



EUROPEAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION RESEARCH NETWORK ON 'SOUTHERN EUROPEAN SOCIETIES'

ESA/RN27 MID-TERM CONFERENCE 2017

The Uses of Sociological Knowledge: Challenges and Dilemmas for Southern European Sociology

Córdoba (Spain), 19-21 April 2017

*Co-organized by the Spanish Sociological Federation (FES)
and the Institute for Advanced Social Studies*

Venue: Institute for Advanced Social Studies (IESA),
Spanish Council for Scientific Research (CSIC)

Conference Programme



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The Conference

Goals of the conference

Europe is facing new and radical challenges that demand extraordinary resilience from EU members, especially those from southern European societies, because of their outlying position and specific social problems in comparison with their EU neighbours. The difficulties of building a united Europe in the wake of the economic, financial and political crisis have exposed divