for weaker sections of society is another measure of the success of democratic decentralisation. Local governance shall attain real significance only when there is people’s participation in decision making process. There are best practices all over for replication, adoption or adaption.

Papers are invited on a verity of topics dealing with participatory budgeting, decentralised planning, gender budgeting, inclusion of the marginalised sections, Poverty reduction programs, good governance, Conflict resolutions, transparency and accountability systems, effective monitoring and evaluation, civil society activism, grievance redressal mechanisms, social and performance audit systems.

#### **082 : Urban Poverty Alleviation in North-western India in Post Liberalisation Era: Some Evidence from the Recent Studies**

**Manoj Kumar Teotia**, Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID) Chandigarh, India

The North-west India has experienced rapid growth of urban population, slums, homelessness and poverty in post liberalization era. The segregation of the poor is visible and social fabric of cities is under stress. Although Chandigarh and many other cities of the region have taken some initiatives to provide housing and basic services to the poor slum dwellers under PMAY, SUH, and provide livelihood under SJSRY, NULM but situation of poverty continues to be grim and is visible in various forms. Informalisation of the labour force is on rise with higher risks and poor wages. Except Chandigarh, which implemented an ambitious housing project and women based poverty alleviation programme for the urban poor, no other city of the region has done much towards poverty alleviation. The urban inequality in terms of access of housing and basic services, livelihood, and employment continues to be a crucial issue in the region. The paper, based on some recent studies by the author is an effort to highlight how and what kind of efforts have been taken by north-western states and cities to alleviate poverty through housing provisions and liverlihood generation after skill upgradation. An effort has also been made to know the perception of the beneficiaries of the poverty alleviation programme to suggest a suitable strategy for urban poverty alleviation programme elsewhere.

**085 : Strengthening Community Engagement through Decentralized Planning – The Sri Lanka experience**  
**D.H. Janaka Piyal Hemathilaka, Janathakshan, Sri Lanka**

Even though Sri Lanka is a country with a very strong centralized governing system powered with executive presidency a parallel decentralized governing system is simultaneously in practice at different levels. The global trend for decentralization of power, international pressure, two major youth uprisings, civil conflict, decentralization initiatives led by various institutions, civil society movements and some projects and programmes with considerable level of impact are some of the key global and national factors backed this parallel implementation. This process of transition has been facilitated by the government by introducing the required policies, and mechanisms. Simultaneously various organizations and institutions are practically trying it in the ground at different administrative levels (i.e. Grama Niladhari Divisions, Divisional Secretary Divisions, Pradeshees Sabhas) through various projects, programmes. The key objective of such projects and programmes is to promote decentralized planning and development at local level with the active engagement of the local communities and stakeholders.

This paper shares the experience on decentralized planning and implementation efforts at lower strata of the local governance hierarchy with a higher participation of local communities including all marginalized segment in the society. Further, it reviews the level of acceptance of such initiatives by local administrative system which is directly responsible for the central ministries and the local governing institutions. Similarly, it elaborates the level of authorization by Provincial Councils, national ministries and the contribution of the programme for provincial and national level policy changes. Also it provides valid recommendations to replicate the best practices at provincial and national level with the collaboration between government and shareholders.

This particular programme has been designed based on the experience and lessons learned from the different programmes implemented with the collaboration of Sri Lanka government, provincial councils, local authorities, civil society organizations and other local and regional stakeholders.

**088 : The challenges of decentralization in Thai Local Politics: the roles of new political actors in the local areas**

**Pailin Phuweenaphan, Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration, Chiang Mai University Thailand**

Thailand has one of the most unstable politics in SEA as can be seen by the frequency of the coups and parliament dissolutions. Thai political history had clearly shown the picture of state centralization. After the turn down of the military junta in 1992, it overwhelmingly called for the new Constitution which promoted the rights of people and state decentralization. The 1997 Constitution was promulgated by the Constitution Drafting Committee and it was called “People’s Constitution”. This Constitution effected both national and local politics toward the decentralization in Thailand. Particularly, there were extraordinary changes on local politics. People in local areas have been more politically active. Decentralization leads to the formulation of interest groups and people participation. It can be seen the rapid growth of people’s movement and the dynamics of group politics who have tried to aggregate the interests with both local administrative government and state government. Interestingly, decentralization not only works towards democratization but also affects the role of local administrative governments as follow; Firstly, decentralization brings the effectiveness of local administrative government because decentralization is the key to political change; moving forward to a new relationship between Thai state and the people in the way of people consistently checking the balance of power. Secondly, the competitive local election had become a fundamental political power for national politics and political parties. The local administrative government acted as a branch of a political party and maintaining voters in local areas. The challenge of decentralization in Thailand, therefore, would be the dynamics of local actors in local areas which influence on local policy and governance.

**160 : Constitutional Democracy and the South African Land Question: Dictatorship of the Majority?**

**Adeoye O. Akinola, University of Zululand, South Africa**

That land issues has occupied a sensitive position in post-Apartheid South Africa’s politics and policy-making is no longer the problematic, the concern is the inability of the government to implement a proactive policy to stem the tides of the prevalence of land hunger and land conflict in the country. Despite successive land reforms, land, a major resource for rural development and human survival, continue to assume a decisive source of conflict in South Africa. The promise of democratization and official rhetoric to engage in ‘land-grab’ and return the land to the ‘original’ black race has not yielded the desired results. The policy failure and land reform-poverty nexus continue to erode the legitimacy and electoral prowess of the African National Congress-led government. The paper reviews government performance in the land reform project, examines the patterns of land redistribution and restitution and explores how constitutional democracy has influenced land policies and its implementation in

the Rainbow country. The paper reveals that democracy, a political system expected to combat exclusivity, has been erroneously conceived as an instrument for the dictatorship of the black 'landless' majority for redressing historical injustice and addressing the skewed land arrangement in the country. There are cases of human rights abuses on both sides, while the government is at a cross-road. The paper acknowledges the complexities involved in land reform in a democracy and submits that as much as democracy promotes the interests of the majority, the rights of the white minority should be preserved. This is an important tenet of democracy.

### **263 : Peace for locals and peace by locals: the role of Community Justice Program in promoting peace in slums and poor urban neighborhoods in Brazil.**

**Tatiana Daré Araújo**, International Politics and Conflict Resolution at University of Coimbra, Portugal

This essay aims to analyze alternative forms of local mediation performed by the Community Justice Program (CJP) and coordinated by Ministry of Justice of Brazil. It was implemented in poor urban neighborhoods and slums of Brazil which are characterized by marginalization and violence. The CJP emerges from legal pluralism (local practices) and the access to justice, which consists in local self-governing space for conflict resolution by peaceful means and quick and efficient solutions. The CJP also fits into the context of judicial reform and democratic governance, which in turn seeks to reduce litigiousness and promote more speed, informality and efficiency in decisions by lessening bureaucracy and decentralizing judicial branches. Indeed, it seeks to democratize access to justice for all the people who do not resort to the judicial system. The purpose, from this conceptual and theoretical framework, is to discover and highlight local social practices that have built different conceptions of justice and emancipatory forms of peace. On the other hand, it undertakes critical examination of the hierarchical and dominant forms of patriarchal state that are deep-rooted in institutional projects. It is intended to analyze CJP in a top-down perspective, but also considering other plural forms of justice and conflict mediation that may arise from that intersection or are already being carried out in communities, but remain unseen. The point of departure here is that the way the Community Justice centers are implemented may influence the continuum of violence, via the reproduction of social and gender differences as well as social stigmatization. The extent of the respective influence would depend on how the members in each community perceive their rights, and also on how these communities were previously organized in political (resistance) and social (emancipation/inclusion) terms.

### **267 : Leadership and Empowerment in Social Enterprises**

**Maria Malama**, University of Gävle, Sweden

The aim of this study was to explore leadership in social enterprises. It examined how leaders in social enterprises operate by considering insights in their experiences and opinions on the importance of motivation and empowerment of employees. Qualitative data have been gathered using interviews with the leaders of five Swedish social enterprises and researcher observations. The result shows leaders motivate employees by giving them responsibility, indicating that they are needed and their opinion matters and increasing their self-confidence. Leaders in social enterprises construct a democratic empowering leadership that is context related and adapted to the qualifications of the workforce. They empower employees through delegating duties, supervising them when it is needed; supporting them by giving feedback and encouraging them through open communication, participation and team work. Research on leadership in social enterprises can contribute to the literature by providing an alternative model of successful leadership that empowers employees and seeing the person behind a situation. Leadership descriptors and how successful leaders function is a vital ethical issue for the development of a democratic participatory leadership. The developed model can be useful for the sustainable development of Social enterprises, the creation of value for stakeholders and to increase the welfare of the society. For future studies comparative research from the perspective of employees and social enterprises in other countries is suggested to observe aspects important and relevant for the empowerment of employees.

#### **4.5.. Democratic leadership in the 21<sup>st</sup> century?**

*Session Organized by:*

**Maria Fregidou-Malama**, University of Gävle, SE-801 76 Gävle, Sweden; [Maria.Fregidou-Malama@hig.se](mailto:Maria.Fregidou-Malama@hig.se)

Social enterprises address social causes aiming to benefit their members and the society. Through economic partnerships and networks they develop sustainable business. What kind of leadership is needed to enhance this development? A democratic leadership that leads by adapting to the qualifications of the workforce can empower and motivate employees and encourage them to contribute to the development of the enterprises and the society. Research on leadership in social enterprises can contribute to the literature by providing an alternative model of successful leadership. What characterises leadership, and how successful leaders operate can be a vital ethical issue for the development of a democratic participatory society in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

#### **004: A Field Experience of Providing Tools to People Living in Very Poor Areas of Buenos Aires City to Develop Their own Business and Trade Platform**

**Marta Bekerman**, Director of the Centro de Estudios de la Estructura Económica (CENES), Facultad de Ciencias Económicas (UBA), and President Asociación Civil Avanzar por el desarrollo humano, Argentina

This proposal is oriented to introduce the experience of a project developed since 17 years ago by the Asociación Civil "AVANZAR" as an example of a new form of participation and the creation of platform solutions to people working in very precarious situations. The Asociación AVANZAR ([www.avanzar.org.ar](http://www.avanzar.org.ar)) is a non profit organization that works with very poor people living in shanty towns. Its objective is to improve their life quality by the provision of different kinds of tools to improve their capabilities and autonomy by supporting the development of their own microenterprises. These tools include:

Microcredits. These people are totally excluded from the financial sector

Training in different matters: management, cost calculation, new software technologies, and different professional activities like textile design, electricity, hairdressing, food production among others

Tutorial work offer on individual basis a way to improve their perspectives on their small business

A platform including the products they produce to improve their level of sales

"AVANZAR" works in cooperation with very different kind of organizations. It has strong links with the University of Buenos Aires. (The President of AVANZAR is a full professor in that University) and also with some banks which are closed to the working area of the institution. Also it work in close relation with public regional offices and many local institutions located in the shanty towns like "comedores," churches, and other NGOs. "AVANZAR" has undertaken two projects with the support of "FOMIN" which is an agency that belongs to the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB). Also have developed many other projects that received the support of the Argentine public government at the national and regional level.

#### **254 : COFNO, a forestry cooperative in Acadie, bearer of renewed practices and stakeholders?**

**Omer Chouinard**, Université de Moncton, Canada

**André Leclerc**,

**Julie Guillemot**,

The Coopérative forestière du Nord-Ouest (COFNO) is one such initiative which emerged in the northwestern part of New-Brunswick (Eastern Canada) in 2010. Previously, in the context of unfair cuts made by major forest companies of N.B., a roundtable of private woodlot owners was set up in 2004. This group, in collaboration with the academic sector, organizes various events that offer food for thought on the future of the industry and private woodlots. Its stakeholders are put in touch with stimulating Québec experiences. To date in 2017, COFNO has gathered 160 members, mostly small forestry producers. It operates in three areas: i) maple products, ii) the cultivation and processing of honeyberries and iii) the development of risk capital fund to support cooperative development in the region, in collaboration with the Coopérative d'investissement du Nord-Ouest (COVESTNO). The leitmotif of this investment cooperative launched in May 2016 is: "Together, let us build a stronger community." We believe these examples are equally "...experiences aiming at democratising the economy based on social commitments" (Dacheux and Laville, 2003).

The initiatives of COFNO, in conjunction with the creation of COVESTNO are carriers of social transformation and implement new models of actions and new configurations of players in Acadie of NB. They represent a source of inspiration for the territorial development players with regards to collective learning and co-construction of an alternative model of development.

As part of this research, the implementation process of COFNO and COVESTNO, as well as their modes of operation were documented from the analysis of archival records spread over fourteen years of consultation, partnership and deliberation between members and various political stakeholders, and semi-structured interviews, during the summer of 2016. The results have been validated through focus groups.

#### **306 : Democratic leadership in the 21st century?**

**Maria Fregidou-Malama**, University of Gävle, SE-801 76 Gävle, Sweden; [Maria.Fregidou-Malama@hig.se](mailto:Maria.Fregidou-Malama@hig.se)

Social enterprises address social causes aiming to benefit their members and the society. Through economic partnerships and networks they develop sustainable business. What kind of leadership is needed to enhance this development? A democratic leadership that leads by adapting to the qualifications of the workforce can empower and motivate employees and encourage them to contribute to the development of the enterprises and the society. Research on leadership in social enterprises can contribute to the literature by providing an alternative model of successful leadership. What characterises leadership, and how successful leaders operate can be a vital ethical issue for the development of a democratic participatory society in the 21st century.

**103 : Employee Participation and Political Corporate Social Responsibility: Assessing the Role of HRM**  
**Geraint Harvey**, Birmingham Business School, University of Birmingham, UK  
**Andy Hodder**  
**Stephen Brammer**

This paper considers the importance of HRM in the context of political corporate social responsibility (PCSR) (Scherer and Palazzo 2007; 2011). PCSR leans heavily on Habermas's political prescription for deliberative democracy (see for example, Habermas 2006), whereby decisions are informed by debate and policy is a consequence of the 'forceless force of the better argument' (Scherer and Palazzo 2011: 916). Deliberative democracy is intrinsically linked with consultation and so in order to confirm the deliberative credentials of the firm we argue that it is only logical to focus on the way in which the firm operates deliberation "within". In the burgeoning debate on PCSR, the importance of HRM has been largely omitted despite that HRM as a group of policies and the HR department determines the efficacy of intra-firm deliberation, i.e., coordinating activities focused on employee participation. However, research indicates that participation is one of, if not the most contested policy areas associated with HRM, resisted by management because of the implications for management choice (Freeman and Medoff 1984; Marchington 2007). And so, whereas scholars have argued that employee participation applies beneficial constraints to the management decision making from which the firm derives benefit (Streeck 1992), there is a varied approach among firms operating in liberal market economies, such as the UK, where employee participation is not mandated (Marchington 2015). We contend that managerial strategy towards employee participation and the role of HRM in facilitating employee participation are indicative of the outcomes of PCSR. In order to do this we consider the distinction between the surface layer and underpinning layer of HRM (Boxall and Purcell 2011: 95), and management style (Purcell 1987). Our analysis in this paper contributes to the literature in the following ways: it highlights the importance of intra-firm deliberation to the PCSR process and it discusses the contribution made by HRM.

**220 : Solidarity Economy in South and Nord America Self-management, participation and democracy**  
**Luiz Inácio G. Gaiger**, Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos

The solidarity economy calls attention in both the North and the South. It therefore becomes interesting to compare historical contexts and experiences, as this paper seeks to do. Its main purpose is to demonstrate that, in both South and North, the solidarity economy incorporates and disseminates values and participatory dynamics. The accent placed on self-management, as a central element of these undertakings, reverberates about its surroundings and converts them into propellers of local public spaces. Expanding the analysis, it can be said that the solidarity economy is a force of resistance and democratic innovation.

In South America, the solidarity economy usually refers to economic organizations aiming to achieve financial gain for their members and also for benefits in terms of quality of life and citizen participation. These initiatives integrate economic and social dimensions, due to their socio-cultural foundations, and also to their specific rationality, in which efficiency and welfare, productivity and participation are linked. Thanks to their social embeddedness, these initiatives also fulfill functions in the fields of health, education and environmental protection.

This social landscape is today shared with initiatives flourishing in the US, as an example from the North. New dynamics are currently developing, such as worker cooperatives often associated with larger movements, including the solidarity economy movement itself, as well as various overlapping causes, from immigration rights to labor rights. In these initiatives, the ways in which power is shared and income distributed result from the primacy of people over capital and from the objective of providing a social service. Some of those new initiatives, identified with the solidarity economy and aligned with the purpose of building forms of economy in which self-management and democracy are central, will be the focus in the second part of the paper, concluded with a few general remarks.

**304: Strategies for insertion of the production and marketing of family farming**  
**Dimas de Oliveira Estevam**, PPGDS/Unesc e Socius/Iseg/ULisboa  
**Maria João Ferreira Nicolau dos Santos**, Socius/Iseg/ULisboa

The intense changes in the production systems have profoundly transformed the conditions of production and commercialization in agriculture. In order to contribute to the debate about the strategies that farmers are trying to survive, this summary aims to present the strategies adopted by farmers to continue their productive activities. This theme is becoming more current, therefore, the need to understand the challenges faced today. In which the current production model has shown signs of crisis, revealed by the stagnation of production levels, the instability of prices, the effects of environmental degradation and increased economic precariousness and social

vulnerability of farmers. Based on research carried out in secondary and primary sources, during which, in the course of 2016, twelve cooperative leaders of family farms in southern Brazil were interviewed. The results point to the importance of collective organizations, such as cooperatives, but also the support institutions that are vital through partnerships. In terms of commercialization of production, this occurs in and outside traditional product chains - such as open markets, neighborhood markets and institutional markets. Finally, the farmers have built a series of strategies to continue the activity that includes the diversification of production through agroindustrialization, direct sale to consumers, pluriactivity, production for self consumption, among others.

#### **4.6. Criminal law and administrative measures use as a “crimmigration” state of exception over immigrants**

*Session Organized by:*

**Maria João Guia**, University of Coimbra Centre for Legal Research, Portugal; maria.joao.guia@ij.uc.pt

Criminal law imposes certain behaviours to citizens, as administrative law as well. This panel will reflect upon the way in which sovereign states have been solving the non-desired behaviours of citizens (and foreign citizens) through criminalization, taking the case of USA and European Union as example. The criminalisation and the decriminalisation processes are taken after political decision by the State power. We will take the case of immigrants to debate this question, looking to issues raised upon the supposed European Union policy over immigration in the last 30 years. After holding several mass regularisation processes of immigrants in irregularity in Europe, the European Union decided to prohibit these massive extraordinary measures, implementing the Returns directive in 2008 to solve irregularity of economic immigrants who were looking for better life conditions. At the current moment, European union face a different challenge with the “Mediterranean crisis” and the asylum seekers and subsidiary protections requirements.

The (non)harmonization of policies of immigration and the implementation of criminalisation measures in several member states over immigration is now being challenged with the massive entrance of asylum and subsidiary protection seekers. The answers have been the rise of new walls, the borders closure, the imposition of exceptional measures that sometimes become the rule, among others. Subtopics on this field will be raised and discussed, such as:

- 1) the criminalisation of the irregularity as spaces of exception;
- 2) the detention of immigrants;
- 3) the stereotypes imposed over immigrants and foreign nationals;
- 4) the Sensitive Urban Zones, inhabited by migrants, perceptions;
- 5) the access to rights, law and justice of immigrants;
- 6) challenges on the “Migration crisis” management;
- 7) State subjective and objective strategies of invisibilities of immigrants.

#### **044 : A (a)normalidade da (in)segurança e as políticas democráticas (d)estruturadas na Crise dos Refugiados na União Europeia: o “novo” paradigma da Participação Democrática**

**Ana Campina**, Universidade Portucalense Infante D. Henrique, Instituto Jurídico Portucalense, Portugal

A Europa não enfrenta pela primeira vez na História, mas a atual Crise dos Refugiados marca União Europeia e os estados-membros, com reflexo no posicionamento político-diplomático conjunto. Conscientes que a Primavera Árabe foi a oportunidade ideal para a UE desenvolver e implementar políticas e estruturas legais, sociais, culturais e humanitárias em prol de uma gestão concertada entre estados-membros no contexto das Relações Internacionais; promover um plano de fundamental educação para os Direitos Humanos para uma sociedade informada e preparada para esta (previsível) vaga, tal não aconteceu e justificam-se os problemas da Crise atual. As ações e comportamentos discriminatórios e de negação, a fobia perigosamente crescente na sociedade europeia, perante aquele que é um drama humano com uma dimensão efetivamente não quantificável, assim como as políticas manifestamente desajustadas e ineficazes explicam o cenário atual. Milhares de mortes nos mares, a falta de controlo dos tráficos, o acolhimento, a integração, as medidas de segurança na entrada e controlo das fronteiras, a atribuição do estatuto legal de Refugiado, os campos de acolhimento/transição sem condições mínimas, e todo o complexo tratamento legal e humanitário, têm que ser A preocupação. Este tema prioritário nas distintas dimensões que a todos deve envolver visando um trabalho conjuntural entre instituições europeias, estados membros, articulado com as Organizações Internacionais, os Estados de origem destes cidadãos, e sobretudo, quando a participação democrática não pode ser opção, mas implicação social construtiva. O séc. XXI vive o desafio político de interpretar o “novo” paradigma e envolver ativamente a sociedade nas decisões e ações, sendo esta crise uma mostra e oportunidade para implementar responsavelmente esta forma de estar. As leis de Direitos Humanos; Carta Direitos Fundamentais da UE; legislações nacionais, contemplam e exigem ação em prol da proteção de tod@s, mas há uma crise gerada pelo descontrolo que urge solucionar.

### **237 : Turquoise card: a new gate for the migrants in accessing the rights?**

**Hande Ünsal**, Ondokuz Mayıs University, Department of Political Science, Turkey

Turkey has confronted huge waves of migration in the last decade. Following the Syrian crises in particular, the migrant population in Turkey dramatically increased. In course of the time, a large number among these migrants tended to settle in Turkey bringing up problems concerning migrants' access to rights such as rights to residence, work, access to justice and social security. In other words, the way and conditions of migrants' access to rights became a significant issue of Turkish law as well as Turkey's social and economic parameters. Consequently, Turkish law has witnessed important regulatory changes in the concerning fields during recent years. One of the most conspicuous changes among these regulations is the "Turquoise Card" regulation. Turquoise Card, is the name of the card that is given to the eligible foreigners and enables them to access to a great portion of the rights which actual Turkish citizens enjoy. As a matter of fact, the Turquoise Card furnishes the holder with rights akin to nationality rights. The Turquoise Card regulation aims to remove the obstacles which eligible foreigners face in participating the social and especially to economic life. Hence, a great number of migrants have either applied or expressed their willingness to benefit from Turquoise Card regulation. However, it is worth considering how much Turquoise Card will be useful in solving the problems of migrants in accessing the rights. Since Turquoise Card regulation does not purport to cover all migrants but only those who possess certain qualifications or a certain amount of capital. Therefore the opportunity to apply and get Turquoise Card is restricted to a group of migrants. On the other hand, Turquoise Card regulation is likely to bring up some procedural questions that need to be answered.

This study will focus on the Turquoise Card regulation and its impact on the migrants' access of rights in general. The Turquoise Card regulation is quite recent, however considering the high number of migrant inhabitation in Turkey there is a great interest to this application. In the context of the study the procedures of application and the problems that rise during the application will also be examined.

### **268 : The Criminalisation of Migration and Minorities in Europe: From Theory to Practice, From Myths to Opportunities**

**Claudia Anamaria Iov**, Scientific Researcher 3rd Grade at Babes-Bolyai University

The nexus between migration (legal or illegal, regular/irregular) and security is undoubtedly one of the main topics on the European agenda nowadays. Security has always been the goal behind the integration process, which is why the European theorists' propensity for a diversified security agenda, with focus on the issues affecting existence and development, is understandable. The paper focuses primarily (but not exclusively) on irregular migration. The criminalisation of irregular migration therefore crystallises some of the preeminent themes, dilemmas and questions that emerge from the broader criminalisation of migration and ethnic minorities. Yet the policies of states and supranational bodies seem to have had little success in preventing unwanted flows and effectively managing immigration and European integration. On the one hand, the development of this nexus is profoundly connected to the complex integration process from the mid-1980s (the Schengen Agreements, the Internal Market) followed by an accelerated European enlargement process, that aimed for a more unite and secure Europe. In this context, the article proposes a trans-disciplinary examination of security and migration issues in the EU, exploring the concerns of states and policymakers regarding the need to protect, both, the security of the host states and the fundamental rights of migrants.

EU efforts attempts to address the root causes of migration in countries of origin are also analyzed ("Migration crisis" management). Key issues include the role of socio-economic and security issues or hidden agendas in national policies. The migration-security relationship takes on new dimensions with ample reverberations in the social, economic, political and societal fields. This paper aims to provide an analyse on criminalisation of migration in Europe, by identifying trends, synergies and gaps in the political, sociological, economical and societal security approaches dealing with this topic. It briefly highlights a number of 'myths' linking migration and crime, identity and terrorism, including factors that artificially amplify the statistical representation of migrants and minorities in criminal activities.

The article concludes that migration policies might be more successful if they were explicitly linked to long-term EU political agenda concerned with democracy, socio-economic development, integration and conflict prevention.

### **346 : The ‘Labyrinth of Crete’ on Crimmigration and on the Immigration criminalisation policies in Europe**

**Maria João Guia**, University of Coimbra Centre for Legal Research  
**Jorge Macaísta Malheiros**

European countries have received millions of immigrants in the past century, being well received and helping to reconstruct the devastated countries. During these years, there was no harmonized immigration policy, as the European Union was a construction of a shared sovereignty of the end of the last century, based mainly on financial uniformization and agreements. From the Council of Europe foundation until very recently immigrants were welcome, accepting all kind of work and constituting the labour force on the reconstruction of the Post II World War European nations. Later, with the European Union constitution and the Schengen space implementation, following the framework decisions and directives, immigration and the control of borders were reinforced, especially after the 9/11. Most of the European Union adopted the North-American “crimmigration” policies, where the merge of the administrative and criminal law has been serving the exclusion of foreign-nationals. In this presentation, I will present how did the crimmigration policies were implemented in the USA, and how were they transposed to the European Union countries. Most of these European Member States have recently criminalised the immigrant him/herself for entering or overstaying in irregularity, with prison, fines or both. Nonetheless, some Member States did not follow the harsher criminalizing measures toward immigrant’s irregularity, even though obliged to transpose measures to national laws, police and judicial practices, such as those previewed in the Returns Directive. The differences between harsher European measures and softer immigrant policing and judicial approaches, due to positive national law transpositions, turn the immigration policy law in action in a paradigmatic case of exception into a positive case in some Member States (like Portugal) distinguishable from the others.

#### **4.7. Stigma power: Confronting Challenges to Participation and Self-management in Institutions and in the Community”**

*Session Organized by:*

**Julia Rozanova**, Yale University, USA; [julia.rozanova@yale.edu](mailto:julia.rozanova@yale.edu)

Vulnerable individuals may be stigmatized and excluded from social and civic participation based on race, gender, age, and/or poverty. For those who are institutionalized in nursing homes, hospitals, or prisons, stigma may also stem from vulnerabilities based on which institutionalization has taken place, including physical and mental illness. The concept of ‘stigma power’, grounded in the work of Bourdieu and Foucault, characterizes processes of self- social exclusion, whereby stigmatized citizens choose to keep out and away from social participation to avoid discrimination. Stigma power is at works in nursing homes and hospitals: acted upon by the administration, patients are excluded from decisions regarding their life and care, perceived as too old, sick, and incompetent, to be taken seriously. Taking this treatment for granted patients normatively internalize it, avoiding to remonstrate with the nursing home, hospital, or prison administration for fear of being sanctioned and censured. Thus vulnerable persons become further marginalized and excluded from self-management and self-determination in social and civic life, accomplishing the outcomes stigmatizers might desire. How can stigma power be addressed? How can stigmatized and excluded persons resist stigma power and achieve better social participation and full citizenship? What interventions – in healthcare, eldercare, criminal justice system, and in the community – may foster genuine empathy, respect, and trust towards citizens previously excluded from social participation? This session will explore how stigma power challenges participation and self-management of vulnerable citizens within institutions (healthcare institutions, nursing homes, penitentiary institutions, etc) and in the community. The session will also examine and discuss practical proposals for how challenges of stigma power to participation and self-management can be most effectively addressed in the 21st century. The session welcomes paper proposals that engage these issues based on empirical studies and/or theoretical analysis, from sociologists and other colleagues across the world.

##### **Session 4.7.1.**

#### **006: Schooling and Anticipatory ‘Learned Helplessness’ in Northern Nigeria**

**Godwin Odok**, Federal University Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State, Nigeria

Education largely reflects that aspect of culture that seeks freedom as well as facilitates survival, wealth creation and democracy. Within northern Nigeria, western education is conceived to have served in imparting wealth creation ability and democratic values to children of the sarakis and alkalis (aristocratic class), excluding children of the talakawas and mallamis (commoners). In this way, children of the aristocratic class receive a kind

of instruction in certain 'schools' that enable them climb the social and economic ladder over and above their peers who have a different kind of education in 'almajiri' schools that bequeath an estate of 'learned helplessness' (insufficiently preparing students to gain skills that help them change their 'circumstances' of modern life). Adopting an ethnographic research design consisting of archival investigations, interviews, oral tradition and life histories in Katsina State, the paper examines the social processes of current and anticipatory (future) social inequalities and associated impacts on democracy within northern Nigeria. The paper concludes that many improvements can still be made to clout production, saving and consumption processes within northern Nigeria to serve the interest of the majority of the people when almajiri school administrators incorporate critical-life-skills acquisition, civic education and self-esteem building subjects into the school curriculum.

**089 : The Road to Elite Higher Education for Brazilian Lower-class youngsters - A study based in the city of São Paulo**

**Yan Zhou**, Tsinghua University, China

Economic inequality and social immobility have become prominent problems in many countries, especially in Brazil. Though education is considered very important to improve social mobility, the weak Brazilian public basic education system isn't helping much. Those who born with more socioeconomic advantages choose to attend expensive private schools, and thus have better preparation to enter selective universities and later succeed professionally.

This paper focuses on inequality of access to higher education in Brazil. With higher education expansion since late 1990s, Brazil has transformed from an elite system to mass higher education. A large amount of non-traditional students have been benefited, but most of them end up in courses ("cursos" in Portuguese, which means majors) of relatively poor quality in private institutions. Elite higher education in Brazil continues to be privilege of socioeconomically advantaged groups.

This study aims to explore why some of the youngsters from lower-class families managed to enter elite universities and highly selective majors, in order to understand how to facilitate qualitative equality of access to higher education in Brazil.

This paper is based on fieldwork in an elite private university in the city of São Paulo, which consists of 22 in-depth interviews with college students from lower-class families. It is part of a doctoral project on the same topic, with more interviews in other three universities in São Paulo. It finds that divergence within lower-class youngsters begins with key contacts that give crucial information, which leads the youngsters into habitus-cultivating organizations that prepare them for elite universities.

**050 : Brazilian citizen circles (rodas): challenging democratisation within self-management mental health services**

**Isabelle Ruelland**, Université de Montréal, Québec, Canada

In Brazil, anti-authoritarian movements, particularly those engaged in psychiatric reform, are creating some of the newest innovative democratic forms of social participation. The aim of the empirical research I will report on, is first to understand how these new participatory schema act on the social relations of power across the mental health network in the city of Campinas in the State of São Paulo. This participatory model of organization requires users, workers, managers and sometimes local elected officials work side by side. Using ethnographic data collected during an eight-month period from across the Campinas mental health network, I observe how the transformation of the subjective social relations of power experienced by the actors refers to specific collective configurations commonly known as "rodas" (Circle in Portuguese). The term "rodas" refers to small groups of actors who meet to reflect, debate and decide on actions to be taken in relation to mental health practices in the city. These collective configurations allow citizens to give meaning and form to a local democratization project. The study then focuses on how the rodas influence the social relations of power induced by the local organization. In 2012, the Campinas mental health network went through one of the biggest crises in its history. Cuts and the privatization of services led to widespread citizen mobilization. In this context, I identify tensions and strategies within the rodas and their means of participation across the network paying attention to their everyday experiences. The analysis of rodas opens up new avenues of understanding the levers of collective power in an organizational context. Through the sharing of time in a plurality of open spaces, through sharing affect as well as through collective problem-solving of critical events impacting daily life, the rodas act to reduce organisational hierarchy. This collective effort of constantly renew democratization does not however make it possible to overcome the inequalities of power induced by the organization of services and by Brazilian society. As a form of participatory citizenship, rodas nevertheless provide collective levers that denounce contradictions and social injustices within and outside the organization. Their practices highlight the possibility of a continuous collective criticism open to social creativity.

## **Session 4.7.2.**

### **165 : Argumentative Behaviour and Social Capital**

**María G. Navarro**, Universidad de Salamanca, España

One of the challenges related to discursive practices of argumentative agents is to know whether these interactions have an institutional effect. It is well known accepted that institutions have discourses and vocabularies that society uses to understand, interpret and socially construct itself and its demands. But, what happens when new discursive institutional practices emerge from the social structure and the interactions between agents? Why and how can these practices create new social life patterns for discursive agents of the civil society? What is the cause of this phenomenon and what are its effects in the (discourse's) civil logic of an epoch?

The field of argumentation theories has been unable to provide adequate answers to these questions. That is why, in the last decade, specialists working in the Spanish-speaking world have developed an innovative programme in the field of argumentation theories called "socioinstitutional perspective". This perspective -also known as "civil logic"- analyses discourse phenomena in the public sphere that cannot be explained with the tools of analysis that are characteristic of logic, dialectic or rhetoric. The objectives of the socio-institutional programme in the field of argumentation theories are: (1) to analyse the beliefs, values and attitudes that make sense of argumentative exchanges; (2) to examine the processes of belief induction and (3) to present argumentation as a type of practice related to public legitimation and acknowledgement. This paper will argue that there is a direct relationship between the collective rationality that is put into play by public argumentation and the processes of acquisition and production of social capital. In this presentation, I will analyse how vulnerable individuals may be excluded due the application of argumentative standards and an argumentative behaviour based in socio-political (empowerment) models, and I will conclude that through them the rich get richer and the poor get poorer in argumentative and "social capital" terms.

### **219 : How to resist the stigma power?**

**Ray Wang**, Yan'an University

Vulnerable individuals may be defined as incompetent in participation .On civic society participation ,everybody has broad rights. However, vulnerable individuals face discrimination. We always ignore their demand on the political participation not on purpose.It's difficult to let them genius respected.But everybody will be older to need help even be forgotten in civic participation.Actually it's cruel cause the status violates...

### **045 : Being German in Greece and Greek resentment towards Germany – Five Types of Self-presentations of German migrants in Greece**

**Charis Anastasopoulos**, University of Cologne, Department of Educational Science and Social Science, Germany

When Angela Merkel came to Greece in October 2012, her visit was accompanied by protests. Some of the protesters appeared wearing military uniforms with swastikas and performing Adolf Hitler salutes. In addition, Greek newspapers and even sports papers have repeatedly published pictures of Angela Merkel and German finance minister Wolfgang Schäuble that included Nazi symbols. Hence, the Greek discourse on Germany and the discourse on Greek sovereignty and dignity suggest that being a German can carry a stigma in Greece.

This overt hostility towards Germany inspired my qualitative study on self-expressions of German migrants who reside in Greece. The study was based on the question of whether the assignment with moral inferiority affects the self-concept of German migrants. The research question was: Is being a German treated as a stigma that is added to the self-knowledge of German migrants in Greece? Considering this, the study contributes to the research on stigmatisation related to national belonging.

In my contribution to the congress I want to present selected study results. First, I will provide the theory elements that facilitated the discovery of the problem standing at the beginning of the empirical research. Next, I will sketch five types of German migrant's self-presentations developed by analyzing empirical data and based on the German migrant's understanding of being a German, their understanding of being a German in Greece and their understanding of being a German in Greece in the eyes of the Greeks. Finally, I will draw a conclusion.

## STREAM 5

# Public Participation and Democratic Governance

### 5.1. Participation and public policies: lost in translation?

*Session Organized by:*

**Sofia Bento**, Universidade de Lisboa, Socius-CSG, Portugal; sbento@iseg.ulisboa.pt

**Oriana Rainho Brás**, Universidade de Lisboa, Socius-CSG, Portugal; orianarb@socius.iseg.ulisboa.pt

Participation has been increasingly understood as a means to integrate more and diverse actors in decision making processes. From political sciences to sociology and philosophy, the notion is therefore accepted as a pillar of democracy linked to a broader representation of citizens in collective life and to their deliberative input in the process of democracy. Who interferes, and how, in public matters are questions more and more researched by social scientists.

In policy making and public policies, participation has been encouraged in order to enlarge democratic governance and to democratize public administration. New procedures have been developed in the last decades in several sectors and the need for participatory processes has been stressed in several political position papers, governmental directives and even sectorial policies. This idea exceeds the traditional notion of political participation through voting and opens the way to new forms of administration. New concepts and terms appear on the “map” of participation in public policies: citizen-centered collaborative public management, partnership collaboration or inclusive management. Participation is in fact a very timely topic and very much searched and experimented in a large spectrum of areas from the field of labor and administrative sectors to the research domain and technological and scientific innovations and infrastructures.

This session will encourage the reflection on the conditions of the participatory processes and their reflection in public policies. It is also expected that authors analyze diversity in participation, the controversies and critics involved, and the effects of these processes across cultures. Papers should include different perspectives and discuss questions such as: Are the actors in public administration open to participation? What are the practices and the effects of participation in public policies? Can we observe a translation of participation practices in policies?

#### Session 5.1.1.

#### **106: The idea of participation in Venezuela and Brazil: the space as a core dimension in power dynamic questions**

**Alessandra Maia Terra de Faria**, Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

**Mayra Goulart Silva**, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRRJ), Brasil

This paper aims to discuss the intersection of space and power by comparing the cases of Venezuela and Brazil, considering a set of political changes outlined in the light of the concept of democracy. According to the hypothesis that guides this work, the idea of participation becomes the core of democratic demands in Venezuela, leading to an ordinary citizen empowerment movement, whose political inclusion dispense the mediation of representative bodies. This movement unfolds into a radical process of reconfiguration of the space-power issue, reaching its peak in the enactment of a Communal State in the country. In Brazil, on the other hand, the same democratizing yearning is reflected in the emphasis of mediated processes and functional representation, giving rise to different participatory institutions related to the implementation of public policies, which are closely connected with the organization of city life, such as Health, Education and Social Assistance Councils. Thus, using the theoretical background provided by the concept of "friction of distance" (Harvey, 2005), it will be compared these two ways in which the constituent impetus to transform power relations are rooted spatially, generating new dynamics and spaces for citizen participation.

#### **248: Participation of children in the governance of risk and disaster**

**Ana Delicado**, Instituto de Ciências Sociais da Universidade de Lisboa

**Ana Nunes de Almeida**, Instituto de Ciências Sociais da Universidade de Lisboa

**Jussara Rowland**, Instituto de Ciências Sociais da Universidade de Lisboa

**Sofia Ribeiro**, Instituto de Ciências Sociais da Universidade de Lisboa

Children's right to participate in decisions that concern them is a principle enshrined in the Convention of the Rights of Children but also in an increasing number of policy documents. In the case of disaster risk reduction (DRR), the Sendai Framework specifically states that “Disaster risk reduction practices need to be multi-hazard

and multisectoral, inclusive and accessible in order to be efficient and effective. While recognizing their leading, regulatory and coordination role, Governments should engage with relevant stakeholders, including women, children and youth". However, the role ascribed to children in risk and disaster governance in Portugal is still very much that of potential victims and targets for education, rather than "relevant stakeholders", to be consulted and engaged in decision-making.

This presentation gives an account of a pilot participatory process designed to include children in the governance of DRR. In two locations in Portugal (Loures and Albufeira), children were involved in workshops concerning climate change related disasters, that led to Mutual Learning Exercises that brought them into contact with policy makers and civil protection agents (municipal services, fire department, police). Based on this, the presentation discussed the challenges, constraints and opportunities of children participation.

The presentation is based on the project CUIDAR Cultures of Disaster Resilience amongst Children and Young People, a European CSA project (funded by the Horizon 2020) that aims: (1) to understand children's experiences of disasters; the impact on their lives, their resilience and the longer-term recovery process; (2) To discover how children can best be supported in disasters and how to enhance their resilience to future emergencies; (3) To influence emergency policy and practice to better meet the needs and build the resilience of children and young people. This project is led by the University of Lancaster (UK) and involves teams in five European countries.

### **337: The Regional Hydrographical Councils as public participation bodies consulting the water administration in Portugal: a critical appraisal.**

**Marta Pedro Varanda**, ISEG/Universidade de Lisboa

**Oriana Rainho Brás**, Universidade de Lisboa, Socius-CSG, Portugal

**Adriana Ribeiro**

**Miguel Rodrigues**

**Sofia Bento**, Universidade de Lisboa, Socius-CSG, Portugal

The idea that public participation is expected to improve water governance, and a requisite for its sustainability, has been present in international statements (e.g. Dublin 1992), international legal frameworks (e.g. Water Framework Directive, 2000) and the Portuguese Water Law (2005). This law decentralized water administration in 8 regions and created a Regional Hydrographical Council (RHC) for each of them. These consulting bodies are considered to be one important way through which public participation was enacted. They were composed by members of the regional and central administration, water users and the civil society. These bodies were in action from 2009 to 2012.

In this paper we wish to understand their role in water governance, and whether they brought valued added, as public participation bodies, to water policy making. Having this aim in mind we selected three RHC's (Tejo, Alentejo and Algarve). The analysis clearly reveals a gap between the presence of the State and the other societal sectors. The state actors not only are the most numerous (more than half of the council's members) as are the ones defining the meeting's agenda and contributing with most of information. The participation of the techno-scientific sector was also considerable, as it was that of the economic actors. In contrast, the participation of environmental NGO's was very weak.

We conclude that the RHC's constituted an important public participation body where stakeholders could meet and communicate. However the council was, apparently, not so much a consulting body as a recipient of the State's information: centralization seemed to be the *modus operandi*. Whether this links to the State's agenda to "avoid", "ignore" or "devalue" public participation or simply to the lack of competencies in the organisation of this type of meetings is still an open question in need of further research.

### **071: Are citizens reconfiguring public participation? A response to service delivery by Vuwani community protesters, Vhembe District in South Africa**

**Harry Mukwevho**, Institute of Gender and Youth Studies, University of Venda

**Cebekhulu Elias**, University of KwaZulu Natal

South Africa is a typical liberal representative democratic state whereby the ability of the elected representatives' decision-making power, is subject to the constitutional laws that emphasize the protection of the rights and freedoms of individuals. Public participation places obligations and limitations on the leaders on the extent to which the will of the majority can be exercised against the rights of minorities. However, the success of a liberal democratic government can only be measured by the extent of citizen's participation in the process of governance. In adopting a sociological approach that highlights the persistence resentment and violence across the country, this article focuses on the civil unrest associated with municipal boundaries redetermination. In this regard, public consultation is viewed as a form of the regulatory process aimed at improving the efficiency, transparency and public involvement through contestation of ideas. However, in this case contestation of ideas

culminates in extensive riots, plundering of resources, and arson of private and public properties in the community. A qualitative study was conducted that enlisted key informants in Vuwani area to get in-depth knowledge about the citizen's participation in boundaries redetermination prior to the 2016 Local Municipality Election. The findings of the study assisted in determining the issue of citizen trust, efficacy, government trust and legitimacy on how wide and deep is the pool of citizens' participation in the new democratic dispensation.

### **Session 5.1.2.**

#### **290: Electronic Democracy In The Baltic States: Best Practices For Inclusive Policy Making** **Dmytro Khutkyy**, Research Fellow, University of Tartu

The Baltic states have pioneered in the implementation of e-governance and e-participation instruments, therefore their experiences deserve to be studied. The research has been conducted with the methodology of comparative analysis of success of e-democracy cases and expert interviews on the factors of their development. It became evident that the three geographically close, but institutionally different countries – Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania – have followed different trajectories in the advance of digital democracy. Promoted by a political coalition, Estonian government has early adopted and consistently implemented a strategy of digitization, suggesting a number of e-governance tools, including e-voting for e-elections and e-participation platforms, and involving citizens in policy making for agenda setting, expertise, decision making, and election of public officials. Due to a strong impact of civil society and binding legislature, Latvia has been very successful in agenda setting via the system of electronic petitions. However, the tool itself is not sufficient – political context matter a lot. A vivid case is Lithuania, whose government has introduced e-petitions, but the participation terms were discouraging, that the service has in fact failed. Overall, the spectrum of digital participation tools and the depth of e-participation in governance depends on agreement among key stakeholders on the strategy of digitization. These initiative have greater impact on agenda setting, less on decision making, elections, and monitoring, and almost none on co-implementation control. Thereby, the policy making cycle still has lots of space to increase participation.

#### **098: Silences from the forest: Who speaks and who is shut up in Congolese forest management?** **Filomena Capela Correia Amaral**, ISCTE-IUL / UAB, Portugal

Congo Basin Forests, and particularly the Democratic Republic of Congo's (DRC) assume a major relevance at local, national, regional and international levels.

Many actions have been taking place in order for their use to become sustainable. Individual and institutional actors have been trying to contribute to the definition and the construction of this sustainability, producing formulations about the possibilities of implementing the social, economic and ecological pillars of the desired development models.

These contributions may, although, be questioned and contested since they have been mainly elaborated from an external point of view. They also raise questions regarding their fundamental motivations and the real odds of being successfully implemented on the field.

A number of local voices have been pointing the absence of an effective representation of the populations inhabiting the forest and depending on it for their daily survival – namely local communities and indigenous people - in the reform process. They have also been trying to raise attention to the silencing of those who defy the development and conservation models prescribed by external experts.

In this paper we discuss the choice of the active voices in the policy definition and the decision-making processes regarding the Congolese forest and we problematize the existing silences in their causes and consequences.

#### **128: EU Citizens Participation: The TTIP Legacy** **James Organ**, EU Citizens Participation: The TTIP Legacy

The TTIP negotiations have seen unprecedented levels of citizen participation. This has provided a rich source of analysis in an area of public policy that is traditionally the preserve of administrative and governing bodies, with little citizen or even parliamentary deliberative input. This paper offers a cross-disciplinary, law and political science, assessment of the European Commission's use of diverse participative instruments, such as public consultations and citizens initiatives, and the importance of transparency in this context, during the TTIP process. The analysis focuses on the question of the degree and impact of institutional mediation of citizen participation. In particular the degree to which the Commission facilitates citizen participation and accepts

citizen influence over policy-making and its outcomes in EU external affairs. There is also comment on the role and differing perspective of the European Parliament in relation to participative democratic instruments.

The paper uses three categories of citizen participation to analyse the institutional engagement with citizens during TTIP: first, institutional transparency with little or no participation; secondly, a democratically weak institutional approach to participation as a means to improve the effectiveness of governance and support existing policy; and thirdly an institutional acceptance of effective citizen participation that facilitates citizen influence over agenda-setting and the possibility of challenge to existing policy preferences. It is argued in the paper that the Commission has made some progress during TTIP in terms of transparency and the use of participative instruments, but it does not take a strongly democratic position regarding citizen participation in external affairs policy. Instead citizen participation is still strongly mediated and is limited to engaging with citizens as passive actors who can support the effectiveness of EU governance, rather than active participants who can strongly influence the policy agenda and its outcomes.

#### **091: Participation and the Nature (2000). Analysis of public consultation in Poland.**

**Krzysztof Maczka**, Institute of Sociology, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland

**Piotr Chmielewski**, Institute of Sociology, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland

**Agnieszka Jeran**, Institute of Sociology, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland

**Piotr Matczak**, Institute of Sociology, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland

Management of protected areas e.g. Natura 2000 has a long tradition in stakeholders engagement. Various forms of participation are applied in particular decision making processes. On the one hand there were (and still are) cases where participation is limited only to information, sometimes to the announce and defend model. On the other hand there are also more and more processes which involve stakeholders from the very beginning of a process through preparation and negotiation concerning a decision on management etc. Moreover various consultation approaches or characteristics of area entails different sources of potential conflicts.

In our research we applied: 1) C. Moore typology of conflict which assume five possible sources of conflicts: data, interests, values, relationships and structure and 2) the concept of ecosystem services where environment is treated as provider of goods and services for human well-being e.g. provisioning of herbs, wood, entertainment etc. The main purpose of this research is to identify sources of potential conflicts present in public consultation concerning plans of management tasks in Natura 2000 areas in Poland taking into account ecosystem services in particular areas. The research is based on a content analysis of over 1000 minutes from consultation meetings concerning plans of management tasks in Natura 2000 areas in Poland.

This study will show what are the dominant sources of potential conflicts during public consultation concerning plans of management tasks in Natura 2000 areas in Poland taking into account ecosystem services which appear in particular areas. This presentation draws on research conducted as part of the project LINKAGE (LINKing systems, perspectives and disciplines for Active biodiversity GovernancE, POL-NOR/2/196105/2013) and has been sub-financed by Institute of Sociology, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan.

#### **Session 5.1.3.**

#### **081: Uncertain responsibilities- Design of participation interconnecting technologies and publics**

**Carolin Thiem**, Technical University Munich, Germany

The relationships between the public, science, and the political sphere currently undergo a period of considerable transition and produce recurring uncertain responsibilities. On the one hand, democratic processes are challenged by information and communication technologies, Physical presence, so it seems, becomes redundant by new technologies like Web 2.0 or mobile applications. Moreover, digital technologies, give rise to hopes such as open government, e-participation and citizen science. Digital technologies are said to render participation faster, easier, and better. Therefore, modern democracy looks for additional elements and hope for improvement regarding political decisions and impact on societal issues. Nevertheless, when it comes to new forms of participation, like for example public idea challenges or civic hackathons, it remains unclear how they are brought into live - and at least in which sphere do participants actually participate? It remains unclear, whether participants contribute to scientific knowledge production, policy decision making or general societal transformation. Therefore, technologized participation these days must work differently, compared to classical citizen involvement. That is why, I am interested in: How does technologized participation works? In my talk, I will show how, for the sake of increased participation, publics and technologies are made disposable for each other by different design mechanisms. I will reflect on the kind of public designed in the participation process and analyze how design works to engage and form publics differently (as informant, as creative, as knowledge producing). Empirically, my investigation is based on web/ethnographical research on different experimental and

new participation formats, which are organized in the public sector and would not work without particular technologies: A) citizen-reporting-app, B) idea challenge and C) civic hacking. All cases differ, for example in expense for participation, addressed public, technologies and the responsibility conferred to the participants.

#### **147: I&D Policies and Citizen Participation: a Note on the Portuguese Case Margarida Chagas Lopes**

We are facing the emergence of a world concern with widening public participation in S&T policies of which the global March for Science to take place next 22nd. April is just an illustration.

Despite some detractor voices (v.g. Flear & Pickersgill), there is a deep consensus in favor of participation and also on government's responsibility in enhancing it. As to the main reasons, it is noted that wider and active participation allows for increasing information, stronger civic education and commitment, thereby reinforcing democracy. Among the several theoretical approaches on citizen participation in decision making, deliberative democracy stands out; it stresses the positive effects of the citizen contribution to set wider values and objectives besides the ones addressed by managerialism and instrumental rationality which public administrations are increasingly embracing (Walters, Aydelotte & Miller, 2000; Nabatchi 2010, a), b)). But it also sets the operational requirements which effective participation has to meet, in overcoming the increasing triggering mechanisms especially when they have been inherited from past different political procedures (Gerston 2010, 3rd ed.). One among the main requirements, in an age of spectatorship, is no doubt, basic education for democracy and political participation (Bentley 2016; Wohnig 2016).

As to citizen participation in S&T policies, the main arguments in favor stress the need to go behind the restrictive lenses imposed by economy and market, to consider as well the impacts exerted, or not, on social and economic development and to preserve the leading social goals and values, among other objectives.

In this paper we set as the main purpose to investigate the state of the art of citizen participation in S&T policies in Portugal, after briefly taking into consideration the landmarks of political dynamics.

#### **314: Biotechnology as a Sociotechnical Assemblage: Public Engagement and Collective Action in Governance of Biotechnology in India**

**Jawhar Cholakkathodi**, University of Hyderabad, India

The linear model of science, state and society relation shows that the public are passive recipients of the technological development offered by the state and facilitated by science. But different studies in STS shows that the public engagement redefines the 'deficit model' of science-society contract and proposes a dialogical model of experts and public relations. Public engagement with transgenic technology widen the canvas or open the black box of technology to see the complex network of actors, techniques, artifacts, frames, etc. This paper tries to understand different modalities of public engagement in the context of India and how it changed the architecture of transgenic technology.

This paper starts with arguing that biotechnoscience in India is a socio-technical assemblage with the active or passive participation of different groups, different artifacts, socio-political and economic discourses, state institutions and regulatory bodies, international laws, protocols and institutions, transnational NGOs, Multinational Corporations and industrial bodies, etc. This paper makes an attempt to map these socio-technical assemblages in the context of controversies in and around Bt Brinjal which happened in the last one and half decades. The methodological thread of this paper is 'backward mapping' which allow us to understand framings, actors, networks, and power operate in grassroots level. To understand this dynamics, I use three sites, first, data of Nationwide Public Consultation, initiated and operated by Government of India to incorporate public opinion in the biotechnology regulation in the country. Second site is the People's Biodiversity Meet, which pose critical question to the dominant biosafety perspective of the transgenic regulation. Third site is the Food Sovereignty Movement, which proposes for widening the canvas of the public by incorporating 'co-producers' and grass root movements.

Finally, I argue that the conventional understanding of bioscience, politics, and participation is not enough to understand this complex architecture of governance, especially in the context of India. So we need to understand the 'displacement' of politics, science and gene in new context to make sense of public engagement in contemporary context, where technoscientific culture and political order is co-produced.

#### **Session 5.1.4.**

#### **249: Turkey's First Participatory Constitution -making Attempt and the Inclusion of Ethnic and Religious Minorities**

**Elif Gözler Çamur**, University of Yalova, Turkey

Making a new constitution has always been an issue in Turkey's political agenda since the 1982 Constitution came into power as a result of a coup d'état. The Constitution has been amended several times during thirty-three years, yet the authoritarian spirit of the Constitution remained unchanged.

The new constitution is considered as a solution to the equal citizenship problems of the citizens from different ethnic and religious communities. These communities have suffered from the restrictive provisions of the 1982 Constitution such as compulsory religious classes, ethnicity based citizenship definition. These provisions prevented the citizens from different ethnic and religious backgrounds from enjoying their citizenship equally.

Following the 2011 general elections, all the parties in the Parliament agreed on making a new constitution and established a Constitutional Reconciliation Commission. The Commission also adopted the participatory models for the first time in Turkey's history. The Commission organised a public consultation process to collect the public views as much as possible. Ethnic and religious communities also showed a great interest to the new constitution-making process in an unprecedented scale because for the first time in Turkey's history, they were officially invited by the state to contribute to an important decision-making process.

This study aims to discover the activities and the influence of the ethnic and religious communities in the new constitution-making process which took place between October 2001 and finished in April 2012. During the six months period of the public consultation process, citizens, institutions and NGOs belonging to different parts of society declared their views using the ways such as the public meetings, community reports and online participation. The participatory constitution-making model was practiced for the first time in Turkey. Thus, the participation of ethnic and religious communities makes this occasion a very unique experience which needs to be examined carefully.

#### **014: Participation as a method of government? Potentials and limits in the institutionalization of supralocal participatory policies in the in the Tuscany region, Italy and in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.**

**Igor Ferraz da Fonseca**, Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea), Brazil

In the last decades, there has been an exponential growth of initiatives focused on local participatory and deliberative democracy around the world. However, it has become increasingly clear that local experiences have several limitations in embodying new democratic ideals. As attempts to overcome such limitations its perceived an emergence of supralocal processes, which seek to apply its concepts and practices in regional and national levels. The scaling-up is often promoted by state institutions and is accompanied by a trend towards institutionalization of social participation through laws and decrees. This research aims to analyse the potentialities and limits of scaling-up and institutionalization of participatory and deliberative democracy in a new moment of its trajectory that attempts to translate the idea of participation as a method of government, going beyond processes of experimentation and good practices in local democracy. To this end, this paper focuses on the implementation of two institutionalized participatory experiences at a regional level in two different continents (Europe and Latin America): (1) the System of Popular and Citizen Participation of Rio Grande do Sul, in Brazil and (2) the Tuscan Regional Participation Policy, in Italy. In two years of qualitative research, fieldworks was carried out on the implementation of these policies, involving 50 semi-structured interviews with State and civil society stakeholders. In sum, the research - still in progress - seeks to: (a) identify the conflicts and synergies related to the institutionalization of participatory and deliberative democracy on a supralocal scale (b) to analyse the main changes in the process implementation when structured in regional levels; (c) to point out the main characteristics of the implementation of large scale and institutionalized processes, with greater State direction; and (d) to discuss the influence of institutionalization and scaling-up in promote an connection among participation, policy making and decision-making process.

#### **074: Civic Duties and Political Engagement**

**Jolanta Sawicka**, Warsaw University, Poland

The sphere of 'the political', i.e. the public space of conflict within the democratic community, has been shrinking in the past decades due to the processes of juridification and economisation of politics. Juridification means that political decisions are increasingly made by legal experts (e.g. judges of constitutional courts) and economisation means that political decisions are made by economic experts, often without any public consultations. This has led to the emergence of so-called 'post politics': a situation in which politics are

increasingly made by professional politicians rather than through an authentic engagement of citizens. My paper will address the question of the conditions of possibility of a repoliticisation of the community, i.e. finding the principles which are capable of making the community an actual decision-making subject, acting in the interests of a broadly defined common good. What is important in this context is the issue of political actions, through which the democratic community has the opportunity to participate in shaping the civic sphere. I will also point out that the key moment constituting and at the same time sustaining a democratic political community is precisely the moment of decision. In other words, the project will attempt at proving that a precondition for the existence of an authentic (and not merely apparent or façade) democratic community is the broadening of the limits of the political (i.e. the creation of mechanisms permitting for a real participation of citizens in decision-making) at the expense of spheres subject to juridification and economisation, i.e. those, where decisions are made not on the basis of democratic premises of the will expressed by the community, but according to the logic of expert knowledge. The project will referring to the conceptions of politics, the political, the community, participation and decision in the works of Hannah Arendt, Claude Lefort, Cornelius Castoriadis.

### **339: Constitutional Making and Participatory processes. Theoretical and Institutional Analysis of Mexico City's new Constitution.**

**Arturo Alvarado**, El Colegio de México

**Héctor Tejera**

This paper will address the place Participatory processes play in the new governance system of cities such as Mexico City. Recently, the Political elite of the country engages into creating a new constitution for Mexico's bigger city (one of the major metropolis of the world, with more than 21 millions persons in the surrounding space). This new statute includes various forms of Participation of citizens and corporate actors, such as neighborhood communities and Indigenous organizations. Among the new features are several innovative citizens initiatives such as mechanism for management, evaluation and control of public offices; also a strong proposal for participatory budgeting; an initiative called "citizens consultation" for inhabitants of local districts or territories where economic, productive, and commercial services are provided; for this it created new citizens organizations such as assemblies, committees and councils.

In addition, it ratifies several measures already implemented by several Latin American regimes like the Plebiscite; (a initiative of) Mandate revocation; it increased a list of new participatory actors (publics) than includes to local legislators, groups of citizens (up to 4% of the electoral list), local governments in matters that affect them and specially Peoples and indigenous communities (and original peoples in their territories and neighborhoods, that have string veto powers in territorial matters). The paper will provide with a theoretical discussion of the political economy of governance and will provide answers to questions such as to what extent are the actors in public administration open to participation? And what are the practices and the effects of participation in public policies? Does this governance model provide effective measure to translate participant's interests and proposals into policies? To what extend local participatory process will help and enhance better forms of governments both at local and at state levels?

### **062 : Towards a Critical Sociology of Democracy and Participation: The Contribution of the Capability Approach**

**Jean-Michel Bonvin**, University of Geneva, Switzerland

**Francesco Laruffa**, University of Geneva, Switzerland

**Emilie Rosenstein**, University of Geneva, Switzerland

The aim of this paper is to lay down the foundations of an empirical and critical sociology of democracy and participation, which aims both at assessing the reality and effectiveness of participatory processes (i.e. to what extent do people really participate and impact on decision-making processes? To what extent are actors in the public administration open to such participation?) and identifying the prerequisites for such effective participation. Based on Amartya Sen's capability approach, we identify four major pitfalls of classical theories on participation and deliberative democracy: 1) an excessive emphasis on the procedural dimension of democracy at the expense of its substantial outcomes; 2) an ideal of deliberation that does not sufficiently account for the socioeconomic inequalities that characterize (and to a significant extent impede or reduce the effectiveness of) actual participative practices; 3) an ideal approach to rationality (leading to a restrictive vision of what a "rational" argument entails) that is inconsistent with the plurality of reasons to value and of reasonable arguments that can be observed in social reality (which in turn leads to exclusionary practices against those who do not master this "rational" language); and 4) a focus on official or institutionalized forms of deliberation that does not pay due attention to the many forms and dynamics of participation that take place in civil society at large. We contend that, by contrast with these views on participation and democracy, Sen's epistemology (esp. the notions of positional objectivity and constructive democracy) may be a fruitful basis for the development of a

critical sociology of democracy and participation that takes due account of these issues. Drawing on this and on recent and ongoing research conducted in various EU projects such as SocIEtY (FP7) and Re-InVEST (H2020), we suggest an agenda for empirical and critical research on participation and deliberative practices.

### **196: A Free Lunch? Democratic Theory and Central Bank Independence**

**Isak Tranvik**, Duke University, USA

**Abstract:** In the last thirty years, we have come to accept central bank independence as necessary and good. And though this institutional arrangement may help in the fight against inflation, the normative consequences of the shift to independence have never been systematically considered; democratic theorists appear to have passively accepted the idea that monetary policy-makers must be protected from politics without much debate, critical or otherwise. This oversight also points to a larger gap in contemporary democratic theory; with the exception of constitutional courts, normative theorists have largely ignored the tension between a set of increasingly influential “nomajoritarian” independent institutions—central banks, regulatory bodies, and other independent agencies/commissions—and democratic principles. While somewhat surprising given their ubiquity, this lacuna is all the more puzzling when one considers that “epistocratic” or expert led institutions of this sort make modern democracy possible. Put differently, normative democratic theorists have relatively little to say about the ostensibly nondemocratic means, like central banking, needed to enjoy democratic “ends.” In this essay, I use the case of central bank independence to examine the overlooked tension between such institutions and democratic principles. After demonstrating that idealized principal-agent defenses of discretionary agencies housing insulated experts are unpersuasive, I discuss how opening formal and informal channels of contestation increases their democratic legitimacy without incurring costs to the quality of expert judgments. By increasing representation and participation at various levels of policy-making (diversifying expert-led decision-making committees, establishing deliberative “mini-publics” to vet the decisions of these experts, and requiring public justifications of policies endorsed by both bodies), democracies can utilize technical expertise without surrendering democratic principles. In fact, when reconfigured these technocratic or epistocratic institutions can be democracy enhancing rather than democracy restricting.

### **5.2. Support for Democracy in Times of Crisis: The Portuguese Case in the Southern European Context**

*Session Organized by:*

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Following the banking collapse in the United States (2007–08), European states decided to interfere seriously in their economies to minimise the impact of the economic recession and to sustain the growth through public investment. This has led to the emergence of the sovereign debt crisis in Southern Europe. This ‘earthquake crisis’ has led the countries in South (with the exception of Spain) received bailouts from the EU and IMF in exchange for adopting EU-mandate austerity measures to cut public spending and significantly increase taxes, while experiencing a further economic recession. The introduction of a series of drastic austerity measures has not only failed to restore the economy to health, but they have also inflicted major social costs on already vulnerable sectors of society.

However, the consequences of austerity policies were also political. Besides having changed the speeches and practices of the political agents, as well changing the channels and intensity of the masses political participation, the economic crisis and austerity policies have also deepened citizens’ loss faith in democratic institutions and politicians, which has been translated into unprecedented low levels of satisfaction with the democracy.

This session explores the consequences of so-called “Great Recession” in some political attitudes towards democracy in Southern European countries (Portugal, Spain and Greece), particularly with regard to “democratic legitimacy” (or diffuse support for democracy), “political dissatisfaction” (or specific support for democracy), and “political disaffection” (or a distrusting and suspicious vision of political life), as well its main consequences in terms of a serious disruption of the party systems in the Southern European democracies: the increasing voting intention enjoyed by the extreme parties, both on the left and on the right, while the centre parties lost their traditional dominant positions, as a reaction to their support to austerity measures and bailouts.

### **341: Disaffected citizens and anti-establishment voting behavior in Iberian democracies in hard times (2015-2016)**

**Conceição Pequeto Teixeira**, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lisbon (ISCSP/ULisboa)

**Pedro Fonseca**, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lisbon (ISCSP/ULisboa), Portugal

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This article draws on a two mass surveys of Portuguese and Spanish citizens (2015-2106) to test the hypothesis there are to quite distinctive types of political attitudes and behaviors prevalent among those who are “disaffected” with politics, namely the “critical citizens”, the “dissatisfied citizens” and “stealth citizens”. While neither manifests a high level of satisfaction with the democratic system performance and trust for the elite and political institutions, the “critical citizens” and “dissatisfied citizens” are politically interested, efficacious and desire greater political participation and contest the traditional elites and political parties, while the contrary is generally true of the “stealth citizens”. In this paper, we analyze the voting behavior of these citizens towards the anti- and pro-establishment political parties in Portugal and Spain. Our hypothesis states that there is a fundamental difference between the three types of “disaffected citizens” towards the voting behavior in the last general elections: while the critical and dissatisfied citizens tend to choose anti-establishment parties, both left and right (voice option), the stealth citizens instead choose the mainstream parties or opt for abstention (loyalty or exit options).

### **204: Times of crisis in Southern Europe: economic and political aspects 2016**

**João Carlos Graça**, SOCIUS/CSG and ISEG

**Rita Gomes Correia**, SOCIUS/CSG

Ours is a cultural environment where the ‘globalist’ discourse became largely hegemonic, one of the political consequences of such hegemony, albeit mostly a performative one, being the undeniable crisis of the nation-state and sovereignty. This nadir of the notion sovereignty indeed corresponds to a process of clear mass disfranchisement, where democratic institutions are turned muted and/or become irrelevant, either on behalf of ‘the markets’ or in the name of a putative ‘global civil society’ that tends to come down to a naught.

The Euro experiment and the correspondent ‘Europeanist’ discourse must be understood basically within this generic frame, although no doubt assuming various other relevant characteristics. The present economic crisis has deeply injured the social fabric of most Southern Europe countries, namely producing a new ‘Great Recession’ whose end is still out of sight. This can, however, become an occasion to interrupt the dogmatic slumber induced by Europeanism, although simultaneously presenting a number of other important risks, including one of ascending cultural wars via which an imperial ‘divide et impera’ design may be very easily enhanced.

This presentation focuses the evolution of the Portuguese economy since the beginning of this century, matching it with the progression of a number of variables regarding political values and attitudes.

### **284: Political participation of the young versus old age cohorts before and after the Great Recession: Portugal in a comparative perspective, 2008-2016.**

**André Freire**, Centro de Investigação e Estudos de Sociologia (CIES), ISCTE-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa

**Vicente Valentim**, (CIES), ISCTE-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa

**Viriato Queiroga**, (CIES), ISCTE-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa

**Francisco Graça**, (CIES), ISCTE-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa

The low levels of electoral participation of young people have led a number of authors to express concerns about the future of democracy. However, other authors argue that young people are not participating less, but rather participating differently – by preferring more elite-challenging (non-conventional) instead of elite-directed (conventional) forms of participation.

This paper aims to push forward our understanding of the factors that affect the conventional and non-conventional forms of political participation of the youth (vis-à-vis older cohorts), by looking at how these different forms were affected by the recent financial and economic crisis. Theoretically, it is not clear how economic crises should affect patterns of political participation of young people. Resource theories expect economic crises to depress participation by decreasing the amount of resources that individuals have at their disposal which allow them to participate. In turn, grievance theories expect economic crises to boost participation. By becoming increasingly dissatisfied with their economic situation, individuals may participate more in order to bring about political changes that can improve that situation.

We contend that resource and grievance theories may complement each other in explaining the effect of economic crises over different forms of political participation of young people. While decreasing resources may lead individuals to participate less in conventional forms of political participation, mounting grievances may lead them to participate more in non-conventional forms. We expect these effects to be stronger in countries more severely hit by the crisis. We also expect a large increase in political participation, especially of the non-conventional type, in these countries. At the individual level, we test the effects of age (young vs older cohorts), in interaction with the economic crisis. These expectations are tested using data retrieved from the European Social Survey, 2008 and 2012, and from several surveys conducted in Portugal in mid-2008, late-2012 and mid-2016.

**336: Media, public opinion and political agendas' influence in political parties' agenda-setting**  
**Ana Maria Belchior, ISCTE-IUL**

Why do parties decide to give attention to some policy issues in detriment of others? Notwithstanding its centrality to political life, this is still an understudied topic. This paper addresses this topic by comparatively analyzing the influence of three level agendas in parties' policy attention in manifestos: the media, the public opinion and the political agenda. This comprehensive and ground-breaking approach allows to study the importance of these agendas controlling for party type and party competition, characteristics that have been neglected in previous research. The analysis relies on an extensive longitudinal database of the Portuguese Policy Agendas Project that includes datasets on media attention, voters' preferences, parliamentary questions and electoral manifestos, between 1995 and 2015, and also interviews with political actors.

**5.3. Public Participation in Urban Policies**

*Session Organized by:*

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The search for new mechanisms of public participation in policymaking has become a case in point in the international debate on “new urban agendas”. In the last two decades, a wide range of participatory initiatives worldwide – such as participatory budgeting, participatory planning, participatory environmental agendas, etc. – has proved how the vibrant multiplication of aims, methods, publics, and policy domains compels academics to challenge their own conceptual frameworks to understand an incessantly changing phenomenon. Moreover, given the remarkable impact that the engagement of civil society is having in public decisions, academics are increasingly demanded to make sense of participatory initiatives in view of new urban agenda goals, as hoped for by international organizations (cf. UN-Habitat).

Towards these aims, this session aims to provide a space for sharing insights on participatory policymaking processes implemented at the urban scale, and their impact on societies. Contributions can be either focused on evidence-based findings or theoretical reflections, or both. Preference will be given to contributions that clearly link participatory practices with policy cycles, and critically discuss sociopolitical and socioeconomic impacts in urban contexts.

**Session 5.3.1.**

**130 : Is Public Participation in Urban Local Governance in India a Myth or Reality?: A Case of Union Territory Chandigarh**

**Namita Gupta**, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India

**Rajiv Gupta**, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Chandigarh, India

Public participation through mandated provisions in the form of public objections and suggestions during plan preparation and modifications has always been in existence in India. However, it was in early 1980s that the focus on participation was up-scaled. This was further vividly reflected in the introduction of decentralized planning and the creation of participatory institutionalized structures through the Seventy-fourth Constitutional Amendment of 1992, along with other larger economic reforms initiated in the early nineties. In the beginning of the twenty-first century, the second generation of economic reforms was initiated and most of the funding of the central government programmes to the states was linked to participation. The recently launched Smart Cities mission by the government of India also emphasizes the active citizen engagement in the preparation of the Smart Cities plan. The focus of public participation has gradually changed from the implementation of decisions to the nature of decision making itself. Various citizen groups and nongovernmental organizations are making

use of these spaces, as well as creating their own spaces. However, it is a matter to analyze and introspect that whether these regulatory changes are the consequences of pressure from the international aid agencies and whether the processes involved really suffice the idea of participation for radical social transformation and empowerment of the poor and marginalized. Furthermore, the answers to the issues of representation and power and the process of decision-making continue to remain elusive in participatory practices. This paper will be an endeavor to conduct a systematic study of participation in planning practice in India with focus on urban local governance in Chandigarh city and will further offer a critical reflection on various participatory processes and its effectiveness in Chandigarh City.

### **133. Política urbana y nuevo clientelismo en el Perú** **Julio Calderón Cockburn**

La “nueva agenda urbana” promueve la participación ciudadana en las decisiones de política pública. Se trata de un movimiento iniciado hace algunas décadas en América Latina. No obstante, hay sociedades en que la crisis del sistema democrático representativo, la corrupción, la crisis urbana, entre otros; dan lugar al clientelismo político, el cual ha sido tradicionalmente concebido desde la relación (vertical) patrón-cliente. El Perú es un caso en que, a pesar de una legislación participativa, el clientelismo continúa siendo un modo de obtener bienes de consumo y legitimidades en las ciudades, especialmente en las zonas periféricas y “marginadas”. La ponencia quiere mostrar la vigencia del clientelismo sobre nuevos patrones (ya no por una relación patrón/ cliente), sino desde un proceso que reúne actores (alcaldes, municipalidades, partidos políticos, pobres) y mediadores, en marcos institucionales, administrativos y normativos que definen campos de acción (las reglas del juego donde se desarrollan las prácticas de los actores). No se trata de un clientelismo impuesto desde arriba, sino de una relación que se construye desde abajo y desde arriba, revelando a subalternos autónomos que tienen autonomía de decidir en qué espacio moverse mientras construyen redes y se encuentran atrapados en una lógica de vida a la que le han dado sentido. Un individualismo y pragmatismo que, habiendo socavado las bases de solidaridad y de acción colectiva, se expresa curiosamente a través de lo colectivo y, por tanto, es más difícil de discernir.

### **234. Citizen Participation in Mega cities. Institutional Incentives and Challenges for Participation within the new Constitutional Frame in Mexico City.**

**Arturo Alvarado**, El Colegio de México

This paper will examine the new local participatory process and the new forms of governance designed in the first Mexico City Constitution (enacted in February 5th, 2017). Will the new constitution help and enhance better forms of governments both at local and at state levels? What types of urban participation propose? And to what extend local participatory process will improve forms of governments both at local and at state levels?

I propose a political economy model of urban participation and governance (Alvarado, 2016: 5; drawing from Pzeworski, 2006; Elster; Rawls; Fung 2004: 1), which includes (seven points) to understand the participatory governance: 1) the profile of authorities and its relation with both collegiate bodies and citizens, it means the power relations and hierarchies between the authorities and subjects; 2) the power and limits of citizens direct involvement in government; 3) the characteristics and types of participation; 4) the rules and regulations for participation (both formal and informal, legal and illegal); 5) the discourses (and ideologies) of participation (projects, interests and positions) about urban government; 6) the new set of power players and 7) the strategies each players play to get into government of to obtain a share of government products.

The main questions that the paper addresses are whether a participatory design improves the political and cultural forms of former participation; what does this institutional setting really mean for citizens. What are the new outcomes? What are the new collective action problems this normative model produces? Innovation? Co-creation and expansion of public goods through negotiation of political decisions within political constituencies? The new constitution establishes several new citizen's procedures to control both representatives and policies, like mandate revocation, referendum, plebiscite and participatory budgeting. Also the power of “citizens initiative”; this means that citizens can propose legislation and public policies, and Referendum, plus Mandate revocation. The paper will address the new major figures of Participatory “publics”, such as indigenous communities, citizen's collegiate bodies and new corporate actors.

### **235. How do we do it in Łódź? 4 years of participatory budget in the city - first conclusions**

**Brzeziński Kamil**, University of Lodz, Poland

Participatory budgets are usually understood as a decision making process. Residents of the city are given the opportunity to decide how to expend a particular pool of public funds. Since 2011 this form of public participation is gaining the great popularity in Poland. In year 2015 about 80 cities decided to implement participatory budget. This popularity is also accompanied by a lot of controversy. Critics point that the residents

have at their disposal only one percent of the city budget and the procedures of the participatory budget are misguided copies of solutions from other cities which does not take into account local context. To sum up, the question is: to what extent so-called participatory budgets in Polish city are really participatory?

Taking into account the above arguments and opinions, the main goal of this paper is to take part in the ongoing discussion on the civic and participatory aspects of participatory budgets in Poland. The paper will present the experience of Łódź in the implementation of participatory budget based on data received from municipal office. The text will attempt to present results of synthetic analysis of four editions of participatory budgets in the city and try to answer the main question if participatory budget in Łódź is really participatory?

### **Session 5.3.2.**

#### **024. Public Participation in Urban Solid Waste: implications for Policies**

**Remi Adeyemo**, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

It is noted that increasing urbanization in West Africa sub region is causing dwindling resources and accelerating deterioration in the quality of life for those living in urban areas. Urbanization problems in Nigeria have reached serious dimensions in which cities like Lagos, Ibadan, Aba, Kano and Enugu have become problem cities. The environmental problems created by population pressure in these cities and towns have reached critical levels. The standard of general sanitation is poor in nearly all thickly populated urban areas in the country. Waste generation and disposal are of serious concern and an imminent environmental proportion. Waste management problem has also emerged as a visible and tangible measure in urban consumption.

Different stake holders have been involved in the urban areas waste management activities. This paper explores the participation of the public in urban management practices. The goal of the stake holders is to reduce to a minimum and possible converts the inevitable waste to economic good. The urban areas are facing challenges that need equally urgent and adequate responses from city dwellers and national authorities. Strategies for effective management will be formulated and the paper will come up with implications for healthy and sustainable environment.

#### **037 : An Evaluation of Participatory Urban Planning: Focused on “Seoul Plan”**

**Young Hee Lee**, The Catholic University of Korea

Park Won-Soon, former civic activist and now Mayor of Seoul in Korea, has carried out many reform measures in Seoul municipal administration since his taking office in 2011. The most meaningful reform by Mayor Park was to take the technocratic policy formulation process monopolized by a small number of experts and bureaucrats and to reconstruct it into a more democratic process. The primary purpose of this study is to introduce and evaluate a participatory urban planning called “Seoul Plan” during 2012~2013 initiated by Mayor Park as the democratic governance of urban policy making.

The evaluation criteria used in this study are 5 variables such as democracy, openness, deliberation, representation, and linkage. These criteria are used to determine the level of democracy in discussion, level of openness in disclosure, depth of citizens participation in the deliberation process, the demographic representativeness of participant citizens and whether the participants consisted of the general public with common sense, and how the citizens participation consisting of two phases are mutually and organically linked. Citizens participation in “Seoul Plan” are positively evaluated for its “cooperative planning” that broke out the previously closed, technocratic planning.

However, a closer look reveals that there are still some improvements to be made. In particular, this study points out that the values of fairness and justice previously ignored in the process of establishing public plans must be strengthened further. This study also suggests that in future plans, citizens participation must be designed in a way so that previously neglected vulnerable groups who had not been able to voice their opinions can participate more actively.

#### **131 : Community organising in UK: a future for French planning? Trust, mistrust and distrust in two British community energy groups**

**Laurence de Carlo**, ESSEC Business School, Cergy, France

Local organisations, often inspired by ideas of “commoning”, have proliferated in recent years across Europe, in various sectors of activity. Pursuing self-sufficiency, local determination and empowerment, they seek to provide a broad range of benefits to the local communities and to the society at large. Whether New Labour, Coalition or Conservative, recent UK governments have promoted such community organising as part of “localism” (Catney et al., 2014). In particular, community energy organisations seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, build

stronger communities, create local jobs, improve health and support local economic growth (DECC, 2014). The community organising movement is based on a paradigm linking secular citizenship and faith, the local and the global, self-interest and common good (Glasman 2012). However, both the notion of community and its consequences are subject to discussion. For instance, social capital – one of the expected benefits of community organisations – also has its downsides, such as the creation of tightly-knit but closed communities (Tittenbrun, 2013).

Combining insights from the distinction between positive and negative localism (Catney et al. 2014), a conference on community organising in France (Glasman; Sintomer, 2012), and our empirical research on community energy in Brighton, UK, we examine the potential role of community-led organisations in participatory planning in France. We focus on the dynamics of trust, mistrust, and distrust and the contrasting perceptions of community in the two countries, the positive connotations of community in Britain contrasting with the conception of communitarianism as incompatible with the French secular Republic. However, French institutional practices of participatory planning have shown their limits: weak involvement of deprived citizens, women and the youth, binary conflicts between projects owners and the civil society, and modest impact on planning decisions. We suggest that British community organising provide potentially fruitful lessons for researchers, planners and civil society actors both in France and elsewhere.

#### **266. Invenção e mudança no planejamento urbano: disposições sociais e disputas simbólicas em contextos de lutas por democratização e participação popular**

**Eduardo Gomes Machado**, Colegiado de Sociologia, Universidade da Integração Internacional da Lusofonia Afro-Brasileira (UNILAB)

Compreendem-se as políticas urbanas como campos onde coexistem agentes sociais diversos, condicionados estrutural e intersubjetivamente, os quais exercem poder e formam decisões políticas que englobam formulação, execução, gestão e avaliação no âmbito de sistemas, legislações, instituições, políticas, planos, programas, projetos e intervenções urbanas. Nesses campos, a partir de diferentes matrizes disposicionais os agentes participam da produção material e imaterial do espaço urbano, potencialmente impactando os processos de ocupação, uso, acesso, construção, regulação, posse e propriedade da terra urbana. Assume-se a hipótese de que as potencialidades de invenção e mudança nos campos, em contextos de lutas pela democratização e ampliação da participação popular, dependem da capacidade de agentes não hegemônicos recriarem disposições sociais que lhes permitam participar das disputas simbólicas e inventarem estratégias e propostas que impactem as estruturas e posições sociais consolidadas, os capitais operantes e os nomos e as doxas existentes. As disposições sociais (*habitus*) são, ao mesmo tempo, “um ‘ofício’, um capital de técnicas, de referências, um conjunto de ‘crenças’”. Nessa perspectiva, abrangem conteúdos culturais específicos, valores em estado prático, princípios interiorizados pelo corpo, modos específicos de pensar e de escolher e formas de difusão, apropriação e aplicação de referências coletivamente constituídas. O poder simbólico evidencia a capacidade de geração e difusão de representações e classificações sociais, efetivando disputas entre diferentes percepções e visões de mundo e evidenciando legitimidades para nominar e produzir o senso comum, potencialmente constituindo subjetivamente a realidade social. Essa comunicação se estruturará em torno dos condicionantes, restrições e requisitos relacionados às potencialidades de mudanças nos campos das políticas urbanas, articulando achados analíticos e reflexões teóricas decorrentes de pesquisas em campos de política urbana, inclusos processos de revisão do Plano Diretor na cidade de Fortaleza, Ceará, Brasil, com dados gerados através da análise de documentos e vídeos, da observação direta e de entrevistas.

#### **5.4. Fostering Federalism, Decentralization and People Participation for Strengthening and Sustaining Democracies, Development and Good Governance in the Global South**

*Session Organized and Chaired by:*

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Federalism, decentralization and people participation seem to be emerging major issues in 21<sup>st</sup> Century global south. They are considered crucial for strengthening and sustaining emerging democracies in post conflict situations or otherwise, and for promoting equitable development and good governance. While decentralization is considered as an important prerequisite for conflict resolution through power sharing and peoples participation in governance, the peoples participation is important for defending the liberties of people, ensure justice and equality, and improve our quality of life. The sub national governments evolve policies and practices of public participation in decision making and problem solving. The concepts of federalism, decentralization are important in both stable as well as conflict-ridden authoritarian societies and can play a role in post-conflict situations.

There are different cooperation forms between state actors in different parts of the world that seem to foster federalism, decentralisation and peoples participation to strengthen democracies. The session is an effort to explore theories and practices of the same. The session also explores the use of decentralisation and peoples participation in various arenas, including education, health, land use and local governance. The papers that discuss practical frameworks for thinking about how to engage citizens effectively and clear explanations of participation scenarios, tactics and designs are also welcome. The papers that provide innovative approaches for reshaping federal practices, decentralisation and peoples participation in planning, governance, management and conflict resolution are also welcome. The session also invites papers suggesting improvement in ways the participation, decentralisation and democracy function in different countries. The papers highlighting the case studies that explore the application of decentralisation and people participation in different settings for promoting good governance are invited. The papers on any interesting cross cutting themes relating to the topic of the session are welcome.

#### **Session 5.4.1.**

##### **010. Political Godfatherism, Violence and Democratic Sustainability in Nigeria's Fourth Republic**

**Olayemi Jacob OGUNNIYI**, Department of History, Faculty of Arts, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria

**James Onochie AKPU**, Department of History, Faculty of Arts, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria

On a greater note, since the third wave of the democratization process began across Africa, happenings from many African countries have been discouraging based on the prevalence of sit-tight and often recycled rulers, flawed electoral processes and the dominance of godfathers or big man politics. This is in sharp contrast to the conditions that enhance the consolidation of democracy. Godfatherism based on a patron-client relationship has emerged as a phenomenon hindering participation, political security and peace as it torpedoes the consolidation of democracy since Nigeria's fourth republic commenced in 1999. Widespread political violence created insecurity whenever the godsons failed to fulfill pledges made to their godfathers especially on the allotment of appointments and sometimes sharing of state resources amongst others in many states of the country. It made politics violent and extractive rather than being peaceful and productive. The paper seeks to examine the phenomenon of "Political Godfatherism and violence" and its role in the politics of Nigeria. Though, the concept is as old as politics itself, its recent rise in Nigerian politics gives reasons for the evaluation of the concept and the impact it makes in the politics of the country. The findings of this study indicated that, the predatory character of the State and the nature of politics in Nigeria have impacted on society, negative values that now threaten the fabric of the country's nascent democracy. Competition amongst godfather to control state powers through their favoured godsons has denied the electorates the right to elect their preferred candidates, thereby rendering elections ineffective. Besides, the fierce struggle for state power has also resulted in some of the worst electoral violence in the country, before, during and after elections. It was the candid view of this study that political godfatherism as practiced in Nigeria is a potential threat to the sustenance of democracy. The study suggested attitudinal change and positive perception of politics by these groups of people.

##### **013: Democracy at Work: Internal Governance in Credit Unions in a Developing Economy**

**Remi Adeyemo**, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

In a developing economy as we have in Nigeria, credit unions operate in difficult environment. Despite their achievements and successes they continue to face problems which are consequence of operating in challenging contexts and interference from the public domain. Credit unions serve and are directly accountable to the people. Members finance the unions through share capital and savings outlays but control is by shared participation in its governance. In Nigeria, credit unions have suffered from the public administration in their day to day social, political and economic activities. Scaling up is also a special challenge which range from the difficulty of reaching threshold capital initially and then sustain the tempo of increasing savings and lending capabilities.

In financing industry, administration and capital can be major challenges to social and economic development. Dependence on governments or donors restricts growth, allows outside control and reduces autonomy, commitment and participation of people. To grow and survive, credit unions should be characterized by high levels of members' patronage, financial contributions and popular participation in democratic governance.

It is the aim of the paper to explore the local governance in credit unions, which involves their participation in planning, management responsibility. In addition the paper will examine the approaches currently in use for membership, voting procedure, attendance in meetings, running for positions of responsibility and presence on the board. The paper will be able to highlight the interventions that can bolster credit unions growth in developing economies and promote good governance.

**018: Women Negotiating Change in Urban Community Development by people participation**

**Vivek Trivedi**, Social Development Officer, State Urban Poverty Alleviation Cell, Municipal Corporation Chandigarh & Research Scholar, Centre for Social Work, University Institute of Emerging Areas in Social Sciences, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India.

*“Women are centrifugal force and catalyst of change in widening societal cohesion leading to socio-economic upliftment of urban poor.”*

Urban Poverty has broadened the welfare agenda and converged strategic implementation in socio-economic elevation of urban poor. Systemic reforms, institutional strengthening, capacity building of ULBs etc have shown commitment of the government toward Millennium Development Goals/Sustainable Development Goals on Extreme Poverty. This paper will reflect on the mechanism, methods, social instrument and tools used in implementing poverty alleviation programmes. It will also highlight on success, limitations and failures while dealing with pro-poor policies, urban poverty alleviation guidelines in implementing programme schemes at grass root level. Community led micro-initiative have proved their mettle and grit on ground and demonstrated the theories on bottom-up planning and local decision making in reality. It will highlight - How Bottom of the Pyramid is involved in community organization, women network building, socio-economic empowerment, awareness generation encompassing diverse community development under Women Leadership. The coverage has also been given on humanitarian response and aspect towards dealing with poverty. The key focus of this paper is also on evolution specific agencies on urban poverty alleviation under national programmes and missions; which consequently have taken over a role of facilitator between the central government and local government. Efforts have also been made on scaling up the sphere of urban poverty alleviation agencies at ULB level in bringing more self-sufficiency, convergence, linkages by assigning tasks and key responsibility to deal with urban poor irrespective of nature of social issues.

Key Words: Urban Poverty, Livelihood, Community Development, Women Leadership Building, Skill Building, Micro-enterprise, People participation.

**070: Citizen Participation and Financial Sustainability of Local Governments**

**Marlene Patrice Bourdeau-Quispe**, Florida International University, USA

This study examines the link between citizen participation in the budgetary process and financial sustainability of local governments. The data come from 100 municipal governments from South Florida's most populated urban area. The state of Florida is the second largest state in the United States and the 8th fastest growing in the country. The study seeks to determine if citizen participation in the budgetary process affects financial sustainability of a municipality. Theories of New Public Service and New Public Management have placed the focus of public management on citizens. Citizen engagement has typically been justified on democratic and normative grounds—public servants should serve citizens and help them articulate and meet shared interests, rather than attempt to control or steer society in new directions (Denhardt & Denhardt, 2000). Not only is it important to understand whether the normative postulates about citizen involvement in decision making by government are widely shared among local public administrators, it is also essential to determine if these involvements are actually supporting core values of New Public Management, including productivity, service orientation, and accountability.

**080: Issues of development of a successful people's movement – a study of the Baliapal Movement in Orissa**

**Subhendu Ranjan Raj**, University of Delhi. India

Marginalisation in Indian society happens not only due to class, caste, ethnicity, religious factors but also due to state directed Development agenda for growth and development. Today, many State directed enterprises are creating serious challenges to entitlements, livelihoods and economic well being of people.

This paper focuses on contemporary people's movements in Odisha (and in particular the most successful social movement, the Baliapal People's movement) to highlight the above. In Odisha, the development process as elsewhere may have achieved progress but has also resulted in large scale dispossessions of land, homesteads, forests as also denial of livelihood and human rights of people. Notably, as requirements of development increase over time, the arena of contestation between the State/corporate entities and the people have multiplied because the paradigm of contemporary model of growth is not sustainable and leads to irreparable ecological /environmental costs. This has engendered many people's movements. In rural Odisha people are struggling to stop projects, mining, forcible land, forest and water acquisition fallouts from government / corporate sector. As uneven growth strategies sharpen, such interactions for people's human rights to their natural resources, subsistence are becoming volatile.

Baliapal People's movement in Odisha is arguably a success because it stopped Government from forcibly setting up a Defence Ministry project in an agriculturally rich area in mid 1980s by displacing people. A sustained struggle for 12 years against the State by using Gandhian methods of peaceful civil disobedience ultimately won and the government was forced to abandon its project. Baliapal raises universal questions as to what should take priority – the humanitarian concerns of basic human rights or mis-directed State development. As these questions remain un-settled, peaceful, non violent movements like Baliapal remain relevant universally.

#### **Session 5.4.2.**

#### **093: Privatization of education in India: Role of privatization in rural education**

**Parama Chaudhuri**, Independent Researcher on rural education in India, Kolkata, West Bengal, India

Good governance entails an equitable and inclusive development. Among other things this includes an accessible education for all children without the barriers of caste, religion, gender, ethnicity, economic strata, and geographical location. Though access and enrollment in schools have increased in India post-independence, the quality of education and educational policies has not improved and consequently has led to myriad problems of uneducated youth, increasing rate of school dropouts, under qualified teachers, poor school infrastructure, lack of access to educational resources and low learning outcomes among school children. Therefore, in practice, achieving the educational goals that the Government of India (GOI) has laid down through the Right to Education (RTE) and National Educational Policy (NEP) has been an uphill task. Privatization may offer a solution in such a situation by offering more number of schools, better infrastructure, lower student-teacher ratio, higher quality of education, qualified teachers, and broader access to students.

Privatisation refers to those policies of the government that promotes deregulation and liberalisation that establishes a market or allows public-private partnerships. Developing countries offer federalism and privatization in education because they believe that this kind of governance will allow them to increase access to education by covering a greater and even remote geographical area and by fostering competition to improve learning outcomes. In India the educational scenario shows very contrasting images. This paper seeks to understand the impact of privatization of education especially in reference to rural India where private schools (particularly low-cost private schools) offer lesser facilities than their urban counterparts. What is the quality of education offered by these low-cost private schools as compared to government run schools in rural areas? Can decentralization of education and private participation tackle the problem of school dropouts which is a serious problem in many government run schools in rural areas? The present study does not seek an answer to these questions nor does it seek to stoke the private versus government debate, but is an attempt to analyse the role of private education in responding to the myriad problems that plague rural education in India.

#### **144: Fostering People Participation in Budget Process for Good Governance in Russia**

**Anna Mikhaylova**

In general, the budget openness and transparency leads to higher efficiency of governance, which is an urgent task for Russian authorities in the medium term.

In 2015, the International Budget Partnership (IBP) published its latest study on the openness of budgets around the world. This study was the fifth conducted since the beginning of the measurement the Open Budget Index (OBI). The index is calculated according to IPBs unified methodology. The latest survey included 102 countries, and Russia took the 11th place with 74 points while the world average is 45 points.

Program budget is regarded as a tool to improve the openness of the budget process, which follows from the IMF guidance to ensure transparency in the fiscal area.

International experience shows the success of the program budgeting as an element of public administration in general.

An important component of budget openness is public participation. The essence of this component is defined by the possibility of public participation in the budget process. In 2015, Russia scored 25 points for this part of the ranking. That exactly equals the average of the countries scores in the world. The level of public participation in Russia was classified by the International Budget Partnership as insufficient. The leaders of the rating scored strongly higher. Thus, public participation in the budget process in Russia is close to rating outsiders.

Some recommendations of the International Budget Partnership on reflection of public opinion in the public sector have already been applied. There is a need for public hearing at the State Duma and the Federation Council. The existing institutions of parliamentary hearings poorly work to improve the budget transparency. Moreover, there is a need to organize public participation at the preparation of audit program to the Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation.

**159: Participation and Democratic Governance: Caste and the Politics of Identity in Independent India**  
**Sreeparna Dasgupta**, Loreto College, Kolkata, India

Identity Politics has come to occupy the centre stage of Indian politics. The discourse on identity is distinctly a modern phenomenon. The emphasis on identity is based on a central organising principle like that of caste, ethnicity, religion, language, gender, etc. Identity politics is said to “signify a wide range of political activity and theorising founded in the shared experiences of injustice of members of certain social groups”. Identity politics thus attempts to attain empowerment, representation and recognition of social groups by asserting the very same markers that distinguish and differentiate them from the others and utilises those markers as an assertion of selfhood and identity based on difference rather than equality.

In India, despite the adoption of a liberal democratic polity after independence, communities and collective identities have remained powerful. The origin of confrontational identity politics based on caste has its origin in the issue of providing the oppressed caste groups with state support in the form of protective discrimination. This group identity based on caste has been reinforced and institutionalised by the emergence of caste-based political parties in India. In fact, the influence of electoral politics (which requires a multi-group support structure) has led to the fragmentation of traditional caste loyalties by federating them into new forms of organisations and associations. This horizontal cross-cutting across caste lines (politicisation of caste) has resulted in the creation of multiple and overlapping identities. This paper will argue that the operation of competitive politics has drawn caste out of its apolitical context and has given it a new status and identity, thereby transforming caste into just another variable in Indian politics. Thus, caste has acquired an explicitly secular form, manifested in the formation of caste associations and federations, which essentially seek to fulfil economic, political or even educational objectives i.e. non-caste functions.

**162: Devolution of power in Zimbabwe. A necessary revolution**  
**Chido Octavious Masunda**, Tutor-Zimbabwe Open University, Zimbabwe

This paper is a search for a way forward for a population at a cross roads. A country under a centralist model of government but on the verge of making (or not making) a monumental decision of shifting to a devolution model of government. This is amid hopes that devolving government’s political, administrative and fiscal power will provide the so far elusive answers to the country’s political, economic and social challenges. The study was an attempt to provide the patently missing nexus between the model of government on one hand and democracy, equitable distribution of wealth, spatial equity among regions and grassroots participation in the governance arena on the other. It was a quest that interrogated existing literature on the meaning of devolution, types of decentralization, the various models of governance, how such countries like Kenya and South Africa have devolved and what experiences they went through. With this information in mind the study was undertaken in the south western part of Zimbabwe where citizens were asked to give information and indicate among other issues if they preferred to adopt devolution of power or not and why. Questionnaires were distributed to a cross section of citizens and semi – structured interviews were undertaken in canvassing for data. Both qualitative and quantitative designs were utilized in gathering and analyzing the data as well as in presenting the research findings. The findings indicated that devolution of power is a popular model of governance and it is suitable for adoption and implementation in Zimbabwe just as it has been adopted and implemented in many countries in Africa, Europe, Asia and the Americas. The literature also indicated that the country’s constitution must have strong and clear provisions for the model as is the case in South Africa and Kenya. The research concludes that Zimbabwe should adopt a three - tier devolved system of government which can only deliver if there is political will on the part of the national government to make it work and popular appreciation.

**170: Global South Democracy: from War to Wars**  
**Frederico Canuto**, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil

It is the intention of this paper to present the theory basis to the ongoing research, War urbanism, in Global South and Decolonising context. This research aims to understand the conflicts, collectives and multitudes forces through the prism of war and disputed space in 2008-2016 conflicts, occupations and manifestations in Middle East, Spain and especially in Brazil, and relating it to historical urban uprisings, modes of organization in a economical and political sphere and aesthetical affects. Using the urban theory of Henri Lefebvre about planning of space and social space as basis to a complex understanding of lived and everyday space, it is our objective to comprehend violence and conflict not as disruptive and destructive forces, but as productive, living, redesigning and collective ones, responsible to new modes of democracy and citizenship. In order to do this, we will discuss the theme war using the writings of Carl Von Clausewitz and Michel Foucault and their readings of war as complementary to politics; and in other hand, the assertions of Giorgio Agamben about stasis and citizenship, and french anthropologist Pierre Clastres interpretations of conflict and wars in Amerindian societies.

### **Session 5.4.3.**

#### **244: Frustration and Motivation towards Expected Political Participation among Secondary School Students in Pakistan**

**Muhammad Ayub Buzdar**, Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan

Pakistan has faced military dictatorships in the most of its 70 years history. The political institutions could not strengthen their roots in masses. The state has also discriminatory laws against religious minorities and other marginalized groups in the society. It made the political participation of common people and persons belonging to religious and ethnic minorities difficult in the country. The major purpose of proposed activity is to examine the frustration and motivation of secondary school students for their expected political participation. A comparison among the students belonging to different ethnic and religious minorities will be made to get the in-depth understanding of the situation. The inquiry will be quantitative in nature and survey method will be used to collect the required information. A self-reported questionnaire will be developed and distributed among the 600 secondary school students. The students will be selected using purposive sampling technique. The selection of students associated with different deprived and marginalized groups and religious and ethnic minorities will be insured in this process. The questionnaire will focus on collecting information about the respondents' motivation for their expected political participation in the future. The students' perceptions about constitutional and legal provisions for their equal participation and ground realities will also be investigated through the questionnaire. Comparison among the students belonging to different religious, ethnic and social communities will be made using relevant statistical techniques. Findings of the inquiry will reveal the socio-political friendliness of the system for political participation of the marginalized communities. Findings will be discussed in the context of democratic movements in the country and what this may mean for the socio-political development and democratic decision making in Pakistan.

#### **251: Participatory Urban Governance – role of resident associations' in urban local governance**

**Shruti Punjabi**, CEPT University, Ahmedabad, India

The presumed need for increased citizen involvement and citizen centric administration have become the visionary goals of the period globally. Terminologies like community empowerment, decentralization or public participation are often used interchangeably with a blurred distinction about their connotations.

In Indian context, the idea of Citizen Participation, as superficially talked about is limited to an invited, institutionalized and project specific concept. It is, contemporarily perceived as an approach unfolded by the government, with an objective of imitating civic involvement without any actual redistribution of powers amongst the citizens. With the snowball effect in action, citizen participation is spreading as nothing but a virtual cycle of tokenism. Although with time, a wave of booming problems and undermanaged civic responsibilities has aroused a sense of responsiveness and awareness amongst the citizens regarding the importance of holding power to influence outcomes and decision making processes. The power of partnership and negotiation to progress in harmony have also been realized over time in response to the arising third world issues like the uncontrollable conditions of population growth, climate change, urbanization etc.

In Indian cities, multiple invited and claimed platforms of participation have evolved over years showcasing contextual diversifications, needs and forms. A wide range of stakeholder groups try to voice the needs and expectations of the mass. In India, the intra city dynamics position resident associations (RWAs) as the most pivotal stakeholder to enhance citizen participation. The emerging innovative citizen led partnerships between RWAs and the local government invite a possibility of a unique collaborative decentralization.

Overall, the study proceeds in alignment with the contextual understanding of social and political set ups prevailing in India and the varied complex and intertwined relationships existing between the political and administrative arms of the government, further exploring the blooming prospects of such unique partnerships on urban local governance in Indian cities.

#### **265: Human rights capacity building on government – case study of the Municipality of São Paulo**

**Bethânia Suano Rezende de Carvalho**, Centre for Social Studies – University of Coimbra – Portugal

This paper intends to analyze a case study about the development of the organizational structure of the public administration of the municipality of São Paulo - Brazil, within the scope of human-rights public policies. The case study extends from the creation of the Municipal Commission for Human Rights, in 2002, to the creation of the Municipal Secretariat for Human Rights and Citizenship, in 2013. It uses the institutional analysis, by new institutionalism theory, and a theoretical approach to public management instruments applied to human-rights public policies. This article tackle the organizational structure, the public budget and the legislation. Reflects on

the structure, its autonomy and dependence with other governing bodies, the character of matrix management (case of the commission) or departmentalization character (case of the secretariat). How the municipal law changes regarding the creation of such institutions is an important aspect. Also, how the municipal public budget was impacted with the inclusion of human rights policies.

Considering human rights theories and the public policy analysis theories, this paper has a critical perspective aims to show government possibilities to promote human rights in local level, it will not exhaust the subject, but rather highlights it. Concluding the importance of capacity building on public management to promotion of human rights, in the context of the dramatic challenges faced in contemporary societies on Global South.

### **321: Ensuring public participation for socio-economic development through local self-governance institutions.**

**Sukhvinder Singh Johal**, CRRID, Chandigarh (India)

The focus of the present paper is on how public participation in decision making is ensured through the elected institution of self-governance in India. In the year, 1992: Indian Government enacted two Constitutional Amendment acts for strengthening the local self governance institutions. Basic thrust of these amendments is to ensure Public Participation in recession making at the local level. Panchyats in rural areas and urban local bodies in urban areas are democratically elected bodies. All the voters of that particular area elect their members, who govern the institutions for a specified period. Mostly of 5 years. Through these amendments, main focus was given on the participatory planning for Social and Economic development with social justice. The emphasis on social justice is given with a view to development of disadvantages sections of the society. To improve the service delivery, various core functions have been transferred to these local bodies. The Principal of subsidiary is ensured so that quick decision should be taken, which promotes development in an equitable manner. The schemes like MGNREGA, Prime Minister Awas Yojana and National Rural Livelihood Mission, etc are implemented through directly elected bodies and it is mandated that transparency and accountability should be maintained. These schemes are quite beneficial for the rural areas of the country. Under MGNREGA nearly 70 million household got employment during 2016-17.

In India the elected local bodies both in rural and urban area focuses on the following aspects.

- Identification of beneficiaries of the various social and economic development schemes.
- Ensuring availability of basic services such as Drinking Water and Sanitation Employment Housing, Education and Health.
- Consulting Gram Sabha/Ward Sabha (Village/Urban Council) in finalization of their annual plans.
- Involving people in Plan Preparation.

These will be discussed in detail in the full length paper.

### **322: Forests, Policies and Decentralised Governance: JFM and Van Panchayats in Uttarakhand**

**Pampa Mukherjee**, Panjab University, India

As has been argued by scholars, decentralization as a process is not uniform specifically with regard to certain sectors across federal states in the country, even when initiated by the same national policy. This is particularly true for sectors like forest, land and water. The paper argues as how a policy like the Joint Forest Management which solicits peoples' 'participation' may have varied outcomes at the local level. For instance in states like Uttarakhand the introduction of New Joint Forest Management in 1996 has overridden the customary claims of communities on forests practiced over decades. The study shows how boundaries and fences have become sites of anxiety, creating artificial enclaves and plots, and in the process excluding communities from their rightful access to resources. Current devolution policies are thus located in the historical trajectory of conflict between local interests in forest livelihoods and community-based decision making on the one side, and state interests in forest revenue, environmental protection and centralised control on the other.

The paper finally argues that, while for both national government and international donor agencies democratic decentralization has become a major concern, in implementing their programs at the field level they tend to treat communities as mere beneficiaries rather than as active partners. Based on extensive field research in the Nainital district of Uttarakhand, the study draws its insights from in-depth interviews with local residents.

### **326: Seventy fourth Amendment of Indian Constitution, Participatory Democracy and Urban Planning in India**

**Mahalaya Chatterjee**, Calcutta University, India

Urban planning has become an important component of the urban studies all over the world. Even the market economies have adopted urban planning in various forms. In India, modern urban planning was initiated by the colonial rulers in the middle of the nineteenth century mainly for sanitary purposes, to deal with the epidemics

like malaria and cholera. Lord Ripon initiated the movement for local self-government and by 1882, most of the towns, big and small had municipalities with responsibilities for water supply and scavenging..

In 1950, independent India adopted the path of the mixed economy, with the overall initiative of the Planning Commission. It is also to be noted that the third tier of the government (local level) did not find a place in the Constitution of the independent country.

From the second half of 1980s, this omission became glaring. So, this led to the 74th Amendment of the Constitution in 1992. There are three distinct parts of the Constitutional Amendment. The first is about the political recognition of the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and their categorization according to their population. Secondly, there was attempt to give a solid financial base to ULBS, the States were asked to form a Finance Commission every five years, not only for devolution of fund from the State Fund but also to suggest for taxes and other revenues. And the third and most important for the present context is the emphasis given on planning. Two types of committee were suggested for urban planning (both physical and socio-economic). Now, twenty five years have passed since these Amendments of the Constitution.

This paper will look critically into the participatory and inclusive aspects of urban planning in India till now. It will also cover the Kolkata Urban Services for the Poor (KUSP 2007-11), a project in the state of West Bengal and discuss its uniqueness in this respect.

### **5.5. Modalidades de participação política na América Latina e em Europa em perspectiva comparada**

*Session Organized by:*

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**Britta Baumgarten**, Centro de Investigação e Estudos de Sociologia do Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (CIES-IUL), Lisboa, Portugal ; [Britta.Baumgarten@iscte.pt](mailto:Britta.Baumgarten@iscte.pt)

Diferentes modalidades de participação política vêm desafiando estudos de base comparativa sobre o fenômeno da participação nas sociedades contemporâneas. Mais recentemente, tanto na Europa como na América Latina, com destaque para o Brasil, os protestos têm ganhado importância com novas ondas de fortes manifestações. De outra forma, se o Brasil foi pioneiro na criação de experiências institucionais de participação, como o conhecido modelo do orçamento participativo (OP), este modelo vem ganhando um importante espaço em países latino americanos e europeus, ampliando e pluralizando os formatos e modalidades de participação política. No balanço da literatura sobre essas diferentes modalidades de participação política pode-se perceber que, apesar da grande contribuição empírica que os estudos trazem, evoluindo para análises comparativas, a maioria deles carece de um sólido referencial analítico que busque explicar os determinantes da participação dos indivíduos nessas novas modalidades de participação política, e que também parecem não se enquadrar na classificação que divide as modalidades em “convencionais” e em “não convencionais”, sugerindo a pertinência dos estudos que atualizem o diálogo com as perspectivas que apontam para a multidimensionalidade do fenômeno da participação. Diante disso, propomos uma sessão voltada para a apresentação de estudos comparados (desenvolvidos no âmbito do Programa CAPES/FCT) entre essas modalidades de participação – protestos e participação institucional - em países latino americanos e europeus, lidando com as seguintes questões: Qual o perfil dos participantes em protestos e em OPs nos diferentes países? Em que contextos os protestos e os OPs ocorrem? Quais os determinantes da participação nessas duas modalidades? E as relações entre essas modalidades de participação política?

### **032 : How subjective representations of citizenship affects: new forms of participation in South America**

**Camila Carvalho**, UCLouvain, Belgique

**Pierre Baudewyns**, CESPOL, UCLouvain, Belgique

What are the determinants that explain the evolution of subjective representations of citizenship and how does it affect the political behaviors of citizens in less institutional way? Political science has developed several theories about electoral behavior within the framework of institutional participation. However, the new forms of participation have not been studied in the same way, even if research has been done increasingly on the topic over the last years. An agreement in political science is that the patterns of citizenship have been changing and a new citizenship's conceptions have emerged. The 21st century will be shaped by a new socialization of be a “good citizen” with important implications for political legitimacy. Within the framework of changed representations of citizenship, less institutional forms of participation acquire a new meaning. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to measure the relationship between subjective representations of citizenship (or group belonging) and the new forms of political participation. The paper will be at the crossroad of social psychology and political science theory. In doing so, a comparative and longitudinal analysis will be carried out focused in three South American countries that have been characterized by an increase in new forms of participation since

the recovered democracy in the 1990 to date: Chile, Argentina and Uruguay. Data will be obtained from World Values Survey and Latinobarómetro Survey. Univariate and multivariate analysis will be applied. The first results show that changes in subjective representations of citizenship explain an increasing of new forms of participation in moderate or violent illegal forms. This paper argues that subjective representations of citizenship have an effect in the forms of new forms of participation evolutions in the three countries.

#### **034: Popular Participation and the On-going Practice of State-Building**

**Aurea Mota**, Universitat de Barcelona, Spain

This paper presents some aspects of a larger research project that has compared collective action in contemporary Brazil, South Africa and Southern Europe. The focus will be the relationship between participation and the polity. Two main topics are discussed: The paper explores social movements, popular participation, civic action, and the role of protests in the elaboration of a novel understanding of the Political and of the State. It starts from the fact that democratic transformative political majorities in Brazil and South Africa emerged from social movements, to some extent outright resistance movements. We also deal with the fact that those governments in Brazil and South Africa have in turn been challenged by protest movements, leading to the impeachment process against former Brazilian President Dilma and the widespread discrediting of South African President Zuma. Europe witnessed strong social movements in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These movements led to high-intensity political participation with the onset of egalitarian-inclusive democracy from 1919 onwards. These high levels of participation led to forms of democracy that often collapsed soon thereafter, giving rise to authoritarian or totalitarian regimes. Not least in the light of these experiences, post-Second World War European democracy is built rather consciously on “civic apathy”, low-intensity political participation, and highly routinized political participation.

The paper critically examines in context political descriptive ideas widely used to characterize the relation between the citizens and the polities. Terms as such as “civic disaffection” it is meant to explain a supposed state of political apathy. In first decade of the twenty-century, compared to the high point of progressive “participatory democracy” in Brazil and, to a lesser extent, South Africa, Europe could easily be described as ‘participatory’ exhausted. This does not mean, however, that Europe is indeed fatigued and that there is no significant political agency to be observed in the region. Instead, the paper rescues the idea of disenchantment as a motor for political action. It is meant to make possible to understand the present scenario: the consequences of disappointment with the implementation of the transformative agenda in Brazil and South Africa; and of the room opened to conservative populism in Europe.

#### **149: Os determinantes da participação em protestos no Brasil e em Portugal**

**Julian Borba**, UFSC - Brasil

**Carla Simara Ayres**, UFSC - Brasil

**Britta Baumgarten**, CIES-IUL - Lisboa

Apesar de contextos significativamente distintos, Brasil e Portugal vivenciaram nos últimos anos a emergência de um ciclo de protestos. Enquanto em Portugal tal ciclo começou em março 2011 e esteve fortemente associado à uma reação à crise econômica e às reformas impostas pela Troika e fez parte de um ciclo internacional de protestos a seguir da Primavera Árabe, no Brasil ele emerge num contexto (2013) de relativa estabilidade econômica e política e num tempo em que as manifestações dos indignados e occupy já tinham diminuídos. Considerando tais diferenças de origem em ambos os ciclos, no presente estudo buscamos analisar se elas se refletem nos condicionantes individuais participação em protestos nos dois países. Para tanto, utilizamos pesquisas de opinião pública realizadas com amostragens do conjunto do eleitorado dos dois países durante a vigência de tais protestos, onde comparamos os efeitos de variáveis relacionadas a dimensões sócio-demográficas, e de atitudes e valores políticos. Nossa expectativa é que o perfil dos participantes seja semelhante no que se refere aos seus atributos sócio-demográficos, de modo que tendem a participar aqueles portadores de maiores recursos. Já no plano das atitudes e dos valores encontraremos semelhanças e diferenças: entre as semelhanças, um sentimento de insatisfação (com a vida, com a economia ou com a política). Entre as diferenças, esperamos que se expressem no posicionamento ideológico, no apoio a democracia, e na relação com os partidos políticos.

#### **136: Participatory Budgets in Brazil and Portugal. Tracing patterns of depoliticization**

**Roberto Falanga**, Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon

**Lígia Lüchmann**, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC), Brasil

The controversial convergence of international organizations and alterglobal movements - or put it differently neoliberal and leftist political agendas - on the promotion of participatory budgeting urges new frameworks of

understanding. More broadly, several scholars argue that the current depoliticizing trends of participatory arenas is expressed through new forms and scopes imprinted by political representatives, practitioners, lobbies, citizens, and academia.

Acknowledging the challenging task to make sense of participatory budgeting against these molds, this contribution aims to compare two key sociopolitical contexts to characterize patterns of depoliticization. By zooming in on Brazil and Portugal, where participatory budget started in the late 80s, and where participatory budgeting shows today the highest rate of implementation at the local level, their different 'histories' and institutional frameworks will be underpinned. In Brazil, the detachment of participatory budget from the "Partido dos Trabalhadores party zone", and the witnessed decline of these experiments, while in Portugal the great impulse given by civil society organizations and academia, accompanied by a different political narrative will be discussed in view of depoliticization patterning.

### **301: Political strategies of religious groups in the city of Rio de Janeiro**

**Letícia de Lima Viana**, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro

This thesis intends to contribute to the debate about the role of religious groups in the contemporary State, reflecting on the power relations that they constitute in society and how they stimulate them to occupy spaces in the representative structures on the Brazilian State. Specifically wants to identify the forms that these groups engender to occupy the structures of secular democracy and, thus, to influence the construction of policies and to define the symbolic uses of the territory, making visible or invisible manifestations of the sacred.

To this end, the case study was established with greater emphasis from the perspective of evangelicals, but it also addresses two other religious groups that have maintained historical relations with the State in Brazil: Catholics and Afro-Brazilian Religions. Interests to know how the dispute over space and time in the city of Rio de Janeiro is part of the expansion and / or resistance project of each group. Each project will be analyzed based on the movement of individuals identified with these groups and on their guidelines' range in the formal decision-making of the state structures, beginning with the election of the National Constituent Assembly in the 1980s.

### **015: Participación política, derechos humanos y calidad de la democracia en contextos de violencia extrema**

**Laura Loeza Reyes**, Centro de Investigaciones Interdisciplinarias en Ciencias y Humanidades, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (CEIICH, UNAM)

Durante la última década los procesos políticos en México se han caracterizado por transcurrir en escenarios de violencia extrema: violencia de Estado, resultado de la política de "combate al crimen organizado" y violencia social, que deriva de la estatal. Los escenarios de las violencias y los actores involucrados (estatales y no estatales; nacionales y transnacionales; legales e ilegales) y los vínculos que establecen entre ellos dificultan nombrar estas formas de violencia con el lenguaje ordinario y el jurídico. Esto dificulta a las víctimas y al conjunto de la sociedad dar sentido a lo que está ocurriendo. La manera como se nombra a las violencias en la narrativa oficial es parte del problema y de la estrategia y ha permitido a los perpetradores gozar de impunidad. Por su parte, diversos movimientos de víctimas, acompañadas por organizaciones civiles defensoras de los derechos humanos, libran una intensa lucha en demanda de justicia, reparación y no repetición tratando de que el lenguaje jurídico y el contenido de las leyes reflejen la realidad de las violencias y que las políticas públicas adquieran un enfoque de derechos humanos. Para ello han desplegado una intensa actividad legislativa en un contexto en el que las instituciones de la democracia representativa (poderes ejecutivo, legislativo y judicial y comisiones de derechos humanos) atraviesan por una profunda crisis de representación y legitimidad, son parte del problema y actúan más como obstaculizadores que como coadyuvantes del trabajo de las organizaciones en los procesos de defensa y acompañamiento de las víctimas. El objetivo de mi ponencia consistiría en dar cuenta de estos procesos en los que las organizaciones civiles y los movimientos de víctimas, desde el paradigma de los derechos humanos, contestan la narrativa oficial, basada en un paradigma securitista.

### **270: Transição social e ecológica: emergência de iniciativas cidadãs para um novo modelo societal**

**Janice Cavalcanti Gendron**, Universidade Federal da Paraíba/PB, Brasil

Podemos constatar nos últimos anos uma forte tomada de consciência sobre a questão climática e ambiental por parte da sociedade civil, de organizações governamentais e empresas, tanto nos países do Sul, como do Norte. Essa questão se evidencia pelo impacto midiático e político que tem tido as conferências internacionais ligadas a essas questões, mas também pela marcante presença dessa temática nas mídias, nos discursos de projetos empresariais e políticos. Uma série de iniciativas, movimentos e ações cidadãs tem surgido afim de sensibilizar sobre a necessidade de se encarar os desafios ligados à mudança climática como uma oportunidade de repensar o modelo de sociedade que foi construído nesses últimos séculos, baseado na pilhagem dos recursos naturais e na

busca do crescimento econômico ilimitado, que causou danos ecológicos, sociais e culturais, sem resolver as questões econômicas e de qualidade de vida de forma equitativa no mundo. Os diversos movimentos que tem se denominado de “transição social e ecológica” tem como desafio lutar por uma sociedade mais justa e equitativa, seja do ponto de vista ecológico, econômico ou social. Na França, o movimento “Alternatiba”, que luta pela justiça climática e social, tem mobilizado muitos cidadãos/ãs através de uma forma particular de militantismo, baseado na valorização de iniciativas inovadoras existentes - em termos de transição social e ecológica - no território Francês e europeu, buscando a promoção de um modo de vida mais respeitoso do meio ambiente, mais convivial e visceralmente democrático. Essa contribuição apresentará uma análise do movimento de transição “Alternatiba”, tendo como foco os seguintes questionamentos: como a questão da mudança climática coloca em questão o modelo de desenvolvimento capitalista e a busca de um novo modelo societal? Quais são as características de uma sociedade de transição? Quem são os atores? Qual é o modelo de sociedade desejado?

#### **5.6. Civic Participation and the Process of Revitalization : Eastern and Western Perspectives and Experiences**

*Session Organized by:*

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From the perspective of Central and Eastern Europe, the Western cities seem to be more prosperous and democratic. Their residents seem to be more involved in local affairs and issues. The Western cities have become a kind of a model for cities in Central and Eastern Europe.

That is why, in recent years in the cities of Central and Eastern Europe two significant phenomenons might be observed. On the one hand, strong pro-development and pro-growth tendencies. After a period of socialist system domination, Eastern European cities are trying to “catch up with” Western cities and reach comparable level of development. In this context the processes of revitalization become more and more interesting for municipalities, non-governmental organizations, inhabitants, as well as city researchers. Revitalization is to be seen as a remedy to the city crisis and all problems “inherited” from the previous system.

On the other hand, increasing citizens' interest in the affairs of the city is observed. City authorities are also more willing to invite residents to decision-making processes. Public consultation, participatory budgets become more and more popular and obvious to authorities as well as residents. Whereas these two phenomena are very important and connected, during our session we would like to discuss the role of civic participation in the context of revitalization, both with reference to Western European perspective and experience, and Eastern European. We would like to discuss the level of civic participation in different European cities, as well as determinants of its level. Proposed perspectives:

- Participation, Organizational Democracy and Self-Management
- Regional, Urban and Local Participation
- Europe and Democratic Participation

#### **226 : Has participation transformed urban spaces in the largest cities of Poland?**

**Katarzyna Romanczyk**, Centre for European Regional and Local Studies (EUROREG) University of Warsaw

Public participation has become a catchy word in urban policy as more residents have become involved in addressing urban problems. However, the type of citizen involvement varies from city to city. Although in some Central and Eastern European countries diverse mechanisms of civic engagement in urban policy have emerged following the popular Western European concept of the “right to the city”, a key question remains as to what extent a new model of urban development founded on residents’ needs, has been implemented. Given a variety of participatory instruments, I focus on Local Revitalization Programs (LRPs) and analyse how they have shaped public spaces in the largest cities of Poland. LRPs define activities in deprived urban areas and were first established when Poland joined the European Union in 2004. Since LRPs receive considerable financial support from the European Union, they are theoretically able to mobilize the participation of local dwellers in urban processes. Therefore, I examine the reciprocity between revitalization and civic involvement in urban policy by comparing LRP projects in Warsaw, Kraków, Łódź, Wrocław, Poznań and Gdańsk. I review the changes triggered by the LRPs and analyse the most significant processes that have emerged. Finally, based on the research results which reveal some divergences between revitalization strategies and urban development, I discuss the challenges and pitfalls of participation in transforming urban spaces in Poland and attempt to determine whose needs have been met first by the revitalization practices.

### **073 : Citizen Participation in Local Governance: a Case of Lithuania**

**Jurate Imbrasaite**, Vytautas Magnus University

Modern democratic polity is grounded on citizens' participation in public decision-making process.

Local citizen participation has been acknowledged as a useful tool to enhance public policies, as it improves responsiveness to the citizens needs and quality of policies. However, citizens in Lithuania are rather sceptical concerning their abilities to have impact on political process.

The focus of my paper is the dynamics of citizen participation in local governance in Lithuania from 1999 to 2010. What are the formal opportunities for citizens to participate in local governance? What are factual conditions in order to involve the locals in the participatory process? What are the ways in which the local government communicates with the locals? What are the ways to encourage greater citizens participation in local governance?

Based on two survey samples and 30 in-depth interviews with local politicians and officials, the paper draws conclusions that opportunities for citizen participation in local government are determined by the most popular communication tools, forms of participation, political will and civic competences. Citizens are designed to participate in local government activities, but their participation is passive, because of the lack of support for democratic innovations for engaging and empowering citizens.

### **019 : The Paradox of Voter Turnout: An Existentialist Perspective**

**Alexei Anisin**, Charles University Prague, Institute of Political Studies, Prague, Czech Republic

Voting in national elections has hitherto been considered to be irrational by many political scientists and economists. Rational choice theory entails that individuals engage in a cost benefit analysis when deciding to vote. Given the 1) high cost of voting, and 2) the low probability of a vote impacting an outcome, citizens should not vote. Yet, citizens still do to vote across a diverse range of electoral systems which is why some have labelled this as a paradox of voting. In explaining why citizens do vote, scholars have noted how age, education, religiosity, and a sense of duty are among a number of factors that influence voting behavior. This essay offers a different perspective with which to address the voting paradox. I argue that the existentialist nature of human action can account for why people vote under the most irrational of circumstances. Citizens vote in elections specifically because they seek out meaning in a world which they have no grasp on, mentally nor physically. Voting does not necessarily have to maximize individual utility as the rational choice approach suggests. Voting in national elections can be seen as an opportunity for individuals to participate in one of many acts which bequeath meaning to their lives and existence.

### **086: Agency operated on the residential quarter, during the late modernity, by Lisbon elderly ("good") citizens**

**Carla da Silveira Ramos**, ISCTE – University Institute of Lisbon, Portugal

In the context of a PhD thesis we are making a research which aims to better understand agency performed on local urban space and on the community, during the late modernity, by the elder residing at Benfica (Lisbon periphery) and São José (environment of Avenida da Liberdade at Lisbon centre). The methodological procedures were mainly connected with participant observation at entertaining activities to senior, operated on local (public and semi-public) organizations, combined with (29) semi-structured interviews to these aged populations. The analytical concepts selected were: a) agency on local urban space and local community, evaluated thru interventions, conversations and peopling of social networks and (local, interlocal and trans-local) spaces; b) local urban space structure, valued through local urban space morphology, local organizations and related (interlocal and supra-local) organizations; plus, c) social network structure, controlled throughout network size, network composition and network function. For the empirical analysis, we constructed a typology in accordance with four ideal types of agency: a) consistent agents, b) sporadic corporative agents, c) encourager agents, d) talkative agents.

Finally, we concluded that local organizations promote interventions to their divulgation, conversations about their staff and activities and the peopling of local networks combined with the peopling of (local and trans-local) spaces. Furthermore, local organizations and related organizations are object of other, more individualistic or more philanthropic, interventions (complains, proposals and alerts) contributing to the benefit of local urban space and local community, which can or cannot be accepted and materialized. In general terms, we concluded that local urban space structure and social network structure have a role in the adjustment of agency on local urban space and local community. Nevertheless, different kinds of agency occur among equal local urban space structures and analogous social network structures and, additionally, equal kinds of agency occur among different structures.

### **236. Patterns of public participation in the cities of Central and Eastern Europe**

**Pawel Starosta**, University of Lodz, Poland

**Kamil Brzeziński**, University of Lodz, Poland

**Edyta Łaskiewicz**, University of Lodz, Poland

Polish researchers and social activists D. Dlugosz and J. Wygnański (2005) define civic participation as a process of engaging citizens in decision-making. According to this point of view, residents should have the opportunity to influence and even to control the decisions taking by local authorities. Inhabitants of the city, above all, should have an impact on decisions that directly or indirectly affect them.

In recent years in the cities of Central and Eastern Europe we can observe the increasing process of engaging residents in decision-making processes. Residents getting more and more opportunities to influence the process of decision taking. Mayors, City Councils, Local Governments engage citizens through public meetings consultations and participatory budget. Despite these possibilities residents present a different level of engagement and participation. Some of them are willing to participate in these action but most of them are not interested.

In regard to the above information, the aim of this paper is to present the level of civic participation of inhabitants of Central and Eastern Europe and to identify the main factors determining this level. The empirical basis for our papers will be the results collected within the research project "Resurgence of postindustrial peripheral cities", which was funded by the National Science Centre in Poland. The study (surveys) was carried out in six cities, including Poland (Lodz), Russia (Ivanovo), Turkey (Adapazari), Romania (Oradea), Lithuania (Panevezys) and Hungary (Miskolc) in year 2013.

### **5.7. Économie et démocratie dans les pays en transitions démocratiques : " *Quelles politiques sociales et de l'emploi dans les pays en transition démocratiques* " ?**

*Session Organized by:*

*Kamel Béji, Directeur du département des relations industrielles, Université Laval, Canada ;  
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« Les trois dernières décennies ont connu des mouvements politiques majeures partout dans le monde, cherchant à installer des régimes démocratiques et mettant fin à des décennies de dictature ou de régimes despotiques. Des pays de l'Est de l'Europe, aux pays de l'ex-URSS, à certains pays de l'Afrique sub-saharienne ou de l'Amérique Latine, jusqu'à, plus récemment, aux pays du Maghreb et du moyen orient, les gouvernements fraîchement élus promettent une « démocratisation de l'économie » et une meilleure justice sociale. Cette session s'interroge précisément sur la nature des réformes économiques et sociales menées après les changements de régime politique dans les pays en transition démocratique. La démocratisation de l'économie a-t-elle vraiment lieu après le renversement des régimes autoritaires ? L'avènement des régimes démocratiques s'est-elle accompagnée d'une démocratisation des institutions associées au travail et à l'emploi et donc aux politiques sociales et de l'emploi ? Les réformes mises en place réduit-elle les inégalités sociales en matière d'accès à l'emploi et de sécurisation des parcours professionnels ? La démocratisation annoncée de l'économie améliore-t-elle la participation des acteurs et des partenaires sociaux (syndicats, société civile, patronat, etc.) à la construction et la mise en place des politiques publiques ? Contribue-t-elle à "révolutionner" les systèmes économiques et sociaux déjà présents, qu'ils soient néolibéraux, modérés ou socialistes ? »

#### **Session 5.7.1.**

### **231: Democracia, austeridade econômica e os “globalitarismos”: uma discussão sobre as recentes transformações na economia e na política brasileira**

**Ícaro Moreno de Souza Melo**, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Tecnologia para o Desenvolvimento Social do NIDES

O Brasil tem assistido desde o início de 2015 a uma crescente adoção de políticas de austeridade econômica; tais ações vêm sendo adotadas como “saída única” para cenários de recessão. Este trabalho busca discutir se o emprego dessas políticas pode se relacionar ao conceito de “globalitarismos” desenvolvido por Milton Santos (2000). Esta formulação será trabalhada a partir da noção de que, para além da supremacia das grandes empresas e do capital internacional, os “globalitarismos” se expressam ainda na difusão de um pensamento único, reiterado pelas instituições de poder (incluindo-se as científicas e de pesquisa) e pelos meios de comunicação em massa. As políticas de austeridade ao promoverem, também, a queda na atividade econômica, afetam as parcelas mais empobrecidas da população. A taxa de desemprego medida pelo Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e

Estatística (IBGE) evoluiu de 6,8% no início de 2015 para 12,6% no primeiro mês de 2017. Em meio a esse cenário de recessão ocorre no país um impeachment em agosto de 2016. Ainda que Urbinati (2005) defenda a existência de um “poder negativo” em democracias representativas, o fato de o presidente empossado ter composto o novo governo com partidos que haviam sido derrotados na eleição presidencial de 2014 (aqueles que haviam sido seus adversários no pleito), bem como outras ações concomitantes, levaram muitos analistas a questionarem se a democracia teria sido respeitada no referido processo. A vontade popular medida nas urnas em 2014 apontava para a manutenção das políticas sociais e de emprego mesmo em um cenário com baixo crescimento e inflação relativamente alta. O que se pretende discutir então é se a democracia pode ser aprofundada mesmo em um contexto de ascensão dos “globalitarismos” citados anteriormente.

**277: Ideological dogmatism, elimination of industrial competitors and creation of empty geopolitical spaces, after privatization of both Argentine and Mexican railroad systems.**

**José Ramón Perez Portillo**, Vice-president at FERINTER-International railway studies

This research aims to demonstrate both the supranational and destructive character of the privatization process of state-owned rail systems in both countries, by curbing significantly, not only the flow of goods and population, but above all that of ideas, creative innovation, which is what generates the greatest value-added and non-speculative wealth, a process carried out with a view to creating vast empty geopolitical spaces, unviable as regards economy, coveted not so much by other nations, but by the corporate power of the planetary Triad. Denationalization began in Argentina, in 1991 under President Carlos Menem, and was nearly simultaneous with Mexico's, with Ernesto Zedillo in 1995, after the system had been nearly fully renewed, with an ambitious plan of electrification. At the same time a double standard-speech was promoted by international financial organizations, supporting railroads elsewhere, as the Republic of China in Taiwan, for example. The advice of the World Bank, operating in the Latin American area since the Second World War, was a key player to promote the US auto makers' interests, with Argentina's Arturo Frondizi's administration and from 1992 in Mexico, besides the activities of certain US “think tanks”, eager to crush the scientific and technological momentum of the newly-industrialized countries, and consequently of their respective railway industries, being both nations in the recent past, exporters of railway equipment of own design or manufactured under patent. The privatization of both is linked to neo-Malthusian assumptions and geostrategic ambitions, limiting the international, national and interregional socio-economic mobility, with co-opting of local oligarchies with obscure negotiations, as evidenced in cancellations of tenders for the construction of high-speed networks, both in Argentina and in Mexico.

**065: Business Representation and Democracy: The Role of Critical Junctures and Ideological Legitimacy in Capital's Political Stance**

**Devrim Yavuz**, Lehman College of the City University of New York

**Emily Campbell**, The Graduate Center, City University of New York

One fundamental obstacle to democratic consolidation in late-industrializing nations has been the existence of capitalists, which have traditionally benefited from clientelistic networks and authoritarian regimes' anti-labor policies. However, during Latin America's shift to democracy many business leaders acting through business associations have contributed to democratization by withdrawing their support from military dictatorships or actively pressing for political change. Many commentators have, nonetheless, been rightfully wary of the prospects for democracy achieved this way for fear that capitalists will either limit democratic participation, insulate certain policy areas, or revert back to authoritarianism once their interests are threatened. In this paper, we adopt two conceptual frameworks to analyze the discourses and activities of Argentine, Brazilian, Chilean, and Mexican business associations to address the extent to which these fears are warranted. The first, is Collier and Collier's use of “critical junctures”, which we use to outline the way business leaders mobilize during democratic transition and in turn newly elected governments incorporate their interests have a lasting impact on business politics in these societies. Such stances affect the extent to which labor can participate in the decision making process. The second is Poggi's use of Weber's Protestant Ethic through which he illustrates that capitalist activity is not caused by but rather needs an ideological orientation that attributes meaning to its day to day operation. We argue that a democratizing role and discourse has afforded capitalists in late-developing societies an ideological orientation akin to Weber's Protestantism that was previously lacking, making it hard for business associations to step back from such discourse once adopted and return to authoritarianism.

## **274: La Révolution économique aura-t-elle lieu en Tunisie? Économie et démocratie dans les pays en transitions démocratiques**

**Kamel Béji**, Université Laval, Canada

Les trois dernières décennies ont connu des mouvements politiques majeures partout dans le monde, cherchant à installer des régimes démocratiques et mettant fin à des décennies de dictature ou de régimes despotiques. Des pays de l'Est de l'Europe, aux pays de l'ex-URSS, à certains pays de l'Afrique sub-saharienne ou de l'Amérique Latine, jusqu'à, plus récemment, aux pays du Maghreb et du moyen orient, les gouvernements fraîchement élus promettent une «démocratisation de l'économie» et une meilleure justice sociale. Ce papier s'interroge précisément sur la nature des réformes économiques et sociales menées après les changements de régime politique dans les pays en transition démocratique et en Tunisie notamment. La démocratisation de l'économie a-t-elle vraiment lieu après le renversement des régimes autoritaires? L'avènement des régimes démocratiques s'est-elle accompagnée d'une démocratisation des institutions associées au travail et à l'emploi et donc aux politiques sociales et de l'emploi? Les réformes mises en place réduisent-elle les inégalités sociales en matière d'accès à l'emploi et de sécurisation des parcours professionnels? La démocratisation annoncée de l'économie améliore-t-elle la participation des acteurs et des partenaires sociaux (syndicats, société civile, patronat, etc.) à la construction et la mise en place des politiques publiques? Contribue-t-elle à "révolutionner" les systèmes économiques et sociaux déjà présents, qu'ils soient néolibéraux, modérés ou socialistes?

### **Session 5.7.2.**

## **283: A Composite Index for New Socio-economic Cartography of Delegations in Tunisia**

**Molka Ellouz**, University of Tunis – Tunisia

**Adel Karaa**, University of Tunis – Tunisia

This article explores the problem of unequal distribution of wealth between the interior and coastal regions in Tunisia. In this study, we provide the following methodology and tools to analyse regional disparities. We, first, develop a composite index of socio-economic development of delegations; this index is the result of a multidimensional scaling process of delegations according to their socioeconomic development's level; we, then, use two approaches to classify delegations in order to identify relatively homogeneous groups. The first approach is the discretization of the CISED index, and the second one is the classification of delegations according to the components of the CISED index. The results show, first, that the 24 governorates of the country are all concerned, although to different degrees, by deterioration of the socioeconomic conditions; second, socioeconomic status of the governorates of the country's interior is penalized relative to the coastal governorates.

## **021: Economic Inequities and Democracy: the Case of Post-Revolution Tunisia**

**Sofiane Bouhdiba**, University of Tunis, Tunisia

Tunisia was considered as a model of political stability, and there was a general belief that such situation was due to the absence of notable discrepancies in the population. In December 2010, the whole world discovered suddenly that there was so much inequities between the various classes of the Tunisian societies, that this led to a revolution and the Arab spring.

This research aims at checking the degree of inequalities in the Tunisian society, and to try to see if democracy is a guarant of more economic balance in the society. The study is based on a survey conducted during summer 2016, with a sample composed of 195 individuals living in 2 areas : 95 individuals in Ettadhamen (10 km west of Tunis), and 100 individuals in Kasserine, a town situated in the centrewest of Tunisia.

The method consists in comparing the level of life of the richest and the poorest individuals in the sample, using lower and top quartiles. The objective of the study is to check if there are still large inequities between the richest and the poorest, after the revolution, in the consumption of food, access to health, education and leisure.

The research is organized into three sections. The first one reminds briefly the methodology used in the survey. The second part presents the main results of the survey, which consists in a matrix of inequities related to revenue and environment (urban/rural). It underlines the large discrepancies that are still affecting today the Tunisian society, 6 years after the revolution. This may be a sign of failure, as we know that inequities were one of the major determinants of the Jasmin revolution. The last part of the study discusses the main results of the study and proposes a series of realistic recommendations that could help reducing inequities in the post-revolution Tunisian society. In fact, in the long term, it is more likely that the new democratic environment could create a framework for economic growth, and thus a reduction in inequities between the various classes composing the society.

### **340: Les déterminants de la concentration géographique des IDE en Tunisie : une approche en termes d'attractivité territoriale**

**Riadh Karaa**, Professeur Invité à l'Université LAVAL, Québec, Canada

L'objet de cette communication est d'élaborer un cadre théorique mais aussi statistique en vue d'expliquer la concentration géographique des investissements directs étrangers en Tunisie, concentration qui semble aggraver le problème des disparités régionales en matière de développement économique. Un taux d'implantation des entreprises étrangères dans l'ensemble des régions à l'intérieur du pays de l'ordre de 13% seulement signale une forte préférence de ces entreprises pour les régions du littoral. Le phénomène semble aller à l'encontre de la volonté des pouvoirs publics Tunisiens d'en amorcer la marche vers un développement régional plus harmonieux sur la base d'incitations financières et fiscales discriminatoires en faveur des régions les plus démunies. Les investisseurs étrangers préfèrent-ils de s'implanter dans un site développé que de profiter des encouragements liés aux zones de développement régional !

Au point de vue de la méthodologie stricto sensu, notre démarche consiste à mobiliser la méthode CARTE (Classification and Regression Tree) en vue d'estimer les déterminants de l'attractivité territoriale au niveau des différentes délégations Tunisiennes.

#### **5.8. Democracy in contemporary Africa**

*Session Organized by:*

**Álvaro Correia de Nóbrega**, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lisbon (ISCSP-ULisboa), Portugal ; [anobrega@iscsp.ulisboa.pt](mailto:anobrega@iscsp.ulisboa.pt)

The Fall of the Berlin Wall stands as a symbol of the 1990 globalization of the Western democratic model, a process that Samuel Huntington coined as the Third Wave of Democracy. In its world diffusion, liberal democracy went into other cultural areas where it encountered and merged with pre-existing social and political institutions and values. The resulting democracies are thus a combination of elements from the western democratic model and from local political cultures. A full understanding of these countries processes of democratization implies the recognition of the positive and negative influence of these elements in their democratic practices. The aim of this session is therefore to discuss the singularities of contemporary African democracies and explore the influence of endogenous political values and practices in their democratic experiments. We would welcome papers discussing the democratic experiments in African countries, analysing their advances and difficulties and the ways in which local political cultures are promoting or, inversely, challenging democratic principles.

#### **Session 5.8.1.**

### **008: Les Démocraties d'Afrique Centrale: Entre similitudes autocratiques et divergences démocratiques**

**Alphonse Zozime Tamekamta**, Université de Yaoundé I (Cameroun), Chercheur à Thinking Africa (Abidjan), Chercheur-associé au GRIP (Bruxelles), Membre-Expert au ROP (Montréal)

Les pays d'Afrique centrale (Tchad, Cameroun, Congo-Brazzaville et Guinée Équatoriale), en dépit des aspects divergents liés aux contraintes civilisationnelles et aux pesanteurs économiques, présentent à maints égards, plusieurs similitudes : une quasi-commune trajectoire historique (mise à part la Guinée Équatoriale, tous les autres pays sont des anciens territoires colonisés par la France), des velléités intégratives (au sein de la CEMAC et de la CEEAC). Aussi, note-t-on une incorporation de la corruption dans le corps social, un clientélisme exacerbé, une volonté d'éternité au pouvoir, etc.

Aujourd'hui, à l'heure des basses manœuvres dans la perspective des prochaines échéances électorales, les deux Congo (2016) offrent des raisons de questionner la pratique politique et la gouvernance éternitaire qui s'y modulent. Le Cameroun et le Tchad dont les dirigeants ont réussi le coup de force de faire sauter la limitation du mandat présidentiel, amorcent une paix superficielle et une perspective plus ou moins stable.

Ces aspects divergents cachent à peine les normes gouvernantes prédominantes grâce/à cause desquelles l'Afrique centrale est schématisée comme la région africaine à faible pénétration de la démocratie et à forte dominance népotique. Entre dynamiques africaines parcellaires caractérisées, en Afrique centrale, par le maillage entre autocratie à maxima et démocratie à minima, s'inscrit la portée de cette réflexion. L'heureuse occasion du festival géopolitique de Grenoble donne l'opportunité d'interroger l'imbrication des constituants/résidus de l'autocratie et de la démocratie et son rapport à la stabilité/instabilité à l'ère du tous contre la déstabilisation (de leurs États à partir de l'extérieur) et le terrorisme international. Ceci étant, existe-t-il une démocratie ou des démocraties en Afrique centrale ? Comment est/sont-elle (s) conçues, perçues et mise en œuvre? S'accommode(nt) t-elle (s) de l'autocratie ou s'en éloigne-t-elle ?

## **026: Growth of Post-Liberation Opposition in South Africa**

**Stephen Rule**, Human Sciences Research Council, Cape Town, South Africa

Procedural democracy has flourished since the first democratic elections in 1994, with continued high levels of trust in the independence of the electoral commission and satisfaction with the fairness of outcomes of successive multiparty elections. For the first time within the context of the democratised South Africa, the dominance and popularity of the African National Congress (ANC) was seriously challenged in 2016 to the extent that the ANC lost political control of three of the country's largest municipalities. Unprecedented proportions of the electorate made choices that were different from their previous ones, opting either to abstain, or to support other parties. Assessment of voting behaviour trends by demographic and spatial variables reveals the nature of changing party allegiances, and facilitates comparability with post-liberation democratic developments in other African countries. Increased support emerged for opposition parties both right and left of the ANC, namely the Democratic Alliance and the Economic Freedom Fighters, respectively. This paper interrogates election outcomes in the two largest metropolises, Johannesburg and Cape Town. Although political cleavages continue to reflect racial differences, these are changing in some congruence with the growth of the urban middle class.

## **087 : “If we want things to stay as they are, things will have to change”\*: mastering status quo in the Angolan political economy (1990-2014).**

**Gabrieli Gao**, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lisbon, Portugal

This work approaches the transitions that have taken place in the Angolan political economy between 1990 and 2014. In this sense, the present research analyzes Angola's path towards economic liberalization from the beginning of pro-market reforms to the post-civil war and reconstruction years, when relevant amounts of transnational private capital inflows target the African country. This paper presents two main purposes – which are interdependent. First, it intends to comprehend the role played by the country's ruling party (Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola - MPLA) in the governance of political economy over the years. Secondly, this research aims to understand the nature of the interactive dynamics established between public and private spheres regarding resource allocation and distribution. In order to accomplish such task, this work adopts a theoretical framework based on an articulation among selected approaches from International Political Economy (IPE) (Underhill 2000; 2001; 2003; Strange 1988), the concept of neopatrimonialism (Eisenstadt 1973; Médard 1979; 1991; 2007; Erdmann & Engel, 2006) and Bayart's (1989; 1991) conception of politics of the belly. By doing so, the present paper points out for a gap between the governance observant model (Moreira 1996) – the model preached by international community – and the governance dynamics verified in Angola's political economy. This gap determines the tenuous character of the public-private boundary that shapes state-enterprise relations in the country. Such blurred line between the public and the private allows MPLA to articulate adaptation strategies facing liberalization and private capital inflows. Thus the ruling party continues to play a central role in controlling resource allocation according to political needs throughout the years, which constitutes a fundamental way of preserving the status quo and political centralization in the Angolan regime despite liberalization reforms – whether political and/or economic.

## **272 : Succession, Transition or Revolution? Prospects of Political Change in Angola and Zimbabwe**

**Teresa Nogueira Pinto**, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas

In a significant number of African countries, long-serving leaders have constituted a major obstacle to the implementation of effectively democratic regimes. Within this context, Angola and Zimbabwe – two “resilient autocracies” – are about to experience processes of political change, with general elections scheduled to be held in August 2017 in Angola, and in July 2018 in Zimbabwe. Despite rather different colonial experiences, both countries present important similarities: Angola and Zimbabwe are two hybrid regimes with a dominant party (once a “liberation” movement) and longstanding leaders, facing decreasing legitimacy levels and economic crisis which affect a largely young population. Although in both cases we observe an increase in levels of social mobilization, the number and intensity of popular protests over the last two years has been significantly larger in Zimbabwe than in Angola.

Considering that the leaderships of José Eduardo dos Santos and Robert Mugabe are about to come to an end, the purpose of this paper is to analyze the processes – and prospects - of political change in these two countries. We try to identify, in each case, the main agents and determinants of political change, and analyze them considering three different scenarios: succession, transition and revolution. Succession corresponds to a process of political change designed by the current ruling elites; transition describes a process of gradual political openness, and revolution a quick and bottom-up process of political change.

## **Session 5.8.2.**

### **199 : Understanding democracy in the African context: the case of Guinea Bissau**

**Álvaro Correia de Nóbrega**, Instituto Superior de Ciências Sociais e Políticas da Universidade de Lisboa

The Fall of the Berlin Wall stands as a symbol of the 1990 globalization of the Western democratic model. In its world diffusion, liberal democracy was introduced in other cultural areas where it encountered and merged with pre-existing social and political institutions and values. The resulting democracies are thus a combination of elements from the western democratic model and from local political cultures. A full understanding of the processes of democratization of these countries implies an analysis of the influence of these elements in their democratic practices. The aim of this paper is to explore key elements of local political culture and social reality that have been shaping Guinea Bissau democratic experiment, since the political overture of the 1990s.

### **261 : Challenges to democratization in a winner-takes-all system: the ongoing democratic experiment in Mozambique**

**Zack Zimbalist**, Johns Hopkins University, SAIS

The question motivating this paper is: what are the main challenges facing democratization in African countries where the dominant political party controls, in large part, democratic progress? This paper attempts to answer this question through eight months of fieldwork in Mozambique combined with Afrobarometer data. Fieldwork in 2015 and 2016 included roughly 100 interviews with elected and appointed government officials, NGO representatives, and community leaders as well as informal conversations with ordinary citizens in ten provinces. The paper's findings focus on a few main themes. First, in a winner-takes-all system (despite there being proportional representation in Parliament), the dominant party, FRELIMO, is incentivized to do whatever it can to preserve its power. As a result, the party has stacked the electoral commission and the courts in its favor and often suppressed political opposition, civil society, and the media. The repressive socio-political climate, along with widespread poverty, has inhibited civic engagement and made it extremely difficult for democracy to progress from the bottom-up. Further, the paper investigates the mixed record of donors and development agencies with respect to democratization.

Household survey data from the Afrobarometer compare Mozambicans' views on democracy and political freedoms with the perceptions of citizens from 35 African countries. In line with the qualitative findings, the Afrobarometer data show that Mozambicans are far less likely to support democracy, to contact government officials, and to participate in elections, which they view as generally flawed. Moreover, Mozambicans rank among the highest for not understanding the term democracy and for approving of one party rule and no term limits. Meanwhile, they express low support for the Parliament, the media, or regular citizens holding the government accountable. Finally, the data show that Mozambicans provide biased survey responses based on the perception of (and fear of repercussions by) a government interviewer.

### **114 : The majority effect and cohabitation in semi-presidential systems of francophone African states**

**Łukasz Jakubiak**, Jagiellonian University in Cracow, Poland

The paper concerns the political implications of semi-presidential systems of government existing in the countries formed after the fall of the colonial empire of France (eg. Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali, Senegal, Gabon). The author argues that semi-presidentialism involves a particularly high level of conflict within the dualistic executive power. The reason lies in the existence of separate parts of the executive branch: a strong president elected by popular suffrage and a government led by the prime minister and politically responsible to the legislature. As a result, there are two possible formulas of alternation of power in a democratic political system based on a semi-presidential structure: complete (presidential and parliamentary) or only partial (presidential or parliamentary). Such a specificity of the process exerts an important influence on political properties of contemporary semi-presidentialism. The main objective of the paper is therefore to discuss different variants of political changes and their impact on the level of stability in the aforementioned group of states. Of particular importance is in this respect the operation within semi-presidentialism of two opposite configurations: the majority effect (*fait majoritaire*), which stems from the political homogeneity of the executive branch (when the government is a part of the presidential camp), and the cohabitation, which is based on the political division of the executive power (the government is in opposition to the head of state). It worth noting that both variants have taken place, although in different proportions, in francophone Africa after the democratic breakthrough of the early 90s (eg. a partial alternation of power and cohabitation in Niger). All of this raises the question of the significance of such systemic factors for the consolidation of the democratization process in francophone Africa.

### **343 : Democratic Consolidation in Africa and the problem of Electoral Violence: The Case of Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana**

**John Doe**, State University of Campinas, Brazil

African societies have practiced governance in different traditional forms prior to their contact with Western cultures. Their contact marked the metamorphosis of their governance arrangements. In some cases these systems adapted a mixture of traditional and foreign arrangements, while in other cases there was gross disregard for local systems, leading to a superimposition. Following the end of the 2nd World War, the quest for nationhood deepened among African societies, lead to strife towards re-identifying new systems of democratic governance. After independence, most African countries went through a roller coaster of democratic practice, some heartwarming, others not so much so. The post WWII period was quickly followed by a period of bipolarity in which the Cold War was played out in the backyard of the main super powers (African countries), leading to a precarious democratic practice on the continent.

The fall of the Berlin Wall which accompanied the end of the Cold War, ushered in a new international system. Its aftermath saw the re-democratization of the Continent, often referred to as the 'Third Wave' of democracy. Since this period, the practice of democracy has been widely accepted as a reliable system of governance in Africa despite the challenges that have been associated with it.

Currently, a majority of African countries practice democracy. However, a measurement of the extent to which they comply with the elements of democracy shows various levels of challenges. Some of these challenges are the lack of freedom of the Media and Speech. The primacy of elections as a measure of democratic practice is inadequate in the assessment of countries. Electoral violence has been a major challenge to the practice of democracy in Africa.

This paper will therefore seek to investigate the problem of electoral violence as a setback to democratic practice and consolidation in Africa. In doing this, an analysis of traditional governance arrangements and its effect on current democratic systems will be made. An assessment of the positive and negative influence of these indigenous arrangements on the promotion or otherwise of democratic principles will help in the analysis of the advancement and difficulties associated with democracy in contemporary Africa. To situate this analysis in proper perspective, a general analysis of the African situation will be made which will be followed by a case study of Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire.

The analysis will be underpinned by the democratic peace theory as its theoretical framework. This theory asserts that democracies do not naturally go to war with one another as a result of their peace assuring nature. The development of resilient governance institutions and democratic temperance among the citizenry helps to insulate democracies from the possible negative influences of endogenous political values and practices. To deepen democratic temperance, the active role of Civil Society as a check on the powers of Government and a partner in social progress will be analyzed. This will help bring to the fore best practices on democratic consolidation in Africa.

#### **Session 5.8.3.**

### **047 : Can Individual's Perceived Notion on State Provide an Explanation on Institutional Trust? Evidences from African Countries**

**Hasan Muhammad Baniamin**, Department of Administration and Organization Theory, University of Bergen, Norway

From the latest waves of World Value Survey (WVS 6) and European Value Survey (EVS 4); the study tried to derive the trust level of the respective countries' government. Here, trust in government means combined confidence level on three main organs of a government: executive, legislative and judiciary. According to the performance based argument and/or quality of governance argument; OECD countries are supposed to have higher institutional trust compare to other countries. However, the survey responses showed that there is a good number of countries where the government have higher level trust despite poor performance (measure through Human Development Index, 2015 by UNDP) and poor governance (measure through Corruption Perception Index, 2015 by Transparency International). The current study likes to explore the possible explanation of these dynamics based on the variation of individual's perceived notion on state: right seeking vs privilege seeking. Here, 'right seeking' means citizens who tend to believe that access and availability of different public services as their right while 'privilege seeking' citizens tend to believe that getting different services from different public institutions is a privilege and act of generosity of the state. Based on this distinction on individual's perception, the study found statistical significant differences on the level of trust in different institutions (like president/prime minister, parliament, and police) in 34 African countries from 51,587 respondents (Afrobarometer, 2015). The study also tries to explore further about the possible mechanisms of such trends. The

study found that people with 'privilege seeking' orientation tend to believe that there are less governance related problem than 'right seeking' people (like less corruption or unequal treatment) while people with 'privilege seeking' orientation have higher rating of different government performances than 'right seeking' people (like better management of economy and reduction of crime). The study also found that 'right seeking' orientation want to contribute more for state (through taxation) than 'privilege seeking' people.

### **255 : From terrorists to citizens – democratisation in Western Sahara**

**Patryk Majewski**, PhD Candidate, National University of Singapore / King's College London

On its inception, the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic differed little from the militant liberation movement - the Polisario Front. Indeed, often their functions and positions held by individual members overlapped. However, from the very beginning, the overall goal of Sahrawis not only independence from Spain but more importantly a creation of a Saharawi nation. Some local cultural values and practices facilitated and some hindered the process. For instance, the traditionally high position of women in the society facilitated state's legitimacy and nation-building efforts while heavy reliance on tribal structures hindered these processes. Shrewdness in applying democratic principles to these efforts relied on enhancing those traditional values and practices that facilitated nation and state building and the same time on diminishing obstacles. Thus, the liberal idea of equality of men, for instance, referred back to gender semi-equality in the Sahrawi society and concurrently served as an excuse to terminate slavery. Even if the overall goal was not the implementation of democratic principles these very principles were instrumental in obtaining popular legitimacy by the liberation movement.

Further, following the collapse of the bipolar world, Sahrawis adopted an even more democratic constitution (in 1991) partly to reflect the changed international situation, partly to adopt governmental functions to peaceful times, and partly accommodate the calls of the young generation. Curiously, the 1970s avant-garde of democratisation and liberalisation became by the 1990s reactionary force. The changing constitutions attest to the fact that these tensions were smoothed out by more rather than less democracy. Presently, 'the peaceful' generation is growing restless at the lack of any tangible progress towards independence and conflict resolution. It remains to be seen how these tensions within the Sahrawi society will be dealt with and whether Sahrawis values, like personal independence and self-reliance, will contribute to further liberalisation and democratisation. The penchant for personal freedoms, so celebrated in the Western societies, may have an inadvertent centrifugal, anti-statal outcome resulting in less, not more democracy.

The research is based on my field research conducted in Sahara and encompass archival sources, unstructured interviews and ethnological observations.

### **241 : EU Development Policy towards Africa through the Conditionality of Democracy and the Human Rights**

**Derya Ozveri Bezdekovsky**, Ph.D. candidate, Marmara University, European Union Institute.

Africa did not constitute liberal institutions and values that has served as the foundation for democratic institutions like the Western World via revolutions, uprisings or human rights struggles but Africa has its own governance and its culture within. However without such foundations as the West understood for the well-functioning democracy, African did not have the prospects. These prospects are represented by West to Africa from the early colonization days onwards and they have evolved by time. This study therefore; focuses on the European Union (EU) which was committed to the human rights and democratic governance principle both in its internal and external policies. Since the Treaty of Rome (1957) forms only one side of the relationship that is under scrutiny in this study, the other side being formed by developing countries that essentially are former colonies such; African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP countries). Throughout the years series of agreements have been made between the parties and it was the Lome' IV that EU, incorporated the principle of 'respect for human rights, democratic principles and the rule of law into its development policy as conditionality clause. The study will argue the effectiveness of this political conditionality by looking at the European Union's suspension of development cooperation with ACP states perceived to have violated these principles as laid out in the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement, Article 96 or 97. In order to do that the study will take the cases of three West African states against which the EU invoked Articles 96 and 97 to provide an idea as to how effective conditionality is. The study will conclude that inconsistencies in the EU's external relations between its normative human rights claims and political reality can be observed while undermining the Union's legitimacy and have a negative impact on its normative power, both to its member states and even more so towards third states such in ACP countries leading to a loud critic of a type of a new European post-colonialism rather than assisting a well-functioning democracy in these African states

## **007: Démocraties et gouvernance électorale en Afrique Centrale: Concurrence ou collaboration entre modernisme et tropisme?**

**Alphonse Zozime Tamekamta**, Université de Yaoundé I (Cameroun), Chercheur à Thinking Africa (Abidjan), Chercheur-associé au GRIP (Bruxelles), Membre-Expert au ROP (Montréal)

L'actualité gabonaise offre l'occasion de questionner, une fois encore, la crédibilité et l'efficacité (transparente) des organes de gestion du processus électorale en Afrique centrale. De même, le débat peut aussi être engagé au sujet de la loi électorale, dans sa structuration et sa neutralité fonctionnelle.

Le décompte des scrutins (présidentiels et législatifs) devant se tenir en Afrique entre 2015 et 2016, 50 au total, offre, aussi, l'occasion de faire saillir la réflexion sur la capacité d'autonomie organisationnelle et l'efficacité fonctionnelle des organes en charge du processus électorale en Afrique centrale. Car, les changements patronymiques issus de la vague de revendications de la transparence électorale ont, finalement, abouti au verrouillage systématique et au contrôle martial du processus électorale avec en prime une loi partialisée par l'hégémon gouvernant et une gestion administrative biaisée. ELECAM (Elections Cameroun) et la CENAP (Commission électorale nationale et permanente) au Gabon, en apportent la preuve. Car, moins les règles de jeu sont claires, plus bien se portent les «démocrates» africains, plus autocrates que républicains.

La tenue de cette conférence m'offre l'heureuse occasion de questionner, à la lumière des cas camerounais et gabonais, la pratique de la démocratie électorale depuis 1990. Ainsi, comment se conçoit et s'exécute la gouvernance électorale en Afrique centrale ? Les organes en charge de garantir la transparence et le respect des choix populaires sont-ils efficaces ? Quelles interférences possibles rendent-elles problématiques leur partialité ?

Mots clés : Démocratie, élections, gouvernance, transparence, crise, Afrique centrale.

### STREAM 5

## SPECIAL SESSION

*Special Session*

**ISA RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change**



**Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change**

*Session Organized by:*

**Tova Benski**, Yzrael Valley College, Israel, President ISA RC48 ; tovabenski@gmail.com

**Lauren Langman**, Loyola University, Chicago, USA ; LLang944@aol.com

**Lev Luis Grinberg**, Ben Gurion University, Israel ; grinlev@gmail.com

[Title: From Arab Spring to Democracy](#)

It has now been almost 6 years since the momentous uprisings of the MENA, Southern European and Occupy movements in which tens of thousands of activists occupied city squares to protest the consequences of the intersections between neoliberal capitalism, ever growing inequality, and indifferent, if not outright undemocratic governments. As the multitudes clamored for radical transformation, democratization at the level of political economy, seeking more democratic distribution and representation many governments fell beginning of course with Tunisia followed by Morocco, Egypt, followed by Greece etc. But not only have the economic and political conditions remain unchanged, if not worse, but in the intervening years leasing the rapid growth of right-wing if not reactionary anti-democratic governments. How do we understand these transformations of the hopes and visions of democratic progress that were so optimistic just a short time ago have faded? More specifically, how did the emergence of these democratic mobilizations impact sociological concerns with social movement theory and research? How can we today better understand how and why the democratic movements accomplished so little, even when gaining political power as for example Syriza and Podemos, while subsequently we have seen the growing power of the National Front, the ascent of Trump, Brexit, Hofer...

More specifically, we reminded of those legacies of the Frankfurt school with early theory and research concerned the rise of German fascism. How might our understanding of these various movements, left or right, impact social policy as well as future democratic mobilizations to thwart the various forces of reaction? This panel will bring together a number of social movement scholars who have long studied social movements in general and the Arab Spring, Indignado and OWS movements as well as the Tea Party, Trump and Brexit.

#### **040 : Digital Media and Protest Movements: what a literature review tells us**

**Nina Santos**, Centre for Interdisciplinary Research and Analysis of the Media (CARISM), Université Paris 2

Much has been written about the relationship between protest movements and digital media in the last years. From theoretical approaches to the so called connective action (Bennet & Segerberg, 2012), digital activism and cyber-conflict (Karatzogianni, 2012), net-activisme (Di Felice, 2013), mediactivism (Cardon & Granjon, 2013), to case studies of many of the recent protests that occurred around the world. Although many aspects of this new kind of political action have been pointed out - such as its horizontality, lack of distinguishable leaders, the fact that they are based on weak social ties, on a convergence of issues and not identities and on a general disappointment with traditional politics - we are far from a consensus on how to analyze the organization and impact of this movements. The digital media landscape continues to change and adapt rapidly and so does some of the political realities on the countries that experienced protest on the last decade, what tells us that understanding and being capable to adequately analyze this actions will be increasingly important. Even though this thematic concerns an environment in constant and rapid change, and maybe also because of that, we believe it is important to value the knowledge produced and accumulated until now. The goal of this article is to try to summarize the arguments already produced by main researchers in the field focusing on three major aspects: nomenclature and characterization of the movements; methodology of analysis; and the role assigned to technological and social aspects of the process. This three focuses do not exhaust the complexity of the issues related to this field of research, but we believe they are crucial to understand many movements that happened on the last decade and many others that are still being engendered. The analysis will be based on articles published in international reviews and books in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese from 2010 to 2017.

#### **012: Latent and Nascent: The Role of Civil Society in Democratic Transitions in Southeast Asia and the Middle East**

**Teresita Cruz-del Rosario**, Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore

Civil society plays a crucial role in political liberalization in terms of opening spaces for contestation in both liberal democratic and authoritarian states. The absence of civil society infrastructure at the advent of the Arab revolts differentiates Middle Eastern nations from their Asian counterparts. A thick, though often underground layer of social movements and civil society organizations (CSOs) has served as the handmaiden of political transitions in Asia as they continue to advocate the expansion of democratic space and insert themselves in mainstream political life. This paper contends that civil society is particularly crucial and assumes prominence in countries experiencing democratic transitions. An early tradition of civic organizations in a number of Asian countries notably Malaysia, Philippines, and Indonesia, alongside historical experiences in parliamentary politics in Myanmar and the Philippines, provides a context for political transitions that have seen relative success compared to their Middle East and North African counterparts. Further, this paper addresses a gap on cross-regional comparisons that are conspicuously absent in the literature on political transitions. State-society relations in Asia and the Middle East have not been comparatively studied but constitutes an area of scholarly interest given the recent experience of political change in both regions. Mindful of the diversity and differences among countries in both regions, the goal of this paper is to highlight regional comparisons that could potentially pave the way for future detailed investigations and chart new territories for research along specific dimensions.

Keywords: democratic transition, civil society, social movements, Southeast Asia, Middle East, North Africa, expansion of democratic space

#### **297 : Participation and centralism in the power dynamics of party-movements**

**Cristiano Gianolla**

Political parties are privileged phenomena to analyse and understand political power dynamics, this article focuses on a specific type: party-movements considered particularly interesting because they emergence from civil society, carry innovative political ideas based on participation and entail new forms of sharing political power. Looking very closely at the power dynamics within party-movements, this empirical research – based on two ethnographic fieldwork in India and Italy – comparatively investigates the power dynamic between local and national centres of power within the participatory approaches of the Aam Aadmi Party and the Movimento 5 Stelle. The comparison takes place between similar political phenomena of two culturally and geographically different political systems providing larger evidence in relation to representative democracy. In both cases party-movements create a new enthusiasm for politics with the promise to redistribute power at the local level through participation, however, in order to compete with the power of other political parties within the electoral arena, party-movements need to be united political entities and de facto they relegate political participation under the primacy of party centralism. This has an impact at the local and national level, furthermore the comparison of

party-movements pertaining to diverse political landscapes emphasises the transcultural tendency of the power dynamics in representative systems in which participation is subdue to centralisation.

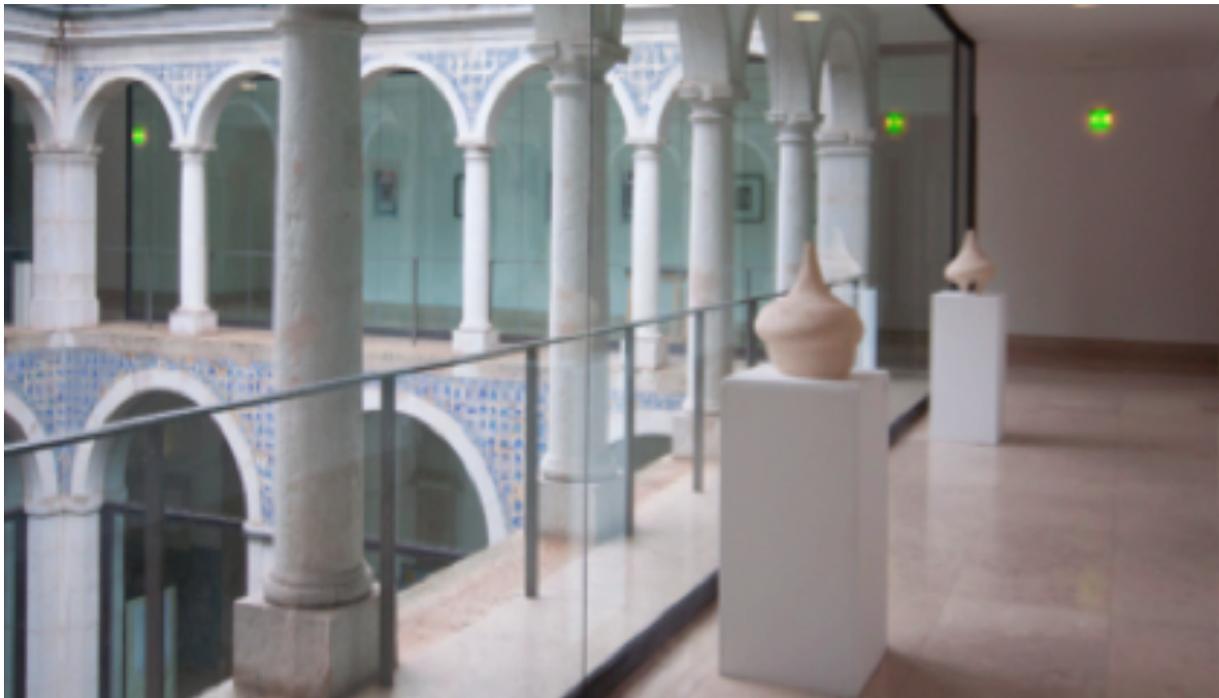
**078 : How, when and where civil society shape political processes? Comparing Outcomes and Consequences of Occupy Moments**

**Lev Grinberg**, Ben Gurion University, Israel

The Occupy moment of resistance in 2011 didn't create a movement: not as the new social movements in the 1970s following 1968, nor new framings and enemies as the anti-globalization movements in the 1990s. The moment of madness that took people to the streets all over the world protesting against financial power, neoliberal economies and local political corruption indeed spread global, but failed to produce similar social movements or political outcomes. There were huge variations, between cases of direct removal of dictators - in Tunisia and Egypt -, electoral victories of old political actors supporting the protestors demands - in India and Chile -, and long range reshaping of the political arena by new political actors - in Spain and the US. However, the political processes strongly differ from one case to the other, making it difficult to make some conclusive theoretical argument about the ways civil society mobilization influenced the social and political dynamics.

The proposed paper will explore the various cases making a distinction between direct outcomes and indirect longer consequences. It will emphasize the level of organization and autonomy of civil society, and the level of social solidarity or tensions within civil society. In addition, it will analyze agency and framing not only by the social actors, but also by political pro-actors and reactors, and the interaction between them. The tentative hypotheses of this initial exploration are:

A. autonomy and cohesion of civil society matter for the continuity of the moment and direct outcomes. B. the proactive attitude of political actors (old and new) is crucial to electoral successes, but they are constrained by electoral rules of the game, C. political reactors (new and old) have more chances to divert the protestors' demands and agendas in cases with deeply divided civil societies.



## Participation and Democracy Revisited

### 6.1. 'Popular participation'

*Session Organized by:*

**György Széll**, University of Osnabrueck, School of Cultural & Social Sciences, Germany, Editor-in-Chief Asian Journal of German and European Studies, Scientific Council of the Fondation du Camp des Milles, Past-President RLDWL, Past-President ISA RC10 ; gszell@uos.de

**Dasarath Chetty**, South Africa ; chettytd@gmail.com

Since the 1970s Popular participation is an endeavour to promote and practice democratisation in many realms of life. The United Nations launched a Popular Participation Programme, mainly in Latin America, but also in Africa. What is the outcome today? With the crisis of democracy in many countries it is the moment to review past and forthcoming projects and exchange experiences. For successful popular participation we need consciousness and competence. How to raise consciousness and develop competence? What is the role of education from kindergarten to universities in this respect? The role of further education is quite prominent. What did and do trade unions and other civil society organisations in this regard? And finally which is the state of art of research in this field? Papers are most welcome, which discuss theoretical issues as well as practical examples.

#### Session 6.1.1.

##### **005: Popular Participation (PP) in Europe, especially in Germany**

**György Széll**, University of Osnabrueck, School of Cultural & Social Sciences, Germany, Editor-in-Chief Asian Journal of German and European Studies

Democracy is the most demanding form of government. For its functioning consciousness and competence are necessary. PP is its very base, and is a long historical process, which started with the labour movements in the 19th century. Germany has been for many reasons since then its leader, however, full of contradictions and many setbacks. The European model of PP in local government is based on the self-government and the principle of subsidiarity, i.e. everything should be decided on the lowest possible level. There are different forms:

City council with its commissions; Councils of city quarters; Councils of the personnel; Council of foreigners; Non-governmental organizations; Hearings; Referenda; Round tables, notably for sustainable development, and Permanent training.

The legal bases are: The Constitution; Laws defining the rules; By-laws; and Decrees.

Participatory Democracy in Europe, especially Germany, is taking place in the following institutions, where democracy is practiced and learned: Self-government of social security, Companies, and Education.

Unfortunately the participation in local elections is the lowest in comparison to regional, national and European elections, although it should just be the contrary. For no doubt there is now a crisis of democracy, as many right-extremist, even neo-fascist parties re-emerged, especially since the global financially crisis in 2007. In the Third World Brazil with its participatory budget and the World Social Forum has contributed to the renaissance of PP.

##### **076 : Integral Citizen Observatory of Los Cabos, Popular Participation (PP) conscious and competent**

**Gloria Ostos**, Spain

According to the United Nations data more than half of humanity lives today in cities, but it is expected that in 2030, almost 60% of the people will live in urban areas and in 2050 could be almost 80% of the global population. That means an important transformative role of cities at all levels in the coming decades. Participation and democracy in the twenty-first century must be promoted and practiced from the cities. A popular participation (PP) or citizen participation based in the observation, and also based in an active participation in the management of the government can create awareness and promote a culture of participation, a permanent and competent citizen participation, which will allow the empowerment of the citizens to achieve a higher level of democratization in our cities and also in our society.

The main question is how competent citizen participation can be achieved, that will only be possible with a competent management system for local government, but we must agree what a competent local Government is. Currently there's an international standard on quality management in local government; ISO 18091:2014, it contains 39 indicators on public policies that local governments cannot stop attending. I would like to present the

success case of the Integral Citizen Observatory of Los Cabos, in Baja California (Mexico) as a model of popular participation (PP) aware and competent. A group of self-organization citizens in Los Cabos have been trained to carry out a diagnosis and evaluation of the status of their city base in ISO 18091:2014 and also they have made proposals on public policies. It has been such a good job that the incoming Mayor has included in the actual Municipal Development Plan for Los Cabos 2015-2018 the diagnostic report data and the proposals of the Integral Citizen Observatory.

**181 : Law and Democracy: Connecting Democracy with Equality and Poverty Reduction.**

**Karin Esposito**, PhD Candidate, University of British Columbia-Allard School of Law

The overly broad concepts and legal norms attributed to democracy - as well as circular definitions - can be seen throughout the debates in the theoretical literature on democracy and participation. Each overarching or subsumed term has spawned multitudes of theoretical explanations. Some other literature has also attributed to democracy the ability to make or solidify peace in war-torn societies. Instead of focusing on the definitions or searching for perfect chains and links between democracy, equality, and poverty and associating those with participation - we can choose instead to analyze the installation of specific legal procedures and infrastructures, particularly by the United Nations. It is in the more legal specifics that we can find remedy for the effects of overly broad concepts of democracy and find where any gaps might lie, i.e. those deficiencies that are potentially influencing the quality of life for citizens. The specific laws or institutional mandates that create and structure a democracy also influence the nature of its functioning and responses to the growing demands of citizens for greater participation and input into the decisions that will affect them. Defining "equality" then becomes necessary only with attention to the contexts of local culture/politics/history; effective/inclusive participation; and economic perspectives and outcomes for empowerment.

**135 : Popular participation and public policies: the case of the closure of the Metropolitan Landfill of Jardim Gramacho / Brazil.**

**Andréa de Moraes Barros**, University Osnabrück, Germany

The present article tries to understand the popular participation in the context of public politics of "generation of work and income" and presents the partial results of an interdisciplinary doctoral research linked to the Department of Social Sciences, University of Osnabrück, Germany, whose interface occurs in the areas of Law and Social Sciences. The data collection took place from May 2011 to June 2012 through a participant observation during the closing process of the activities of the Metropolitan Gramacho Landfill (Landfill), in the State of Rio de Janeiro, at the participation spaces for discussion on the public policies of "generation of work and income" for the waste pickers directly affected by the extinction of the activity of collecting of recyclable materials in that area of final destination of waste. The waste pickers' participation culminated in the claim for individual monetary compensation. This option runs contrary to the previous designs proposed by the public authorities and experts for the use of the monetary resources available in the structuring of a selective collection system that integrated collectors collectively as service providers. However, it is consolidated as the demand of those affected in the face of the context experienced during the process of terminating their work activity in Gramacho Landfill. This research is part of the national discussion about the integration of recyclable material collectors as providers of public selective waste collection services in Brazil. Despite their knowledge of the rights of the National Solid Waste Management Policy, their experience with the public policy implementation spheres contributed to the fact that waste pickers reached a demand based on the immediate possible.

**154 : Parties and Direct Democracy: Does Parties' Performance Influence Public Support on Referendum?**

**Dong woo Park**, Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea

This paper examines a model for 'who supports direct democracy.' There are various types of direct democracy and referendum is the most institutionalized one since the referendum has an intersecting point with representative democracy and even becomes good substitutes. Thus, it is reasonable to argue that referendum is the most accessible and popular form of democracy.

Existing researches have made two models for who supports direct democracy including a referendum. 'Political disaffection model' and 'cognitive mobilization model.' The former means those who are disappointed with and excluded from representative democracy would support the referendum. On the other hand, the latter means those who have greater political resources would support the referendum.

I found there are some mistakes in existing researches. (1) They have not classified disaffection with parties from that with the institution. (2) They have ignored both separate models can be integrated into a single model. (3) Researches are based on European countries only. This paper is distinguished with existing researches in that

the hypothesis is those who have high political resources but are even disappointed with political parties would support the referendum. It would be evidenced by the case of Korea as a proxy of the non-European country. I used Korean General Social Survey(KGSS) data in 2004 and applied multi-variate regression model to show the relationship between integrated model and supporting the referendum. Thus, I found that political disaffection model and cognitive mobilization model can be integrated well and the integrated model is appropriate even out of European countries.

**067 : Hong Kong’s Umbrella Movement: Democracy, Inequality, and Protest in the Context of “One Country, Two Systems”.**

**Peter Funke**, University of South Florida, Tampa, USA

This paper, based on fieldwork in Hong Kong, argues the “Umbrella Movement,” the series of protests by Hong Kong citizens against Beijing’s selection of Hong Kong’s Chief Executive, must be understood as more than a pro-democracy movement. We place the Umbrella Movement in conversation with mobilizations and protests occurring elsewhere to demonstrate the movement, while centered on democratic demands, is motivated by heightening inequalities of wealth and power. As such, the Umbrella Movement echoes contexts we find informing many mobilizations across the globe. Similar to protests in other parts of the world is the use of communication (in particular web 2.0 technology) as well as an organizing logic that relies on non-hierarchical, grass roots and highly participatory modes of organizing. At the same time, the Umbrella Movement indicates the ways in which context matters greatly. The paper argues that the Umbrella Movement is also a struggle over the future of Hong Kong (and itself a reflection of this struggle) in the peculiar set up of “one country, two systems.” We place the movement in the broader context of the current “epoch of struggle” against neoliberal capitalism in order to understand both commonalities and differences with other sites of struggle.

**Session 6.1.2.**

**252: Public Participation in South Africa : Progress and Pitfalls**

**Dasarath Chetty**, Durban University of Technology, South Africa

The paper presents an overview of Public Participation reflecting on its historical origins globally and in the SA context specifically - outlining why public participation was to be a radical countervailing tendency to the authoritarianism of the Apartheid state.

Defining Public Participation by purpose, outcome and process reveals the potential benefits of Public Participation which are then explored within the context of practical approaches. While these benefits may be substantial, the potential risks of participatory processes are always real and receive some attention in the South African context. The pitfalls of the practical approaches being used are evaluated with reference to the various fora being used to conduct participative processes.

History is not a linear process and whilst the obvious errors of “real socialism” were revealed and led to its collapse, the space for popular participation, even in the 21st century which is reportedly characterised by the increasing concentration of wealth and power in fewer and fewer hands, exists and if used appropriately can lead to a better quality of life for the citizenry. The paper reflects on the progress made towards this end in South Africa and some of the challenges that confound the process.

**068 : The Logic of Social Movement Politics: Mapping and Theorizing Social Movement Politics since the “Battle of Seattle”**

**Peter Funke**, University of South Florida, Tampa, USA

**Todd Wolfson**, Rutgers University, USA.

Recognizing the massive transformations in the global economy, this paper examines how the economic restructurings of the last forty years have impacted the “Logic of Social Movement-based Resistance.” At the foundation of this paper is the belief that logics of social movement-based struggles transform over time and in relationship to both the history of social movements and left politics as well as the respective material and technological base. In this sense, we argue that in the last 25 years (from the Zapatista to Occupy, and the “Arab Spring”) we have entered a new epoch of social movement organizing. This paper details the emerging characteristics of contemporary protests. As J.P. Diggins argues, “a generation is not simply a people coexisting in the same time period. What identifies a group as belonging to a particular generation are both a shared perspective on common historical problems and a similar strategy of action (1973 p. 18).” With this in mind, this paper develops a broader and deeper analysis of contemporary protests to understand the core dynamics that have emerged and understand how they relate to transformations in capitalism, the state and technology. We

argue that we have entered a new phase that is deeply imprinted by neoliberal capitalism, new media and communication technologies, and changing role of the nation-state. This new phase, we hypothesize, is characterized by a movement meta-logic that has taken the shape of a globalized, digitized, radically democratic, network formation.

### **033 : The Electoral College, Voting Rights and Electoral Security: What Should South Africa and Nigeria Learn from the United States?**

**Eesuola Olukayode Segun**, Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Department of Politics and International Relations, North West University, Mafikeng, North West University, Mafikeng, Republic of South Africa.

**Ojakorotu Victor**, Department of Political Science and International Relations, North West University, Mafikeng, North West University, Mafikeng, Republic of South Africa.

I assert in this paper that for nations with complex regional electorates, the electoral college, rather than direct popular elections remains a means of creating some form of social equilibrium that upholds voter's rights and ensures electoral security; even when and where there are protests and discontents. As this was demonstrated in the 2016 United States' presidential elections, and with Burundi and Madagascar currently exploring the electoral college for the management of their political peculiarities, what do South Africa and Nigeria need to learn for their own political systems and what implications will this have for the continuous globalization of democracy and the global hegemony of the United States?

### **178 : Constructing the knowledge commons: towards the co-operative, self-managed, autonomous university**

**Patrick Gun Cuninghame**, Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana, Mexico City

As the neoliberal university increasingly becomes organized as a business, with its priorities switching from the free provision of public higher education and research towards the generation of profit, we are witnessing the rise of the cooperative, self-managed, autonomous university for the construction of a knowledge commons in which students, staff and local communities can participate openly and freely in the research, teaching and learning processes. This paper will explore the causes of this growing phenomenon in Latin America, North America, Europe and Asia and the different forms the cooperative university is taking within each region. These cooperative practices stand in contrast with neoliberal universities, which are increasingly remote from the communities they once served and from which they originally sprang and where quasi-democratic relations of self-management and autonomy, which arguably were once present, have been replaced with the despotic administrative practices of so-called "new public management". Furthermore, the cooperative university is an attempt to liberate the production, distribution and consumption of knowledge through the creation of a "knowledge commons", exactly in the moment when "cognitive capitalism" is set on limiting access to scientific, artistic and cultural knowledge through the imposition of market mechanisms and pay barriers. The paper will be both empirically and theoretically based on a research project on "cognitive capitalism, the university, knowledge production and precarious work" and will be methodologically qualitative in its approach.

### **247 : Grassroots democracy – critical challenge of the 21st century**

**Nagender Swamy Tadepally**, Executive Director, Villages in Partnership

Popular participation in democracy has been reduced to passive or indifferent rather than active and responsible, thus making many democracies only half baked (representative) leaving the other half (participatory) to remain a challenge. Election of representatives periodically continues to remain the focus of democracy for both the political parties and the electorate. This has resulted in several anomalies in the establishment of popular or grassroots democracy - the democratic disconnect between the electorate and elected until the next election. With successive elections, this has only worsened.

Villages in Partnership, a Civil Society organisation innovating in identification of processes for strengthening of grassroots democracy has, with a high degree of success experimented in the areas of planning, education (spoken English for children studying in Government High Schools) and issues of senior citizens in Mahbubnagar district of Telangana state of India. Experiments have thrown up strong possibilities for establishing sustainable links between the elected and the electorate that enhance and strengthen popular participation in democracy.

Gram Panchayats, School Management Committees and Senior Citizens Committee in 5 villages were involved in the experiments. The processes of the three experiments will be outlined to highlight the innovative ideas and opportunities for strengthening grassroots democracy through popular participation.

Further, the paper will establish that while participation in democracy is necessary it is inadequate in its present form. Participation must encompass concepts of 'partnership' and 'ownership' to ensure popular participation

and accountability of elected representatives in democracy. A strong case will be made for the relevance and credibility of the processes identified for viable upscaling.

## **6.2. Participation – Childhood, Youth, Education**

*Session Organized by:*

**Heinz Sünker**, Human- und Sozialwissenschaften, Interdisziplinäres Zentrum, Kindheiten/Gesellschaften, Der Direktor, Wuppertal, Germany, Past-President ISA RC10 ; [suenker@uni-wuppertal.de](mailto:suenker@uni-wuppertal.de)

**Jo Moran-Ellis**, University of Sussex, UK. Head of Department of Sociology. [J.Moran-Ellis@sussex.ac.uk](mailto:J.Moran-Ellis@sussex.ac.uk)

Against the background of the catastrophic ‘short’ 20th century (Hobsbawm) the crucial question facing developments in our century – all over the world – is that of the future democratic social as well as political progress. This becomes more and more pressing facing the rise of –renewed – old threats to democracy, i.e. right wing and neo-nazi movements.

Therefore reflections on the possibilities of mediating participation - as a contribution to democratization - to the topics childhood, youth and education are necessary. All three topics are connected with the question of a democratic future of our societies.

The challenge is to conceptualize ‘participation’ in a manner that this becomes relevant for the structures and contents of education and the lives of children and adolescents to enable the democratization of all areas/institutions of societies.

### **051: Fingers crossed: how education can stimulate democracy**

**Luísa Neto**, Faculdade de Direito da Universidade do Porto, Portugal

The article discusses the nowadays importance of education for democracy and citizenship as a way of building or reinforcing a sense of belonging in a democratic and pluralist society and as a way of revisiting the “social contract” doctrines. But how can the pluralistic contexts be explained in education and conveyed by the transmission of knowledge? In this sense, the theory of the constitution is not confined to a discovery task of political and constitutional problems but rather requires the institutionalization of management and control systems legitimacy. The solution is to turn constitutional legitimacy into a double pattern, both constitutive and declarative and as a project that accounts the foundational act as a continuous process throughout generations. The focus on today's citizenship, more than mere acceptance or rejection of personal links, is intended to reinforce fidelity to values of fundamental order. However, the artificial nature of any constitutional democracy makes the support of a political culture even more difficult. Furthermore, we must shatter the pretense of comfort and assume that an education indirizzata for Democracy is not granted when held in a democratic context. Education for democracy therefore includes not only the transmission of information on values inherent to a democratic regime but also a horizontal dimension of political education for future generations able to potentiate and to motivate policy decisions. This is particularly important, at a time when the perception of the legitimacy of political representation is questioned.

### **161: Disengaged, Disenfranchised and Disinterested: College Youth and Political Participation in Zimbabwe.**

**Chido Octavious Masunda**, Tutor-Zimbabwe Open University, Zimbabwe

The study seeks to explore youth political participation in post 2000 Zimbabwe. Political participation shall be taken to refer to any activity that is undertaken with the specific intention to influence government action. Youth political participation in post-independent Zimbabwe has generally been informal, and has been largely attributed to economic and political challenges facing the country. The majority of the youth in Zimbabwe do not participate in electoral politics. A 2013 report by the Research and Advocacy Unit (RAU) shows that very few adults under the age of 30 were registered as voters for the 2013 elections. This is most marked in the 18 -19 age band, where only 8,87% were registered to vote, and 19,55% in the age group 20-24. In addition, the Zimbabwe Election Support Network (2010) highlights the absence of young people as contestants in political party primary elections and national elections. In terms of non-electoral political participation there also seems to be a strong apathy among the youth. As noted by a (2013:2) report by the Youth Forum, very few of the youth are members of organisations such as political parties and civic organisations thus they do not engage in activities such as protests, demonstrations and attending political party meetings. Given the above background, this aim of this study is therefore twofold: to investigate the root causes that prevent the youth from participating in elections, and to establish whether they indeed engage in other forms of political participation and also reasons as to why they participate or do not participate.

The study will be conducted in Bulawayo where the cries against political, economic and social exclusion and marginalisation have been loudest. A survey method shall be used and data will be collected from 500 college students from the National University of Science and Technology, Lupane State University, Hillside Teacher's College, Solusi University and Bulawayo Polytechnic. Only Year 4 students that were eligible to vote in the last elections will be selected as participants. The questionnaire will be structured and will consist of closed questions which will establish for example, respondents' source of political information, the extent to which they participate in political activities such as voting, volunteering and advocacy, and their attitudes towards the functioning of democracy in Zimbabwe.

### **273: The struggle for participation of marginalized youth**

**Sonja Preissing**, Research associate, German Youth Institute (DJI), Department for Child and Youth Policies

Young people in so-called marginalized urban neighborhoods have increasingly become a focus of attention in Europe. In France, for example, media attention has been focusing on the 'revolts' of young residents in the banlieues (suburbs) against their structural disadvantages and exclusion in French society. Protests of young people in Germany lately have also been attracting attention, for example the protests of postmigrant youth against discrimination and marginalization taking place in Cologne in 2008. Regarding various processes of exclusion, the question of participation of marginalized youth is a big challenge for democratic societies.

This paper aims to present ethnographic findings concerning the formation of participation in public space and in the community by adolescents in marginalized spaces in Germany and in France. Referring to the results of my PhD thesis about young people at the periphery of urban society in the context of migration and marginalization in Cologne and Lyon, I will look at their strategies to participate in public space and in the community. One example of such a strategy is building youth associations in the community.

In my presentation, I will highlight the relevance of these forms of participation of marginalized youth for a democratic social society. Moreover, I will discuss the potential for the democratic participation of marginalized youth in contexts of education. I will address the question, how (political) participation could be mediated in contexts of education. Also, I will discuss the question how the processes of (in)formal participation could be conceptualized in educational settings e. g. in social work and in community work.

### **320: Imparting Civic Literacy: A Central Task For Systems Of Education: Proposing An Evidence-Based Intervention**

**Devorah Kalekin-Fishman**, Faculty of Education, University of Haifa, Israel

Like governments, political sociologists and philosophers are concerned with problems attending the furthering of participatory democracy. Yet in that literature, the need for educating successive generations of students toward participation is usually overlooked. In the presentation I will discuss civic literacy and propose a model for targeted educational intervention. In Israel, civics is part of the formal curriculum of post-primary schools. Moreover, Ministry of Education documents which publish guidelines for teachers indicate that furthering democratic civic literacy is a value to be pursued throughout years of schooling even in grades where civics is not a school subject. Adopting Delanty's (1997) definition of citizenship as a four dimensional status with rights, duties, membership/ identity, and participation, we investigated the nature of the civic literacy conveyed in kindergartens with children aged four to six. Findings from the qualitative studies show that teachers interpret Ministry requirements differentially. In regard to dimensions of citizenship, they all emphasized rights, duties and identity and belonging to the religious and ethnic communities of grown-up society. The dimension of participation, the core element of a vigorous democracy, was implemented partially at best. Literacy in participation can, however, be cultivated if, as research on third world development projects has shown, there is adequate preparation. We conclude that in order to advance civic literacy in participatory democracy in childhood and into adulthood, participation has to be practiced collectively as a developing skill. This is possible if classes are treated as communities in their own right. I propose a model according to which students join in thinking about questions or problems that are important to them as a group, plan ways of solving the issue they choose, decide on how to divide the tasks and carry them out. Such practice navigates rights and duties while reinforcing community solidarity. When implemented step by step the model can be used in all school grades, beginning in the kindergarten.

### **155: Formation in early childhood education and lifelong participation**

**Marie Claire Sekkel**, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil

The present study aims at discussing the participation of children in school environment based on the results of a research on attitude formation in inclusive child education, held in 2012. It is a longitudinal study which sought to perceive the attitudes of child and adolescent graduates from an inclusive child-care/preschool at the

University of São Paulo regarding the acceptance of people with disabilities and other significant differences in the schools which they attended later on. Individual interviews were conducted that initially sought to know the relationships between peers and adults in the current school and then the memory of the relationships in the previously attended child-care. The study assumes that an inclusive school environment should be articulated collectively in order to comprise the participation of all the professionals that attend the institution and seek to recognize the needs of each person (adults and children), promoting conditions for individual differentiation and identification with the other. Identification is fundamental in attitude formation as to accepting differences and facing the coldness that permeates human relationships. The theoretical approach used for the discussion of the material is mainly the Critical Theory of Society. The results indicate that the children from the child-care/pre-school maintain an accepting attitude towards people with disabilities and other significant differences, which are usual targets of prejudice, and there is a strong correlation between attitude and manifest behavior, even in situations that require a different positioning from the majority. This indicates the importance of inclusive child education in the formation of active participants whose attitude of openness towards the other (new or different) can be maintained throughout life.

### **332: Ensuring civic awareness, preserving the rule of law. The multiplying effect of the education policies in the quality of justice agenda**

**Daniela Piana**, University of Bologna, Italy

Starting from the early 90s scholars and practitioners have endorsed a result-oriented conception of the quality of justice. Consequently, a vast repertoire of instruments, such as checklists, recommendations, monitoring and assessment tools, benchmarks, etc., has been developed and subsequently has become widespread across the countries that adhere to the European institutions such as the European Union and the Council of Europe. However, the expected improvement in the rule of law as a consequence of the result-driven judicial reforms did not come true with the same pace, the same linearity, and in some cases did not come true for good. This suggests the existence of a further – and still missing - dimension. A potential insight to make this shift may come from the sociology of law, where scholars have widely investigated the demand of justice and the perception of the law. In this context citizens become the engine of the legitimization process undergone by the justice systems. Legal norms are necessary conditions to this legitimacy, even though they do not go as far as ensuring entirely and exclusively this legitimacy. More seems to be needed. This “more” is the citizens-oriented dimension. If this is taken seriously, education and legal empowerment of citizens – all social groups included – becomes the most effective and promising leverage to ensure the encounter between the demand for justice and rights enforcement on the one hand and the supply of judicial decisions (or extra judicial conflict resolutions) on the other hand.

This paper aims to explore the policies of legal empowerment and citizens information adopted by the EU MSs in order to assess if 1) Any convergence can be observed? 2) Any chance for improvement can be figured out? 3) The importance “citizens” have into the policy design when the EU targets the justice systems.

### **6.3. Participatory Budgeting and Participatory Democracy: Actors, Processes And Outcomes**

*Session Organized by:*

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The on-going political crisis sweeping consolidated democracies not only poses societal challenges but also questions some theoretical foundations of democracy itself, especially if a closer look to the EU is taken (Graziano and Halpern, 2016). Even beyond the EU, the challenges seem to focus on the representative traits of our democracies, although still little evidence exists on the overall impact of the crisis on democracy per se. Meanwhile, the idea of renewing, revitalising or empowering representative democracy constantly surfaces the debate on democracy (Mangabeira, 1987; Fung, 2006). These theoretical concepts have been particularly matched by growing interest towards empirical manifestations of new practices of non-representative forms of participation such as participatory budgeting, citizen audits, popular consultations, deliberative polls, (Fonts, della Porta and Sintomer, 2014; Geissel and Newton, 2012). Even though the first cases of participatory budgeting date back to the nineties and took place in Brazil, in several countries only in the past decade such innovative practice has been developed and has given birth to growing scholarly attention. Furthermore, departing from the analyses of participatory processes, several works have developed greater theoretical discussions on the relationship between participatory democracy tools (such as participatory budgeting and – according to some – e-democracy) and representative democracy.

Within this broad framework, the session welcomes theoretical and empirical studies on new forms of participatory democracy practices, not only limited to participatory budgeting. More specifically, we particularly

welcome papers which will focus on the theoretical tensions between representative and participatory democracy and on the empirical manifestations in local (and/or national) decision-making. Each paper proposal (abstract) will have to be structured as follows: title, topic/practice relevance, (some) literature references, research design and – if relevant – methods. Proposals which do not conform to this structure may not be considered for inclusion in the session.

### **Session 6.3.1.**

#### **072: Integrating participatory processes into representative democracies: problems of policy effectiveness, political sustainability and social legitimacy.**

**Stefania Ravazzi**, University of Torino, Italy

Over the last few decades, various forms of citizen involvement in policy making have been experimented in several countries and more recently the institutionalization of these practices has started: some regional and national governments have introduced laws to institutionalize citizen involvement practices in policy making, the new Horizon 2020 Agenda of the European Union explicitly requires civil society involvement in several policy fields. In particular, local governments have emerged as main promoters of the democratic innovations and continue to contribute to the diffusion and institutionalization of different models. The diffusion of these practices and their gradual shift from experiments to real policy tools has brought out the issue of their integration within the representative democratic system, which is problematic and controversial. Their introduction in local democratic processes rises in fact issues concerning at least three main dimensions: policy effectiveness (Font and Blanco 2007), political and administrative sustainability (Posner 2004; Smith 2009) and social legitimacy (Young 2000; Parkinson 2006). The paper has the aim of explaining the mechanisms induced by different participatory devices in relation to policy effectiveness (namely the capacity of the participatory process to really produce some relevant changes in public policies), political and administrative sustainability (namely the capacity of the process to be integrated in the traditional democratic processes minimizing conflicts and resistance by the political authority and civil servants) and social legitimacy (namely the capacity of the process to be perceived by the general public as a legitimate tool to take public decisions). The research has been conducted on a medium-N sample of different participatory processes in different contexts and the findings have been analyzed applying the ‘realist synthesis method’, which is used to explain generative mechanisms of social phenomena (Pawson 2006, 73).

#### **171: Participatory Audit in Federal District of Brazil: a case of participative democracy amid the representative democracy crisis**

**Izabel Weber**, University of Coimbra, Portugal

Although your multidimensional aspect (Pizzorno, 1966), in recent years participatory theory seems to move towards a consensus on the identification of its processes, considering them as those that act effectively (directly or indirectly) in decision-making process (Vaz, 2011) and Brazil, in the same period, presented an intense theoretical and empirical production on this issue that could be considered positive. However, the quality of this participation was, along the time, hit by several problems which associated with a fragile evaluation of participatory actions, affect the composition of a political culture, amplified by the sensation of increased corruption in governmental action, its jeopardize the consolidation of a Democratic government. When different forms of participation are applied in a combined and constant way it is possible to perceive a change in the composition of the local political culture. In the Brazilian case, both the national and regional governments show that there is a crisis of representative democracy (Avritzer, 2016, Anderson, 2016) and the local dimension of this crisis is controversial (White, 2016), but what is important is how state institutions and civil society are finding ways to overcome this crisis by using tools of approximation in public actions. Thus, after re-democratization period, it was observed that, without a constant process of transparency of state actions, this consolidation could be ephemeral. In this sense, a local social organization (IFC) — that has recently carried out control actions that are subsidiary to the Local Health Councils (CSL) — have demonstrated that the partnership between civil society and state institutions can and should be encouraged, since they contribute to joint responsibility, which, despite presenting positive results (Figueiredo, 2016). However, if it is not constant it could break the subjective value of trust, leaving a participatory vacuum affecting complementary tools of approximation between civil society and State.

### **053: New Forms of Participatory Practices : the Case of the Local Independent Platforms from Biscay (1991-2017)**

**Miriam Ureta**, Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

This research has as starting point the increasing representation of “local independent platforms” in the local government since 1991, which have become an alternative to traditional parties in the Basque Country, specially in Biscay. Therefore, after defining them, the goal is to know if this growth is due to the fact that they have deepened democracy at three levels of analysis. At the structural-institutional level, it is studied if they have implemented public policies which promote democratic depth. At the middle level, it is analyzed if they have deepened democracy by driving participatory invited spaces (Gaventa, 2007; Blas and Ibarra, 2006; Cornwall 2004), taking into account new participatory practices, specially those ones inspired in community development and la démocratie du proximité. Finally, at the micro level, it is studied how they manage new participatory practices from claimed spaces (Gaventa, 2007; Cornwall, 2004), irruptive spaces (Blas and Ibarra, 2006), counterpublics (Fraser, 1999) and parapublics, which can create tensions with representative democracy. This work is based on a constructivist epistemology taking into account the qualitative perspective and carrying out 12 in-depth interviews to mayors of the towns where “local independent” platforms” govern in Biscay.

BLAS e IBARRA; A. y P. (2006): “Participación: estado de la cuestión” en Cuadernos Hegoa, nº 39, pp. 1-44

CORNWALL, A. (2002): “Making Spaces, changing places: Situating Participation in Development”, IDS Working Paper 173, Institute of Development Studies, Brighton.

FRASER, N. (1999): “Esferas públicas, genealogías y órdenes simbólicos”, en Justicia interrumpida, Siglo del Hombre, Bogotá.

GAVENTA, J. (2006): “Finding The Spaces for Change: A Power Analysis” Development in Practice vol. 37, nº 6, pp. 23-33.

#### **Session 6.3.2.**

### **028: How participatory budgeting could increase citizens trust in political institutions at the local level: case of Ukraine**

**Dmitrij Volodin**, Graduate School for Social Research, Polish Academy of Science, Warsaw, Poland

The society is constantly changing and so the democracy should correspond to these changes. Current development of the democracy is characterizing by the long-lasting tendency of citizens being not interested in participation and decision-making process, declining level of political trust, reduction of general satisfaction with democracy as a governmental system. One of the main factors that could improve the situation is the implementation of innovative methods, models, approaches or solutions. Talking about innovations in democracy, first of all, we think of more effective “product” which could be in a form of new or essentially streamlined pro-cesses, services, technologies, models or approaches that are completely available for governments and society.

The main hypothesis of the article is that effective implementation of participatory budgeting procedures at the local level is improving citizen’s trust in political institutions.

As a target country, the case of Ukraine as a country with a long-lasting history of low trust in political institutions was studied. The authors’ findings are based on a survey of first participatory budgeting processes at the local level where changes in the level of trust in local political institutions were analyzed.

### **092: Participation and the Nature (2000). Analysis of public consultation in Poland.**

**Krzysztof Maczka**, Institute of Sociology, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland

**Agnieszka Jeran**, Institute of Sociology, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland

**Piotr Matczak**, Institute of Sociology, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland

**Maciej Milewicz**, Konsultujemy, Poland

Until the year 2000, only a few European cities implemented participatory budgeting (PB). However, afterwards the rapid expansion of the idea took place and till 2010 there were around 1470 PB were realized all over the world (app. 200 in Europe). Due to the legacies of the communist past the Central and Eastern Europe countries (including Poland) differ in several respects from other countries (Fölscher 2007). In particular, the weak tradition of participation, and centralized decision making, delayed application of PB in those countries.

In our research we applied Sintomers’ (2005; Raudla & Krenjova, 2013) typology of PB (consists of five types). It was operationalized within the study. The main purpose of this study is to verify hypothesis that PB in Eastern Europe is characterized by multi-stakeholders model of participation as claimed by Sintomer (2005).

We analyzed 49 cases of PB in Polish municipalities in 2015. We used the written regulations on PB and websites concerning PB in each municipalities as data sources. The research shown that in the cases covered by the study, there was no one which consistently and clearly fell within characteristics of one model of PB. Moreover, two dominant models of PB within analyzed cases were identified: the Porto Alegre adapted for Europe and the Consultation on public finance (the results were almost equal for this two models). Therefore research hypothesis was verified negatively. This presentation draws on research conducted within the project Local elites' reception of social consultation - comparative case study (2016/21/N/HS6/02822) and has been sub-financed by Institute of Sociology and Faculty of Social Sciences, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan. The research was conducted in cooperation with Konsultujemy company (<http://konsultujemy.com/>).

### **319: The participatory budget in Mexico city and Segura de Molina: a comparative case**

**Daniel Gutiérrez-Martínez**, El Colegio Mexiquense a.c.

**Esther Clavero**, Mayor of Segura de Molina city in Murcia Spain

In Mexico City as well in the city of Segura de Molina Spain, has been recently installed the Participatory Budgeting with the principle of improve a Participatory Democracy. These cases represent two countries, two different places, two different dimensions, two diverse ways to response to this new institutional strategies. In this exposition we will show the link between cultural influence and real Participatory Budgeting. How the political history disrupt this project. We will analyze in short terms as well, the impact between marginality and real application and participation from the citizens. As well as the increase of corruption in Mexico city due to the lack of political education of the citizens. Finally in long terms the Participatory Budgeting will show an autoregulation and even a political education that seem to empower the citizens.

#### **6.4. Mandate type, participation as democratisation or deliberation as a limit?**

*Session Organized by:*

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Imperative mandates are generally considered contrary to the spirit of liberal representative democracy in which elected representatives must be free to speak and make decisions in the best interest of the whole political community, as opposed to a specific section of society. This session aims to engage with research on the relationship between mandate type (free or imperative) and the implications for participation, deliberation, political patronage, populism and other consequences for the political system. Is it possible to consider that a free mandate expands the distance between the representative and the represented, thereby contributing to the political crisis experienced by liberal democratic regimes? How do people perceive and react to the decision of elected representatives to share their 'mandate freedom' with the community, adopting participatory exercises to enable the co-creation and negotiation of political decisions within political constituencies or the electorate?

The session especially welcomes papers from political science and sociology researchers in order to investigate the relationship between the mandate, the political system and the political commitment of the political community. Papers may address one or more of the following or similar topics:

- Implications of mandate type in the level of political participation;
- Relation between mandate type and political patronage;
- Relation between mandate type and the commons;
- Relation between mandate type and political responsibility;
- Implications of mandate type in the relationship between representative and represented;
- Implications of mandate type in political satisfaction and accountability;
- Implications of mandate type in the raise of populist phenomena;
- Enhancement of interconnection between representative and represented through e-democracy;
- Mandate type and ideological position;
- Relation between mandate type and party system;
- Relation between mandate type and party organisation;
- Relation between mandate type and social activism;
- Relation between mandate type and infrastructures;
- Mandate types in different world regions;
- Mandate types and social movements.

### **002: A study on party discipline of Spanish members of parliament**

**Gema Sánchez Medero**, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain

**Bernabé Aldeguer Cerdá**, Universidad de Alicante, Spain

There are many studies, which try to explain the relationships that will take place between political parties and their parliamentary groups, but there are few investigations, which main object is the mechanisms that lead to the cohesion of the party group in parliament, especially in Spain. The existing studies focus mainly on disciplinary measures in individual countries (Damgaard, 1992: 317), although there are also comparative descriptive analyzes (Hazan, 2003), essentially in the United Kingdom and Germany (Lees and Shaw, 1979), or In the parliaments of Northern Europe (Damgaard, 1992). Therefore, this paper analyses the relations between parties and their parliamentary groups in the Spanish National Chamber. For this, we have analysed the mechanisms that lead to partisan discipline. For example, the relations between the parliamentary groups and their members will be examined, highlighting the activities that the deputies in the house and the discipline they are subjected to, together with the consequences of the unresolved problem of the prohibition of the mandatory mandate and the ownership of the seat.

### **020: The Brexit referendum**

**Antonio Goucha Soares**, ISEG, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

The Treaty of Lisbon 'rescued' Constitutional Treaty provision on the right of secession of a EU member state, which consists in article 50 of the Treaty on the European Union. The UK was the first member state to question on whether to leave the Union since then. However, that decision was to be taken through a national vote, unlike the Parliamentary decision to join the EEC in the early 1970's.

The paper goes through the appropriateness of calling a referendum to decide on EU membership, taking into account the role played by the British Parliament in UK politics and the use of referenda to settle constitutional affairs in Great Britain.

### **031 : A iniciativa de cidadania europeia num contexto de democracia**

**Maria Manuela Mangalhães**, Universidade Portucalense Infante D. Henrique, Portugal

**Dora Resende Alves**, Universidade Portucalense Infante D. Henrique, Portugal

Os valores da liberdade, democracia e estado de direito são motes de toda a construção europeia, ontem e hoje, presentes na Declaração Schuman de 1950 ou em documentos de hoje. São estes valores fundadores, mas a UE é muitas vezes acusada de um défice democrático. Disso consciente, a UE mantém a construção em permanência no sentido de uma maior transparência de procedimentos, criando mecanismos de melhor funcionamento interinstitucional.

Uma das facetas da democracia é permitir aos cidadãos envolverem-se na tomada de decisões através do exercício da iniciativa legislativa. Acontece a nível nacional e da União Europeia.

O direito à iniciativa de cidadania europeia foi introduzido pelo Tratado de Lisboa como um instrumento inovador da democracia participativa transnacional. Pretende-se associar ativamente os cidadãos ao processo de decisão europeu, proporcionando-lhes uma forma indireta de direito de iniciativa legislativa. Ainda nenhuma iniciativa bem-sucedida deu origem a uma nova proposta legislativa, apesar de, em alguns casos, a Comissão Europeia ter tido em conta a posição da opinião pública sobre aspetos específicos.

A questão prende-se com a aplicação efetiva das regras da UE como uma vertente importante para os europeus que afeta, inelutavelmente, a sua vida diária. O problema nem sempre é a ausência de legislação da UE, mas sim o facto de nem sempre essa legislação ser aplicada de forma eficaz.

Atendendo aos pressupostos e objetivos delineados acima foi desenhada uma metodologia com especial enfoque na questão da vertente democrática do processo legislativo europeu e a forma de os cidadãos a garantirem que o direito da União é aplicado de forma efetiva. Será assim possível inferir o contributo dos textos do direito da União Europeia para a concretização de tal aspecto. O estado da arte será coadjuvado e consolidado através da interpretação normativa e jurisprudencial sistemática e metodologicamente selecionada dos textos normativos.

### **099: A lista partidária fechada como possível solução à atual crise de representatividade política no Brasil**

**Matheus Passos Silva**, Centro Universitário UniProjeção, Brasil

É inegável que na atualidade há uma forte crise na representatividade política em todo o mundo. É possível perceber que a cada dia o cidadão, por um lado, se demonstra desinteressado na participação política tradicional ao mesmo tempo em que, por outro, se mostra cada vez mais radical em termos políticos, apoiando propostas genericamente chamadas de “populistas”, tanto à direita quanto à esquerda do espectro político-ideológico.

Neste sentido, inúmeros são os estudos que comprovam a existência de desconfiança e de desinteresse por parte do cidadão em relação às tradicionais instituições representativas da chamada democracia liberal, especialmente os partidos políticos e os Parlamentos, ao mesmo tempo que não há a utilização de outros mecanismos que permitam a expressão da vontade política, tais como ações populares. Dada tal perspectiva, o objetivo do texto será o de realizar um estudo de caso acerca da representatividade política no Brasil em decorrência do sistema eleitoral atualmente em vigor, no caso o sistema de lista aberta para as eleições proporcionais. Pretende-se mostrar que este sistema mina a representatividade política, já que permite a transferência de voto de um candidato a outro bem como não estabelece claramente para o cidadão quem o representa, além de enfraquecer a atuação dos partidos políticos como instituições representativas da vontade do cidadão, o que em consequência enfraquece a própria cidadania como direito fundamental do cidadão. Apresenta-se como possível solução para tal situação uma proposta de implantação do sistema de lista fechada nas eleições pelo sistema proporcional, associada à noção de exercício do dever fundamental de participação política por parte do cidadão. Apesar das críticas feitas ao sistema de lista fechada, defende-se que a implantação de tal sistema é plausível considerando-se o objetivo de fortalecimento das instituições representativas, nomeadamente os partidos políticos.

### **227: New demands for participation and political representation: rethinking the experiences of Brazilian democracy through the concepts of justification and democratic legitimacy**

**Madalena Gonçalves**, Master's degree student of the Political Science Program at the Institute of Social and Political Studies of State University of Rio de Janeiro (IESP/UERJ), Brazil.

From conceptions of representation regarded as classic or more formalist, liberal democracy has sometimes presented itself as unsatisfactory in the face of new demands for political representation and representation vis-à-vis the state. It is not only the need for justification of those who occupy a position of power, given that the idea of representative legitimacy is increasingly present as a continuous and unfinished process that calls for the confidence of those who would be represented. On the other hand, to consider new demands, whether for justice or recognition of a specificity in increasingly plural societies, is not synonymous with refuting existing electoral mechanisms, but rather to establish the present differences in the political theory of representation as to the relations between Institutions of the State and the civil body, where sovereignty is constituted as an "uninterrupted temporality" (Urbinati, 2010: 4), beyond political deliberation. At the heart, then, moving from the formal ideas of representation as a decision and authorization, to practices that relate to representativeness. The present work aims to show that the concept of representation not only needs but can assume different and dynamic forms, including non-election, in contemporary representative democracy. Especially in moments of strong political instability, reflecting on the principles of representative government in the face of institutional crises, it is also necessary to rethink accountability practices, the representatives understanding of their political function, and the discourses of justification mobilized in these moments. What demands arise and how this relates to the quality of democracy also integrate this scenario. To do so, using Brazilian experiences, a qualitative analysis will be made based mainly on the concepts of social perspective of Iris Marion Young (2000) and representation as a process present in the work of Pierre Rosanvallon (2009). For these authors, as can be found in Nadia Urbinati (2010) and Michael Saward (2010), not only representation as a creative practice gains new contours, as the central role of legitimacy is in its writings redefined.

### **303: Sketching the gradient: unmaking the ambiguity between free and imperative mandates**

**Ryan Jepson**

**Cristiano Gianolla**

The distinction between free and imperative mandates is rooted in western modern liberal political thought and has subsequently been simplified on the basis of the argument that representatives must be free to represent the whole polity and not just a part of it. In multi-party democracy however, the role of political parties clashes with the freedom of the mandate because of representatives' obligation to comply with party indications. This seems to be a major line of research amongst others, to investigate how the gradient of mandates varies in different political systems between the ideal types of free and imperative mandates. This paper investigates the dynamics that define the mandate gradient as it has been elaborated in the literature. The findings show that political arguments supported by the free mandate ideal type are structurally misleading and that the political debate should look at the mandate gradient both, to define the realist consistency of democratic systems and to envisage forms which may improve the democratic quality of the systems themselves.

### 6.5. E-petitioning and digital democracy: what kind of democratic participation?

*Session Organized by:*

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New technologies are often presented as a way for revitalizing democracy, allowing both the remobilization of those who are disappointed by traditional democracy and the mobilization of new categories of people. Yet the findings of the numerous works, which, for twenty years, have studied “digital democracy”, and more specifically the political effects of ICT on political participation, remain contradictory. Those who insist on the unique potential associated with these new technologies oppose those who emphasize the limited nature of the changes, noting for example that only the most politicized appropriate new technologies. Moreover, those who see in those practices a sign of a more distant relationship to politics (clicktivism) oppose those who insist on plural relationships to politics. We would like in this session to focus on mobilized actors themselves, in order to take into account as concretely as possible their sociodemographic profile, their relationship to politics and their political practices in their diversity.

We suggest also to address citizens e-petitioning as compared to petition, a traditional democratic practice. On the one hand, it has facilitated its use and sometimes made it more effective. But, on the other hand, it has transformed the matrix of costs associated with the signature, making it a more direct public involvement (Hayes, Dietram A. Scheufele and Michael E. Hoge, 2006). What are the implications of the development of digital democracy on this supposed traditional democratic practice? To what extent have ICTs contributed to make petitioning a new tool for participatory democracy? To what extent does petitioning remain first of all a tool for representative democracy? Is there a downside to the democratization of political organizing? Are ICTs being used to facilitate the provision of information and to support consultation and active participation of citizens to enable better policy-making?

### 172. Direct Democracy in the face of the use of ICT

**Magdalena Musial-Karg**, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland

Participation via modern tools is a very popular issue in a discussion on development of decision-making processes in modern countries. Over the last decade there has been a gradual awareness of the need to consider the innovative application of ICTs for participation allowing the citizens to contribute to democratic debate. Also other alternative forms of citizens' participation give the electorate an opportunity to increase its activity in the political space and to influence the decisions taken

The purpose of this paper will be an attempt to answer the question of how the use of the Information and Communication Technologies may affect contemporary democracy, with particular emphasis on direct forms of democratic governments. The author therefore intends to answer the following research questions:

- how and to what extent direct democratic tools (referendum, popular initiative, petitioning, popular assembly ect.) may change (or have been changed) as a result of the use of the Internet and other ICT tools?
- What kind of opportunities and threats for democracy, for the authorities, or the citizens can carry the use of ICT in the process of direct decision-making?
- how the use of ICT may affect citizens participation in public life?

It should be noted that, the author of this research will focus her considerations on selected institutions of direct democratic government, as well as on several elements relating to the electoral process, for example referendum campaigning, so called pre-election silence, electoral turnout. Due to the use of information and communication processes these components of electoral processes in modern democracies begin to function in a slightly different form than before, linking the addition of a number of positive changes, and negative consequences.

### 016: ¿Las webs oficiales de los partidos políticos en España son una herramienta para el control y la participación ciudadana?

**Gema Sánchez Medero**, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain

**Bernabé Aldeguer Cerdá**, Universidad de Alicante, Spain

There are many studies indicating that political parties have used ICT rather than to seek an internal debate between the leaders and the bases or citizens, to increase membership, to raise economic resources, to provide information up and down on the proposals and the party activities or to obtain support, especially during election periods (Ward, Gibson y Nixon, 2003; Cuhna, Martín, Newell y Ramiro, 2003; Trechsel, Kies, Méndez y Schmitter, 2003). Therefore, we should ask if political parties are creating mechanisms to promote a true "democratic regeneration" involving greater transparency and citizen participation. Hence, the measures being

taken by the parties to use their official sites for the sake of democratic regeneration are addressed in this article. To do this, the websites of the major parties in Spain are analyzed to determine whether the content of their websites and the tools provided therein contribute to this task.

### **027. Political participation - theory and practice: electoral campaigns using the Internet**

**Viviani Correa Teixeira**, Federal Institute of Santa Catarina, São Francisco do Sul Campus, Brazil

The social networks / media are shown as an efficient means of information, communication, and interaction highlighted as possible tools to aid democratic processes. Social media would also facilitate actions of democratic nature such as the articulation of organized social movements via the network or within the framework of civil society or in institutional sphere. Considering the relevance of the theme and the above mentioned potentials about social networks / media regarding the ease of communication, information gathering, and interaction, we investigated the behavior of voters and candidates during the municipal election in Florianópolis-Brasil, in the years between 2012/2016, in the space of the virtual social network Facebook. We investigated the possibility of using this medium as a conducive space to the participation of voters / members of the network in the electoral campaign; the possibility of greater interaction between voters and candidates vis-à-vis the traditional means of making an electoral campaign, and the quality of the content of this participation / interaction. We were interested in knowing what matters in politics, what the motivation for a citizen to participate or interact in an electoral campaign considering that there are several reasons that lead a citizen to participate in politics, as well as disinterested in it, Campaigns, which may or may not be of interest to voters. In addition to this questioning, the work brings thematic clipping about what makes politics motivating for some, such as citizens' initiative in discussing proposals for an election campaign. As a theoretical basis on the subject of political participation we have used of Carole Pateman, Joseph Schumpeter, Robert Dahl, Giovanni Sartori, Otto Eckstein, Arcon Fung and Joshua Cohen, Albert Hirschman, Mancur Olson and Alessandro Pizzorno.

Keywords: Participation. Interaction. Political behavior. Internet. Facebook. Social networks.

### **190: Cohort and period trends in protest attendance and petition signing: a case of Lithuania**

**Jūratė Imbrasaite**, Vytautas Magnus University/Lithuania

Some scholars argue that the rise of protest attendance and petition signing is an evidence of the health of advanced democracy. However, the extent of the rise of protest attendance and petition signing is understudied. How much of the observed increase in protest actions and petition signing is caused by generational change? Do changes in the demographic profile of citizens cause changes in participation over time and cohorts? How specific individual characteristics associated with protest attendance and petition signing changed over time and across cohorts?

Based on results of four surveys, which were conducted in 1999, 2001, 2006 and 2010, the study draws conclusions that the growth in protest actions and petition signing is slightly driven by birth cohort, educational attainment and political beliefs. Petition signing is more related to higher status than participation in protest actions. The act of protest itself has changed over time, becoming less confrontational and more routinized. Because of the Internet consumption, during analysed period petition signing have increased much more than protest attendance.

### **143. Les pétitions en ligne démocratisent-elles l'action protestataire ? Le cas des pétitions en ligne relatives aux nuisances sonores de l'aéroport de Zaventem**

**Thomas Léonard**, CERAPS, Université de Lille, France

Au cours des dernières années, de nombreuses études ont cherché à déterminer dans quelle mesure le développement des outils de participation politique en ligne pouvait contribuer à une démocratisation de l'action politique (Castells, 2010 ; Morozov, 2011). Le cas des pétitions en ligne relatives aux nuisances sonores de l'aéroport de Zaventem constitue un exemple pouvant permettre d'étudier cette problématique. Depuis plus de quarante ans mais encore davantage depuis une quinzaine d'années, la question des nuisances aériennes dues à l'aéroport de Zaventem dans la périphérie flamande de Bruxelles constitue un enjeu politique majeur. Au-delà des mobilisations de type « NIMBY », la problématique politique de cet aéroport tient aux caractéristiques institutionnelles de la Belgique impliquant les gouvernements flamand, bruxellois, wallon et fédéral. L'objet de cette contribution est de présenter les mobilisations pétitionnaires en ligne qui ont concerné cette question sur le site lapetition.be. A partir d'une base de données issue d'un site de pétition en ligne et renseignant de manière exhaustive un ensemble de variables relatives aux signataires de pétitions, nous montrerons que les territoires qui subissent les plus importantes nuisances ne sont pas nécessairement ceux qui se mobilisent le plus, en tout cas par la voie des pétitions en ligne. L'existence de pétitions, ainsi que le fait qu'elles soient largement signées, dépend de ressources spécifiques, qu'elles soient de nature politique ou de l'ordre de compétences et de maîtrise

des outils numériques. En revanche, une fois mobilisés, les acteurs à fortes ressources peuvent être amenés à soutenir les causes d'autres territoires subissant des nuisances et à contribuer à développer leurs mobilisations.

### **132. Strike Ballots and E-voting: Democracy is More than a Click Online**

**Ralph Darlington**, University of Salford, UK

The 2016 Trade Union Act introduced by the UK Conservative government has introduced new strike ballot voting thresholds that require a minimum 50 per cent turnout, alongside a requirement for strikes in 'important' public services to obtain a minimum 40 per cent 'yes' vote of those eligible to vote. Business leaders have welcomed the ballot participation thresholds as a means of preventing strikes that only obtain minority ballot support and increasing the 'democratic legitimacy' of action, while the TUC have argued it will effectively undermine collective bargaining by making it very difficult to mount officially sanctioned strikes as a means of challenging employers, especially in national collective bargaining negotiations (Darlington and Dobson, 2015; Novitz, 2016). However, under pressure to remove the requirement for unions to utilise postal ballots and instead allow electronic balloting as a more likely way to increase membership participation, an independent review into electronic balloting for unions has been set up which will report to parliament by December 2017.

Drawing on a range of existing academic and practitioner literature and a retrospective survey of 146 strike ballots conducted by 26 different unions over the period 1997-2015, this paper provides evidence to suggest that although unions have generally been overwhelmingly successful in winning majority 'yes' votes in favour of strikes, even on those few occasions that unions obtained a turnout at or near 50 per cent, they often still failed to obtain the 40 per cent majority of those entitled to vote.

In identifying the multi-dimensional explanatory factors for why ballot participation has not been higher, the paper questions whether the introduction of electronic balloting would in itself necessarily have the effect of meeting the government's new threshold levels, and explores the inherent fragmentation and atomisation of balloting processes that dispense with the need for membership dialogue, debate and activity.

#### **6.6. Conceptualizations of the "participant" revisited: Challenges of a biological citizenship model for democratic participation**

*Session Organized by:*

**Nina Amelung**, Centre for Social Studies (CES), Universidade Coimbra, Portugal; [ninaamelung@ces.uc.pt](mailto:ninaamelung@ces.uc.pt)

**Helena Machado**, Centre for Social Studies (CES), Universidade Coimbra, Portugal; [helenamachado@ces.uc.pt](mailto:helenamachado@ces.uc.pt)

Recent debate of participation in the contexts of science and technology has discussed the changing relationships among publics, policy makers, and scientific expertise. Thereby alternative understandings of democratic participation of individuals in science and politics have emerged. In particular in some science and technology areas such as genetic research in medical science or forensic sciences where biological markers shape the involvement of participants this has caused fundamental changes of framing individuals as participants and constructing their rights and duties. Individuals then are not any more understood as passive donors of biological material and data, but instead as individuals with active citizenship rights and as potential co-decision makers. As examples we can think of the implications for the construction of participation in the context of medical biobanks or forensic DNA databanks. Thus, participation of individuals can range from volunteering by providing biometric data; to getting directly involved in decision making about genetic research as addressees of public accountability of the state and science; to getting actively involved in the knowledge production or contesting knowledge claims of genetic research. An alternative construction of the participant comes often with different demands for democratic, transparent and accountable governance of research and technology practices. Among them are representative and inclusive decision-making processes and the relevance of creating public trust and legitimization into account.

This session aims at assembling discourses on alternative notions of participation which investigate the implications of a biological citizenship model. We welcome contributions dealing with the following questions: What are the repercussions of a biological citizenship notion for democratic participation? What are the benefits and limits of such an expanded notion of participation building on a biological citizenship? What are empowering and disempowering effects of such a construction of participation for the role of the "participant"?

**This session was cancelled**

## **6.7. Citizen participation in the health systems: Between limits, potentialities and challenges**

*Session Organized by:*

**Ana Raquel Matos**, Centro de Estudos Sociais da Universidade de Coimbra, Portugal ; amatos@ces.uc.pt

**Mauro Serapioni**: Centro de Estudos Sociais da Universidade de Coimbra, Portugal ; mauroserapioni@ces.uc.pt

Citizen participation has marked central political and social debates in the world. Many of those debates assume that participation improves decision-making processes and contributes to reduce several types of inequality experienced by citizens. This debate is actively present within the health systems. The World Health Organization has been consistently supporting and promoting citizen participation in its official documents and statements since 30 years now. However, in this field there is still a mismatch between the discourses promoting public participation in health and the practices that effectively were implemented over the past decades. In the absence of institutionalized mechanisms for citizen participation and communication channels to enable people's voice in decision-making, it is important to recognize that forms of collective action, such as protest events, are legitimate forms of participation, since they are considered privileged spaces to voice needs, disagreement and to claim for change concerning health policies that are being implemented.

For this panel we invite papers focusing on the analysis of different participatory mechanisms and strategies (both invited and claimed or self-created spaces of participation) developed in within health systems. Papers should enhance the potentialities, the main critical aspects as well as the main challenges that such participatory mechanisms have been raising. In this regard, are particularly welcome contributions analyzing users' involvement in health services (both through conventional and non-conventional forms of participation), the quality of deliberative processes, the question of representativeness, levels of influence of participation on policy-makers, as well as the evaluation of the effectiveness of participatory exercises.

### **242. Public involvement in health policy-making: an exclusive practice?**

**Cláudia de Freitas**, EPIUnit - Instituto de Saúde Pública, Universidade do Porto, Centro de Investigação e Estudos em Sociologia, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL)

**Catarina Samorinha**, EPIUnit - Instituto de Saúde Pública, Universidade do Porto

**Cosima Lisi**, PhD Programme in Global Public Health, Universidade Nova, IHMT, ISPUP.

**Susana Silva**, EPIUnit - Instituto de Saúde Pública, Universidade do Porto

Public involvement is a key element in the making of people-centred health policy that requires inclusive participation in decision-making on the part of all stakeholders. To incorporate the needs and values of increasingly diverse and complex constituencies into policy, it is necessary to open up formerly closed off deliberation spaces to the public and bring more pluralistic forms of knowledge into the decision-making table. However, the representativeness of health participatory spaces is often challenged by the absence of traditionally excluded groups whose voices fail to be summoned. This study aims to examine public involvement in health policy-making by one such group: migrants and ethnic minorities (MEM). To achieve this goal, a systematic search of studies indexed in PubMed, Web of Science and PsycINFO was conducted following Arksey and O'Malley's (2005) framework for scoping reviews. Only empirical, peer-reviewed, original studies reporting data on the barriers, facilitators and impacts of MEM involvement in health policy-making were included, resulting in the selection of nine studies.

Results show that studies on MEM involvement derive from five countries, including Canada, USA, Brazil, UK and Romania. MEM involvement is discouraged by lack of resources for participation (e.g. limited human and financial resources) and the anticipation of negative consequences associated with involvement in policy-making (e.g. estrangement from one's community). Where resources are available and people feel they can reap benefits from their participation, MEM involvement tends to thrive and to lead to positive impacts for both participants and their communities and for policy-making. The latter include increased community empowerment and institutional changes leading to policy responsiveness and service improvement.

The scarcity of studies focusing on MEM participation in health policy-making lends strength to mounting concerns that public involvement in health policy is an exclusive practice exercised by selected groups on a limited range of countries.

### **120. LGBT health and citizenship: the formation of the LGBT municipal council in a capital of the south of Brazil**

**Douglas F. Kovaleski**, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Brasil

This study deals with the activities of organized civil society in the creation of the Municipal Council of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transvestite and Transsexuals in the municipality of Florianópolis - Brazil. To this end, it contextualizes management councils in Brazil, as well as policies to combat homophobia and gender

discrimination. From the theoretical point of view, it begins at the democracy discussion and associativism of Alexis de Tocqueville and other authors of the field of democracy and social participation. In this way, associations are understood as a means of protecting minorities against the Tyranny of the Majority. In view of this, he questions the existence of a culture of Tyranny of Heteronormativity that discriminates against the LGBT population, understood as a political minority. It rescues the history of LGBT associations and movements in Brazil. The conflicts related to the creation of the LGBT Council are analyzed according to the ideological disputes between the social movement and the authorities in the discussions that involved their approval in the City Council of Florianópolis. Some recent advances in social policies in the LGBT sector are highlighted, with emphasis on health, with evidence for the importance of stimulating the proliferation and consolidation of LGBT associations and their role as a possibility for the improvement of democracy and the defense of LGBT interests with a deepening of Democratic participation in general.

**146. The right to privacy versus public visibility through patient organisations: the double moral injunction of women within Assisted Reproductive Technologies with a third-party donor in Portugal and France**

**Catarina Delaunay**, CICS.NOVA – Interdisciplinary Centre of Social Sciences, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal

Public participation in health and the involvement of interest groups are important dynamics that must be taken into account to understand the definition and regulation of standards and guidelines on some of the most controversial technical and medical issues. In this communication, I seek to analyze the major role of infertile couples, especially the engagement of women through patient organizations, in Portugal and France, for the promotion of access to Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART) with a third-party donor. Although the right to privacy regarding intimacy, namely the option of keeping secret the conditions of engendering a new life (e.g. the use of gamete donation), for fear of stigma and social discrimination, association members also assert their right to participate actively in the fight against the lack of both information and donor gametes. By associative engagement, as a political requirement, the women interviewed mobilize their private world to claim their right to healthcare and citizen participation. Their critical forms of participation in public causes are based on the proximity created by attachments and crossed by similar care pathways: the discovery of being infertile and the need for a third-party donor to become a parent. Searching for information on the Internet and sharing personal experiences via online forums of patient organizations and associations involved with infertility issues, as well as the public visibility in the media, are transforming the type of relationship between, on the one hand, “experts” (the specialists and professionals, such as policy-makers, ethics committees and doctors, who plan, regulate and implement infertility treatments) and, on the other hand, “laypeople” (the groups such as infertile couples that are the main users). The Internet and other channels for communication and the exchange of information, such as the media, present a civic potential for new forms of collective action and involvement in the public sphere, according to a new archetype of participatory democracy. This contributes to a different type of relationship between politics, media and civil society. Building upon my post-doctoral research on controversies, tensions and discomfort around ART with a third-party donor, in Portugal and France, I will approach this problem theoretically and empirically, based on the analysis of online discussion forums and in-depth interviews with female infertility patients who have opted for gamete donation.

**287. Healthcare providers’ views on patients’ (non-)participation in addiction treatment programs in Ukraine: challenges and opportunities for shared democratic decision-making.**

**Julia Rozanova**, Yale School of Medicine, USA

Methadone maintenance therapy (MMT) is a highly controversial yet clinically proven effective treatment for chronic opioid dependence and utilized as a harm reduction mechanism to reduce HIV transmission among people who inject drugs (PWID). Yet popular beliefs in countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia include views that methadone had been introduced by states as a conspiracy to get rid of drug addicts. While there is emerging research on reasons for which patients refuse to participate or withdraw from addiction treatment programs that use methadone, it is crucial to learn the perspectives of healthcare providers, and whether, in their view, treatment programs may include these vulnerable patients in processes of shared decision making regarding optimal treatment options.

Using constant comparison and symbolic interactionism as guiding conceptual frameworks, Dedoose qualitative software was used to analyze data from 25 in-depth qualitative interviews with clinicians in six cities in Ukraine (Kyiv, Odesa, Lviv, Mykolaiv, Krivij Rig, and Dnipro) in February 2017. Participants include head doctors of addiction treatment clinics, doctors working in tuberculosis clinics and in HIV centers, and line personnel dispensing addiction treatment using methadone.

Three key themes described healthcare providers' views about why PWID would transition off methadone treatment: 1) purposeful resistance to rigid social control associated with how MMT is delivered and to power asymmetries in provider-patient relationships; 2) self-management of a PWID's 'wounded identity' that is common in socially stigmatized and physically sick persons – MMT serves as a reminder of their illness; and 3) the quest for a 'normal life' uninterrupted by daily MMT site visits, harassment, and time inefficiencies, resources, and social capital. Surprisingly, clinicians' views mirrored our earlier work on patients' perspectives. However, stigma concentrated on the most vulnerable (destitute, sick, and lacking social support) patients who were presented as "different from the rest of us" and unlike more privileged patients, completely excluded from decision-making about treatment options. Focusing on holistic principles of recovery and involvement of patients into peer-support patient-advocate chains may reduce patriarchal top-down power asymmetries between healthcare providers and patients and foster broader patients' participation in decisions regarding improved (addiction) treatment systems in Ukraine and globally.

### **347. The role of support associations in chronic and genetic trajectories**

**Sofia Castanheira Pais**, Investigadora em Pós Doutoramento do Centro de Estudos Sociais da Universidade de Coimbra e do Centro de Investigação e Intervenção Educativas da Universidade do Porto

**Rogério Lima Barbosa**, Doutorando pelo Centro de Estudos Sociais da Universidade de Coimbra

This paper includes two different research studies that explore the role of support associations in promoting better life and health conditions. The first study, developed between 2014 and 2017, involved a doctoral comparative research between Brazil, Portugal and England. This study is an autoethnography study and an interviews with people who are experimenting the Neurofibromatosis diagnosis. The second research study, developed between 2008 and 2012, involved interviews and focus group discussions with adolescents with chronic disease, their parents and leaders and members of support associations. Both studies problematize what participation in these contexts might mean for people with chronic and genetic trajectories, considering variables such as in/visibility, stigma, network and health support. Special attention will be given to the role of participation in chronic disease associations in the process of reframing personal problems into political issues that is associated with empowerment and conscientization. If on the one hand the genetic research can help patients and families, on the other, they are a useful resource for market's profit. Because of that, Pharmaceutical and Biotechnological Industries are the biggest supporters of the Patient Organization.

So that it is possible to understand the tensions and contradictions behind chronic and genetic diseases' life experiences. Thus, might be important to recognize that although the evident limitations imposed by the diseases, these people whose needs and rights are frequently at risk face structural social and cultural barriers (Stainton, 2005). Refusing to accept the determinism as a consequence of the individual "condition" and the limitations imposed by the disease this paper highlights the rights-based perspective considering different forms of participation of the implications of participating integrated in the Social Model (Barnes, 2007).

### **6.8. Citizenship by:**

**Jurate Imbrasaite**, Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania ; j.imbrasaite@smf.vdu.lt

Citizenship can be defined as legal, political and social entitlements or a set of institutionally embedded practices. There is a great deal of public debate about the meaning of citizenship, the relationship between citizens and government, effectiveness of democracy, policy measures aimed at promoting active citizenship and future prospects in the globalized world. There are increasing concerns about the role of the state in promoting effective policy-making and the effects of a strong civic tradition on the performance of the political system as a whole. Most scholars agree that the nation-state is in decline and that there is a need to do some hard thinking about what these changes mean for being a citizen. The state, the market and the forum as well as their complex relationship should be analyzed as competing fields of citizenship practices in order to understand the institutions and practices of citizenship in the contemporary world.

This session welcomes papers applying different theoretical and empirical approaches with respect to change and development of citizenship on the national and global scale. In particular we are interested in the following themes:

- What does it mean to be a "good" citizen in the 21st century?
- What are the consequences of citizenship for the effectiveness of the political system?
- What can the trajectories of citizenship development be in the context of rapid marketization?
- What is the relationship between capitalist development and citizenship development?
- What is a sense of political membership in a globalized world?

### **Session 6.8.1.**

#### **180: Populist Nationalism and the Return of Ethno-Cultural Citizenship**

**Richard Sigurdson**, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada

The re-emergence of populist nationalism in Eastern and Western Europe, and most particularly in the United States, is redefining what it means to be a “good” citizen in the 21st Century. Decades of post-World War II politics of citizenship emphasized increasingly civic ideals of participation, equality, and rights, whereby citizenship standards were de-ethnicized and attached to legal entitlements. Moreover, theorists developed models of cosmopolitan, global, or multiple citizenships, while governments adopted fluid and flexible citizenship regimes in order to capitalize on the rapidity of global marketization. However, recent developments have re-emphasized notions of intrinsic citizenship, stressing ethno-cultural belonging and conformity over multiculturalism, interchangeability, and diversity. This paper sketches this transformation, highlighting the re-emergence of nationalism as a primary factor and theorizing that a particular brand of populist nationalism has challenged elite concepts of citizenship that were based on the civic tradition. Examples will include Turkey, Hungary, France, England and the United States.

#### **100: Do direito de votar ao dever de participar: a cidadania ativa como uma proposta para a melhoria da qualidade da democracia**

**Matheus Passos Silva**, Centro Universitário UniProjeção, Brasil

O presente artigo tem como objeto de estudo a qualidade da democracia sob uma perspectiva teórica, ainda que fundamentada em dados referentes à participação popular por métodos tradicionais – nomeadamente eleições – de maneira comparativa entre Brasil e Portugal. Objetiva-se mostrar que a atual visão de participação política com enfoque apenas no ato de votar é insuficiente para a efetivação do princípio democrático, já que existe grande desconfiança do cidadão em relação às instituições representativas tradicionais – especialmente os partidos políticos e os Parlamentos – bem como desinteresse em participar politicamente por meio de tais instituições, já que o cidadão, de maneira geral, acredita que as mesmas não concretizam efetivamente a representação política que delas se espera. Nesta verdadeira situação de fragmentação política da sociedade, argumenta-se acerca da necessidade de se ampliar a ideia de participação política para além do momento exclusivamente eleitoral. Para tanto defende-se que a participação política, além de ser um direito fundamental, é também um dever fundamental, o qual precisa ser integralmente cumprido pelo cidadão por meio da ideia de cidadania ativa – entendida aqui como a possibilidade do cidadão interferir diretamente no processo de criação de políticas públicas, não apenas como um direito, mas também como um dever, inclusive com as responsabilidades daí advindas – com o objetivo de melhorar a qualidade da democracia e, consequentemente, estabelecer uma melhor sociedade para todos. Pretende-se mostrar que se houver maior envolvimento do cidadão na esfera coletiva com base nos mecanismos constitucionais atualmente existentes que permitem o exercício do dever fundamental de participação política por outros meios que não apenas o ato de votar haverá inegável aumento da qualidade da democracia.

#### **308: From citizenship to party membership: beyond political parties, the civic engagement of party members**

**Paula do Espírito Santo**, ISCSP/University of Lisbon, Portugal

The political and social role and influence of parties remains an opened question, considering a permanent decline of its importance, in occidental democracies, whether in electoral terms as in what refers to its attractiveness to new members and to the dynamics of the society. Furthermore, the research and academic access to parties is, normally, difficult, which brings serious obstacles to the scientific discussion about the inner motives and diagnosis about parties’ internal life, particularly in what refers to party member’s motivations, activities, profiles and political perspectives. Considering a comparative perspective, this contribution derives from a three year’s research, based on the MAPP’ project (Members and Activists of Political Parties), and involved several portuguese political parties. Based on the MAPP questionnaire, which was applied to several political parties, this contribution aims to identify and evaluate the nature of party membership, in a comparative perspective, considering several dimensions such as: analysing the evolution of parties’ activity in Portugal; the relation and links of party members to the parties, in ideological terms; the political socialization activities of party members; to examine the party membership evolution, in an international comparative perspective. These are some of the objectives of the portuguese project and book derived from this. The inner question was: how does party membership is included and is still responding to the parties’ evolution in democracy? The results obtained allowed the identification of a set of new indicators that aim to contribute to sustain and strengthen the

contemporary perspectives about the party members' role and positions in parties as well as in democratic regimes, in terms of citizenship.

### **221: Indigenous Development Areas in Chile: an analysis about citizenship and participation from a post-colonial approach.**

**Victoria Rivera Ugarte**, University of Bristol, PhD Public Policy

The citizenship concept boundaries are closely linked to the membership recognition in a concrete community of equals. This traditional perspective can be limited in the integration of indigenous peoples, who claims for the recognition of their differences. In this context, the objective of this work is, firstly, to give a theoretical discussion about the challenges for citizen participation in public policies, from a postcolonial approach. From the contributions of De Sousa Santos, Quijano, Dussel, Rivera Cusicanqui and others, this paper proposes that in current Latin American societies, the dialectic of inclusion-exclusion needs to be analysed considering the colonial matrix of power (Quijano 1992, 2000).

Secondly, an analysis matrix will be built, which will comprise dimensions to explore a specific social policy, which is the Indigenous Development Areas (IDA), implemented in Chile from 1995. This policy represents the Chilean State efforts to coordinate the public and social policies in specific territories. IDA's emphasize in a territorial development through the indigenous communities' protagonism, which is considered as an essential element in public decisions. Therefore, that policy is a good focus to analyse how the Chilean State understands the citizenship concept and, from there, the limits and contributions of the postcolonial approach. For this work, the critical discourse analysis will be done, focusing on official documents from governmental institutions and scholar articles.

#### **Session 6.8.2.**

### **318: Qualitative citizenship: the case of Mexico**

**Daniel Gutiérrez-Martínez**, El Colegio Mexiquense a.c.

In recent years the concept of citizenship has been questioned very hard and seems to be full out of political contents. This situation is more pronounced in Latin America and Mexico in particular. Political sociology pays too much attention at the relation, perception and interpretation between Estate, institutions and citizens; and less attention is put in the symbolic and social meanings that happens between citizens and the way themselves perceive and act face to this legal, political and social entitlements and a set of institutionally embedded practices. Independently of the relation with the estate and institutionally embedded practices: what does it mean to be a "good" citizen in the 21st century? That is what we call "qualitative citizenship", that means the way citizens take in account their rights and responsibilities, and civil duties out of the institutional and Estate participation. Which are the new ways citizens look to get their rights and be responsible with the public space? Through a comparative case between different region of Mexico and through the focus group technique we will show, how come the new different ways citizens organize themselves to act and participate in the local and global decisions. We will perceive that the dissatisfied with the institution and political system come from a long and hard political history of injustice and corruption, and the way has been built alternative forms of response to these attempts to democracy.

### **123: Equipo Pueblo's Citizen Diplomacy Program: A non-formal experience for global citizenship education in Mexico**

**Antonio Alejo Jaime**, FLACSO-Spain

Globalization processes create the need to re-think how citizens participate in complex and interdependent societies. The purpose of this paper is to understand how education-related NGOs in Americas are becoming increasingly transnational in a globalized world through the experience of Mexican NGO Equipo Pueblo. I argue that NGOs are potential agents for ordinary citizens to promote non-formal education by participation on global public arenas becoming an important non-formal learning experience beyond schools, which allows those citizens to acquire the necessary skills for effective participation in globalized policy processes. Following this argument, I seek to contribute to the study of international relations facing NGOs through activism involved in citizenship education by posing two questions: How NGOs promote global citizenship education values in a globalized world?; What ways are NGOs examples of non-formal citizenship education for global citizenship in Mexico? To give responses to these questions, I analyze organization's experiences with which citizens can participate in Mexico's global agenda to implement the values of global citizenship education. More specifically,

I analyze Equipo Pueblo's Citizen Diplomacy Program, and its influence repertoire that enable citizens' participation in public spaces, as example of non-formal citizenship education in the context of global politics.

### **003: Immigrant Investor Programmes: a Typology and European Experience**

**Jelena Džankić**, European University Institute, EUDO Citizenship, Italy

Immigrant investor programmes have proliferated around the world in recent years. Contemporary investment-based migration has laid its roots in the early 1980s. The first wave of programmes targeting the wealthy emerged in 1982, when the government of Australia introduced its Business Migration Program (BMP) granting residence to investors. Between 1986 and 1993, the United States (US), the United Kingdom (UK), New Zealand, Canada, Uruguay and Panama, amended their immigration policies in a similar vein. The Caribbean islands of St. Kitts and Nevis and the Commonwealth of Dominica, and the African volcanic archipelago of Cape Verde developed programmes though which investors could obtain their countries' passports. The second wave of wealth-based immigration programmes appeared in the aftermath of the 2007-2009 global financial crisis in island nations off the coast of Africa (Comoros, Mauritius), North America (Turks and Caicos, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Lucia) and in Oceania (Fiji, Vanuatu) and proliferated in the European Union (EU) during the peak of the Eurocrisis.

Considering the transformation of citizenship in the age of globalisation, the key objective of this paper is to develop a typology of immigrant investor programmes on grounds of purpose. The study differentiates between permanent and temporary investment-based residence programmes (IRPs), investment-based citizenship programmes (ICPs), and discretionary achievement-based citizenship programmes (ACPs). It further explores what political and economic conditions lead to the emergence of one or more of these programmes across countries and how states conceive of and articulate their interests differently against the backdrop of domestic and external pressures on immigration and citizenship policies. In its final section, the paper deploys its typology to classify and analyse European investment-based migration policies.

### **206: Global South Democracy: from War to Wars**

**Frederico Canuto**, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil

It is the intention of this paper to present the theory basis to the ongoing research, War urbanism, in Global South and Decolonising context. This research aims to understand the conflicts, collectives and multitudes forces through the prism of war and disputed space in 2008-2016 conflicts, occupations and manifestations in Middle East, Spain and specially in Brazil, and relating it to historical urban uprisings, modes of organization in a economical and political sphere and aesthetical affects. Using the urban theory of Henri Lefebvre about planning of space and social space as basis to a complex understanding of lived and everyday space, it is our objective to comprehend violence and conflict not as disruptive and destructive forces, but as productive, living, redesigning and collective ones, responsible to new modes of democracy and citizenship. In order to do this, we will discuss the theme war using the writings of Carl Von Clausewitz and Michel Foucault and their readings of war as complementary to politics; and in other hand, the assertions of Giorgio Agamben about stasis and citizenship, and french anthropologist Pierre Clastres interpretations of conflict and wars in Amerindian societies.

### **334: Conceptualizations of the “participant” revisited: Challenges of a biological citizenship model for democratic participation**

**Nina Amelung**, Centre for Social Studies (CES), Universidade Coimbra, Portugal

**Helena Machado**, Centre for Social Studies (CES), Universidade Coimbra, Portugal

Recent debate of participation in the contexts of science and technology has discussed the changing relationships among publics, policy makers, scientific expertise, and private companies. Thereby alternative understandings of democratic participation of individuals in science and politics have emerged, in particular in areas such as genetic research and data sharing in medical science or forensic sciences where biological markers shape the involvement of participants. In this line of inquiry the concept of “biological citizenship” has evolved. In this paper we aim to explore different configurations of biological citizenship that emerge in transnational data sharing of genetic and other biological materials.

Data sharing of biological materials and bioinformation at a transnational level has caused fundamental changes of framing the rights and duties of the participants. Individuals then are not any more understood as passive donors of biological material and data, but instead as individuals with active citizenship rights and as potential co-decision makers. In the context of a globalized world, and where the nation-state is in decline, we can think of the implications for the construction of participation and of citizenship that emerges from large scale exchange of biological data and personal information. An alternative construction of the participant comes often with different demands for democratic, transparent and accountable governance of research and technology practices.

Among them are representative and inclusive decision-making processes and taking the relevance of creating public trust and legitimization into account.

This presentation provides an overview and nuanced reflections about the ongoing discourses on alternative notions of participation which investigate the implications of a biological citizenship model. Our focus lies on the following questions: What are the repercussions of a biological citizenship notion for democratic participation? What are the benefits and limits of such an expanded notion of participation building on a biological citizenship? What are the empowering and disempowering effects of such a construction of participation?

## STREAM 6

### SPECIAL SESSIONS

*Special Joint-Session*

**ISA Research Committee 10**  
and  
**University of Cyprus**  
School of Social and Political  
Sciences

Research Committee 10



Participation,  
Organizational Democracy  
and Self-Management



Πανεπιστήμιο  
Κύπρου

Session Organizers:

**Eleni Nina-Pazarzi**, University of Piraeus, Greece, Vice President of European Sociological Association (ESA) and of ELEGYP, Treasurer ISA RC10; enina04@yahoo.gr

**Savvas Katsikides**, Dean of the School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Cyprus, Cyprus ; savvask@ucy.ac.cy

**Title : Promoting Participation in times of crisis: The role of Public Sociology**

The on-going global changes have led to a new social context with increasing inequalities, massive migration/refugee flows, reductions in welfare state provisions, democratic deficits, uncertainty, worsening of the well-being of people etc.

Public Sociology, with the reorientation and engagement in public debate, the political discussion and collaborating dialogue between the Publics and the Sociologists has the potential to promote democratic participation in societies. From the classical work of Jurgen Habermas “public sphere” was considered as an area of public discussion open to all, which has become the focus of participatory approaches to democracy. This presupposes actual equality, freedom, participation and democracy. Special focus is expected to be given by the contributions to issues of Public Economic Sociology in order to discuss the new features of economic life – economic and financial crisis, digital and information era, networks, changing economic roles, industrial relations in the knowledge economy etc. We invite critical papers to open the dialogue and shed light on the social features of the beginning of the 21st century.

#### **142: Effectiveness of migration policy in OECD countries – a new perspective**

**Katarzyna Woźniak**, Poznań University of Economics and Business, Poland

Research background: Many indexes are used in the literature measure different migration policy fields: asylum policy, visa policy, integration policy. There is a lack of studies which use a single index to measure the effectiveness of migration policy in all its aspects.

Purpose of the article: The aim of this study is to construct an aggregated index of the migration policies effectiveness in OECD countries, that will allow to categorize particular countries according to the realisation of migration policy goals.

Methods: The first step is to identify and classify the aims of the migration policies OECD countries. Then a set of indicators will be collected that will allow to measure the realisation of particular aims. A ranking of OECD countries will be created for each of these indicators. In order to construct a ranking for each of the identified aims the average position of particular countries according to the collected indicators will be used. Finally, assuming that OECD states try to achieve one dominant aim of migration policy, the countries position in the final ranking will be understood as their position achieved in all aims rankings.

Value added: The proposed, aggregated migration policy effectiveness index will be used to conduct original, empirical analysis of the scale and structure immigration to OECD countries.

The geographical area of residence of migrants is also a vital premise in the implementation of this study. Data collected by the United Nations that indicate the majority of international migrants in 2015 lived in high-income countries, of which 72% lived in OECD countries. The analysis also will allow to propose recommendations for migration policies of individual countries and to draw attention of the communities to the challenges and opportunities of migration. The key issue is collaboration between the various civil societies that are influenced by the migration process. In this context the public sociology is understood as the relationship between sociology and civil society, and it is represents the interests of humanity. The study also contributes to promote collaborative research and dialogue with regard to migration policy between international organizations and particular countries.

#### **174: The fate of democracy under the conditions of Lithuania's non-participation**

**Alvyda Obrikienė**, PhD student, University of Klaipėda

The development of democracy in Lithuania is contradictory: on one hand, the institutional level corresponds to the conditions of democracy, on the other hand, the ideological level hinders. It is difficult to the undeveloped democracy to grow stronger when the disappointment with it is felt around, and this is common not only to Lithuania, but also to other EU countries. Democracy, which meets the formal requirements, may be strengthened if it is complemented by the level of values. The problem of democracy in Lithuania is that its democratic society is facing a weakness. Lithuania faces growing economic inequality, high level of poverty, widespread corruption and distrust in government. . Indeed, under such circumstances the democracy becomes weak which loses the ability to ensure the political equality and representation of majority. The middle class being essential for democracy is thin and is not able to tender opposite interests of rich and poor classes. Nonconventional and even radical forms of participation replace declining participation in elections. Herewith, an increased gap and distance in social structure causes sharpening of their relations, incompatibility and alienation of social groups. Social cohesion is weakened in such democracy. The elite is detached from the rest of society and takes care of its own interests while rest of the society do not take part in any political and social life thinking they are helpless and powerless to change anything. It could be denoted that the growing social inequality destroys political equality - democracy. Accordingly, the role of public sociology in such terms; the position of the public in debates, as well as their participation in democratic activities, along with the interaction with governmental institutions come into prominence which is inevitable to observe in order to shed light on this situation though it is quiet debatable nowadays regarding the mentioned issue. The aim of this research is to determine how democracy might develop in Lithuania. The paper presents the participation situation in Lithuania, highlighting the key factors that undermine the participation and involvement of citizens in the political process. The paper is concerned with what forms of participation could replace the declining participation in elections. It provides insight into how democracy can be legitimized in decreasing participation conditions.

#### **243: Fiscalty in the age of austerity: a case-study of Brazilian 'new fiscal regime' from a public sociology perspective**

**Francisco Mata Machado Tavares**, Universidade Federal de Goiás – UFG, Brazil

The paper presents a case-study concerned to Brazilian New Fiscal Regime - a constitutional reform that established a 20 years's long expenditure ceiling in governmental budgets. The research is assigned to the efforts of the new fiscal sociology agenda. Besides, it aims at approaching this academic field to the public sociology perspective. The goal is translating the intricate links between public finances and democracy to a broad public, beyond academic borders. Thus, the subject, the theoretical framework and most of the data presented in the paper had risen from audiences, debates and public lectures with Labor Union, Student Association and Social Movements activists, during a national movement against Brazilian's new fiscal regime that took place between September and December, 2016. Leaned on a theoretical premise according to which fiscalty and taxation have central relevance on social processes, I am specifically concerned on taxes and public budgets impacts on democracy. The aim is assessing whether and how recent changes in taxation and public finances patterns – during the so-called “age of austerity - engender transitions in the shape or extension of democratic regimes,

particularly in the Global South. I assume that elements such as tax competitions, growing public debt and decrease in discretionary public expenditures are all signs of the emergence of a context that Colin Crouch named as “post-democracy”. I also base my argument upon the thesis that among the political consequences of this economic scenario could be an increase in electoral turn out and, at the same time, the eruption of global waves of protests. The paper is, in short, focused on the political and social impacts of fiscal reforms, transcending the bare Economics’ approach that is usually adopted in studies about this issue.

### **329: The role of Public economic sociology in times of crisis.**

**Eleni Nina-Pazarzi**, University of Piraeus, Vice President of European Sociological Association and ELEGYP  
**Marina Ioannou**, Hasapi, Deputy Director, Ministry of Labour Affairs, Cyprus

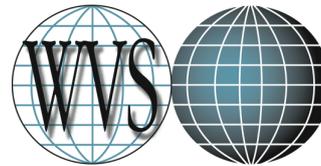
Public Sociology writings include description and analysis of different contexts and intend for an audience in the general public. It has been argued by several sociologists that public sociology’s’ components are dialogue, relevance and accessibility and that its main purpose is the recapturing of “sociological imagination”. Economic Sociology as public economic sociology, with the engagement in public debate, has the potential to promote this dialogue and to create the conditions for a democratic participation in work and societies. Contemporary economic sociology has developed during the last four decades and could offer a useful broader intellectual and reflexive imagination.

The presentation deals with the exploration and presentation of some considerations about the present economic crisis and with addressing policy issues. There is a widespread concern about the crisis and its impact on work and industrial relations. Debt crisis in Southern European societies has lead among others to austerity measures but they failed to restore the Economy and had serious effects in different aspects of life, such as democratic organization of work, regulations of industrial relations (which have undergone considerable changes in collective bargaining and unions), participation, new inequalities, economic institutions e.t.c.

Some considerations will be presented for the case in Greece and Cyprus.

*Special Session*

**World Values Survey Association**



*Session Chair:*

**Christian W Haerpfer**, University of Vienna; President of the World Values Survey Association; Chair of IPSA RC17 “Comparative Public Opinion”, Director of Eurasia Barometer, Vienna, Austria; c.w.haerpfer@gmail.com

*Session Convenor/ Co-Chair:*

**Kseniya Kizilova**, Secretary of the World Values Survey Association; Secretary General of IPSA RC17 “Comparative Public Opinion”; Vice-Director at the Institute for Comparative Survey Research, Vienna, Austria; ksenniya.kizilova@gmail.com

[Title: Patterns of Political Participation in Global Perspective](#)

Political participation is an essential element of political culture of the population and an important indicator and predictor of the democratic political system development. In one of its broadest definitions, political participation is considered as an aggregated category for all those actions of private citizens by which they seek to influence – support or challenge – government and politics. This influence can be realized either directly by affecting the decision-making process or the course implementation of public policy, or indirectly – by participating in the nomination of the group of people who will make those decisions and policies. The range of concrete actions which can be defined as political participation varies from voting in national elections to organizing a demonstration, from writing a letter to a governmental official to establishing an online protest-community. Some forms of political participation, like voting, are among most traditional and have existed since many centuries while those which presume using the resources of Internet and social media are relatively new and evolving.

Development of comparative surveys in political science in the recent three decades has contributed to the establishment of an extensive empirical data-base in this field including such large-scale research programs as Eurobarometer, European Social Survey, International Social Survey Program, World Values Survey, European

Values Study, Comparative National Elections Project as well as the group of regional barometers – Afro Barometer, Arab Barometer, Asian Barometer, Eurasia Barometer, and Latinobarometro.

Current session invites papers analysing available empirical evidence from quantitative research programs as well as case studies and other research efforts describing patterns of political participation in different world regions and in a global comparative perspective. The main question which the session is focusing on is if we can speak of one specific trend of political participation which is the same in all world regions or if we have to speak of regional patterns of political participation.

#### **056 : The values on civic society: the women's movements in Europe and North Africa**

**Pilar Rodriguez Martinez**, Universidad de Almería, Spain

**Juan Sebastian Fernandez Prados**, Universidad de Almería, Spain

The women's movement can be understood as universal or as diverse, depending on the type of demands that women prioritize within the same country and / or in different regions of the world. In our analysis we will work on the attitudes of those who advocate - or not - the women's movement in three of the European Union countries (Sweden, Germany and Spain) and in North Africa (Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco). Based on data from the World Values Survey we will compare these two groups of countries to analyze 1) whether the sociodemographic characteristics of those who support such movements are similar to us and 2) whether the attitudes about the political participation of women's movements Individuals defend themselves correspond to the same reference attitudes (defense of the economic independence of women, equality in access to education, divorce, abortion and homosexuality). We will discuss the results of our analysis regarding civil society values in two regions of the planet.

#### **042 : The Contexts of Electoral Accountability: Electoral Integrity-Performance Voting in Twenty-Three Democracies**

**Andrea Fumarola**, LUISS 'Guido Carli' University, Rome, Italy

Electoral accountability is typically identified with retrospective economic voting even though it is widely recognized that explaining electors' assignment of responsibility also implies considering issues other than economy. Recently, scholars have also stressed the role of procedural quality of elections in contributing to democratic legitimacy of elected authorities. In this perspective, electoral integrity as a valence issue would influence voters' behaviour, structuring attitudes about accountability in substantial ways. This effect would be also mediated by individual- and country-level factors. We test these assumptions in 23 countries worldwide using a multilevel analysis of data from the 6th wave of the World Values Survey. While the strength of the accountability link between perceptions of electoral integrity and vote for the incumbent seems to be partially affected by individual characteristics such as party closeness, it is interestingly mediated by specific contextual characteristics such as government clarity of responsibility, party system fragmentation and media freedom.

#### **281 : Science to the people: A 32- nation survey**

**Kiril Makarov**, Student of 'Comparative Social Research' MA program, Higher School of Economics, Russia

Modern democratic societies question the issue of proper approaches to the science governance and inclusion of lay public into decision making process. The basic principle of deliberative democracies presupposes that every interest group should be heard and be able to participate in the discussion. However, considering science, for a long time deficit model was the most widespread model in science communication, where lay people used to play only a role of information recipients. In this light, I attempt to answer two questions. Firstly, does democratization of societies lead to higher rates of public engagement with science and public support for democratic control over science? And, secondly, who are those citizens who a) participate in science policy-shaping and b) express their approval for democratic governance of science? The first question is examined from the view of human development theory; second issue is addressed from the perspective of reflexive modernization and institutional alienation theories. Special Eurobarometer (2010) devoted to the topic of Science and Technology is used as a data source for this project. The data analysis is held via multi-level regression modeling. It has been shown that more democratic societies on average have higher rates of public participation and support for public control over science. Moreover, those more educated and knowing about the topic of science and technologies are more likely to engage with science, what supports reflexive modernization perspective. However, distrust in scientists that is considered as an indicator of institutional alienation from science is also crucial both in predicting actual engagement and support for public control over science.

### **275: Politics of the Poor: An Analysis of Low and Working-Class Voters in Turkey**

**Eduardo Gonzalez**, New York University, USA

Political scientists over the last ten years have made strides towards better understanding the role of the poor voter. In the U.S., scholars have found major discrepancies in how the poor vote in rich and poor states; two individuals with similarly low-incomes in different states were likely to differ in their ideological leanings. Understanding how low-income people participate politically is important, albeit somewhat understudied. Given the rising tide of populism in the world, the conservative, poor voter has been credited for 'Brexit' and Donald J. Trump's successful presidential election. In Turkey, President Recep Tayyip Erdogan and the Justice and Development Party (AKP) have been in power since 2002. The country will vote on a national referendum in April 2017, likely consolidating Erdogan's power and securing his role as the Republic's uncontested leader until 2029. Nonetheless, Erdogan remains a popular figure despite his dictatorial tendencies. Interclass tensions in Turkey demonstrate the wealthy and upper-middle classes blaming the religious poor for playing into the AKP's political manipulation. The added strain on domestic affairs, reflected in poor voter anxieties, surround ethnic conflicts with Kurdish terrorist organizations and the influx of Syrian refugees. These compounding conflicts underscore the importance of investigating political polarization and class rifts in Turkey. Using the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES) data, I conduct probit regression to measure the effects of income on party affiliations in Turkey.

### **203: Satisfaction with democracy, confidence regarding political attitudes and political agents: A study referring to residents in Greater Lisbon in 2016**

**João Carlos Graça**, SOCIUS/CSG and ISEG

**Rita Gomes Correia**, SOCIUS/CSG

This presentation aims to identify political values, attitudes and behaviors, based on a study regarding a sample of 600 individuals, adults and living in the Greater Lisbon, stratified by gender, age and education. The questions refer namely to: identification with a political party; vote in the last elections; reasons for vote and/or abstention; degree of interest for politics; features perceived in Portuguese political agents; aspects important in partisan choice; degree of confidence regarding political parties, the Parliament, the President of the Republic and the Government; degree of perceived corruption of politicians in Portugal; satisfaction with the functioning of democracy in Portugal; citizens influence in the course of political events; self-perception in terms of left-right dimension.

Comparisons are made regarding other groups enquired, namely university students, both of economics and of other disciplines.

### **292. Analysis of Satisfaction with the Legislative Chamber of the Brazilian Federal District**

**Wagner Lopes Dias**, Universidade de Brasília, Brazil

The study investigates the satisfaction of the population with the work of the regional parliament of Brazilian Federal District. It discusses the representation crisis of parliaments, the cultural distrust by Latin Americans and the impact of technological development on representation. The research used an electronic questionnaire elaborated from the institutional mission. The survey was distributed through social networks and the answers were collected by Internet. These methods selected a segment of the population politically engaged and digitally included, having higher average age, income and education than general population. For data validation and analysis were used Cronbach's alpha techniques, Exploratory Factor Analysis, multiple linear correlation and regression and cluster analysis. The results showed a great dissatisfaction toward the institution among citizens in all evaluated items. The overall evaluation received a lower score of all quality's dimensions showing there are subjective components associated with the institution's image, corroborating the literature. The cluster analysis identified age, schooling, and income as the statistically significant characteristics to define the clusters. The most satisfied group is formed by the respondents younger, less educated, and lower family incomes. On the other hand, the most dissatisfied are the older and higher income families. Age was the only characteristic that affected satisfaction consistently. Satisfaction reduces with increasing respondent's age, contrary to the literature. The results also highlighted the low interaction between the public and the Legislative Chamber and the absence of an effective communication channel where the parliament can directly present its institutional vision. The improvement of satisfaction must prioritize actions linked to sustainable economic development, covering whole Federal District, be accompanied by efficient administrative management and effective communication and especially for the youngest and lowest income and schooling.

**173: Law And Social Cohesion: Turkey’s Failure**  
**Aydin Atilgan**, Near East University, Nicosia, Cyprus

This text proceeds from the fact that the legal systems carry out a special function in the building process of social cohesion. Although social cohesion has remained a “non-material phenomenon” in the sociological literature, a number of transnational organizations today endeavor to distinguish it in empirical terms. In this respect, the OECD, the EU, the CoE and the World Bank view the concept of social cohesion as an all important function of growth and economic prosperity. The text points up how the indicators of social cohesion developed by these organizations are reproduced by the courts. The text will highlight that court activism can impair social cohesion in certain circumstances; and this outcome clearly leads to a paradox since the role of law in social cohesion is expected to be constructive.

Against this background, the case of Turkey is in a particular place. Turkey does not have a cohesive society. The long-standing social unrest issues of Turkey have also recently been reflected in a number of transnational empirical researches in terms of the concept of social cohesion. This project advances the claim that law is a major provoker of this outcome, and the role of law in failure to create a cohesive society has to be explored. This text proposes examining a number of indicators of social cohesion within the internal legal culture of Turkey through norms, practices, ideologies and structural factors. Such a discussion is crucial not only for Turkey, but also for some other western democracies that are under the threat of anti-democratic movements, by reason of losing the ability to reproduce democracy and inclusive community.

*Special Joint-Session*

International Sociological Association  
**(ISA) Research Committee 10 (RC10)**  
and  
Laboratory of Education Policy, Research,  
Development & Interuniversity  
Cooperation (**ERDIC**)



*Session organizers and Chairs:*

**Foteini Asderaki**, University of Piraeus, Director of the Laboratory of Education Policy, Research, Development & Interuniversity Cooperation (ERDIC), Greece, Jean Monnet Chair on European Union’s Education, Training, Research and Innovation Policies; asderaki@unipi.gr

**Jo Moran-Ellis**, University of Sussex, UK. Head of Department of Sociology. J.Moran-Ellis@sussex.ac.uk

**Heinz Sünker**, Human und Sozialwissenschaften, Interdisziplinäres Zentrum, Kindheiten/Gesellschaften, Der Direktor, Wuppertal, Germany, Past-President ISA RC10 ; suenker@uni-wuppertal.de

**Title: Education and Democracy: European policies and tools**

Democracy and Education are two terms inextricably linked to each other that create a type of education that all democratic societies should provide to their citizens. Democratic education implies a particular social idea related to students socialization as future citizens with higher values that will influence the larger political, ideological and economic forces of future societies. At the same time it treats participants in the learning process equally, it raises social responsibility and it promotes the values of respect, equality and freedom of speech at the learning environment, intending to develop real democracy through the active participation. The Paris Declaration on promoting citizenship and the common values of freedom, tolerance and non-discrimination through education, intends to boost EU-level cooperation on four priorities: a. Ensuring young people acquire social, civic and intercultural competences, by promoting democratic values and fundamental rights, social inclusion and non-discrimination, as well as active citizenship, b. Enhancing critical thinking and media literacy, particularly in the use of the Internet and social media, so as to develop resistance to of discrimination and indoctrination, c. Fostering the education of disadvantaged children and young people, by ensuring that our education and training systems address their needs, d. Promoting intercultural dialogue through all forms of learning in cooperation with other relevant policies and stakeholders.

Key questions that should be discussed:

-How can participative democracy be approached through education?

-How can Democracy in Education promote democratic social change?  
-Which is the role of Democratic Education in today's global society?  
-What European tools exist for the preservation of democratic processes in the educational environments?  
-How the promotion of European values can enforce democracy in Europe?  
-How can Education for Democracy act as tool for the inclusion of immigrants/refugees in European societies and for combating extremism and radicalization?

### **209 : Teaching common values to face global challenges**

**Varvara Dilari**, Teaching common values to face global challenges

In a world of rapid changes, people face challenges which are described in the 2030 Global Agenda (the 17 new SDGs adopted in 2015 at the UN General Assembly). These Goals reflect the important role of education as their success is driven by the education goal (SDG4). More specifically, SDG4 is connected with other goals such as GOAL 10 (reduced inequalities) and GOAL 19 (peace and justice).

In the UN document "Transforming our world", in which the SDG's are analyzed, peace and democracy are referred among the essential values for achieving sustainable development. For the European Commission, European societies face many sustainability challenges today and the Global 2030 Agenda, which has become the world's "blueprint" for global sustainable development, is in line with Europe's vision and values.

Therefore, we can say that both at regional and global level, values are needed to deal with global challenges. In that direction, education has an important role to play by equipping students with values, preparing them to face the global challenges so as to become agents for change in their schools, communities and societies. Educators need to focus on teaching values, European and global, as common values. Democracy and participation have to be integrated in the curriculum in all educational systems, leading thus to inclusive education.

### **298 : Promoting Democracy in Schools through European Education Projects**

**Foteini Asderaki**, Jean Monnet Chair on "European Union's Education, Training, Research and Innovation Policies"

**Alexandros Apostolidis**, University of Piraeus

The EU promotes democratic values in schools by funding various activities via European programmes such as Erasmus+ and the Jean Monnet Programme. This study will examine three projects run by the Laboratory of Education Policy, Research, Development and Interuniversity Cooperation (ERDIC) regarding democracy and social change through education in Europe. Two of them are organized by the major European institutions in Greece, in particular the European Commission's Representation in Greece and the European Parliament's Office in Greece, while the third one is funded in the framework of the Jean Monnet Programme.

The first project is called "Teachers for Europe". The second initiative is the European Parliament's School Ambassadors programme. The third one is a Jean Monnet project, "IncludU" ("Include European Union Values"). Teachers and pupils are provided with reliable sources and trustworthy information on the EU as a functioning democracy and young people are encouraged towards active civic participation. The networks of teachers/professors and the interaction between specialized academics and teachers/professors act against stereotypes, facilitate the exchange of knowledge among highly qualified people and prevent populism and extremism among young people. Participants are presented with unbiased information on the European integration and on its contribution to democracy and peace. Critical thinking, intercultural dialogue, civic competences and perspectives of social change are being enhanced through interactive activities and non-formal education, notably workshops, dialogue groups, live interviews of active young Europeans, a floor game and simulations of European Institutions. Altogether these initiatives promote the concept of participatory democracy and strengthen the deliberative and active citizenship of young people in Europe.

The goal of this study is to examine whether such projects enhance the democratic identity and improve the civic behavior of young people in Europe by providing reliable knowledge to schools and enhancing the social and civic competences of students.

### **285 : Media literacy empowers active citizenship. The case of audiovisual media**

**Pertsinidou Kyriaki**, ICT Teacher in a Secondary School, Post-Graduate Student in the International and European Studies Department, University of Piraeus

This paper focuses on the use of audiovisual media in education as part of media literacy which is the ability to access, analyze, evaluate and produce in a variety of forms, print and electronic. It is argued that students learn best about media through their involvement in its production which nowadays is easily supported with authoring tools and equipment. Therefore students are enabled to become from "consumers of media" to "producers of

media” who motivate the public to take action in a field. It is made clear that this educational process empowers students to become active citizens and supplies them with the skills to exercise an active role in a participatory democracy. To support the above it is presented an example of good practice in the use of audiovisual media where High School students created a documentary on the value of sport in our lives. Through this educational procedure the students were acquainted with shooting techniques, the use of recording equipment and editing skills. Moreover they exercised critical thinking, problem solving, consideration of different perspectives and democratic decision making. The documentary was uploaded in a social network in order for the students to experience the interaction with the audience. The paper also focuses on audiovisual policies in regard of Greece and the European Union - “Audiovisual Media Services Directive” and “Creative Europe”.

**302: Theater as an educational tool for the inclusion of migrants/refugees in European societies**  
**Iliana Pazarzi**

As a result of the migration and refugee flows and of the recent refugee crisis, the EU was forced to create a protection safety net and to adopt policies and measures that should be taken for the inclusion of refugees and mainly young children and adolescents in the EU societies. Education, according to the official documents, is essential during the period of inclusion and participation of refugees/ migrants in host countries. Emphasis is given to the use of many tools which could be useful in the educational process for this sub-group of the population. Contemporary theorists of education criticize the traditional educational process and tools and consider education as a participatory activity that is directly connected to the community and its culture. The importance of art and especially theater as a tool and not solely as thw subject in the curriculum of educational systems is recognized by many european countries. My presentation will deal with theater, as a necessary method in education, because it develops significant life skills such as intuition, creativity, sensitivity etc and it can be a mechanism for the socialization of the individual, and the participation of refugees/migrants to the host societies.

## How to get to ISEG

By **tram**: Calçada da Estrela: 28

By **train**: Station of Santos (Railway Line of Cascais)

By **underground**: Rato (Yellow Line) or Cais do Sodré (Green Line)

By **foot**: Follow directions to the Parliament (Assembleia da República). ISEG is just across Calçada da Estrela.



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## ISEG Campus map



Conference rooms are located here



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E PARTICIPAÇÃO**

INIC  
SÉCULO 21



Research Committee 10  
**ISA** Participation, Organizational Democracy and Self-Management

**U LISBOA** | UNIVERSIDADE DE LISBOA

**ISEG** LISBON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & MANAGEMENT UNIVERSIDADE DE LISBOA

**CSG** INVESTIGAÇÃO EM CIÊNCIAS SOCIAIS E GESTÃO

**SOCIUS**

**ISCSP** INSTITUTO SUPERIOR DE CIÊNCIAS SOCIAIS E POLÍTICAS UNIVERSIDADE DE LISBOA

**cieg** CENTRO INTERDISCIPLINAR DE ESTUDOS DE GÉNERO

**cnrs** UMR 8533

**IDHES**

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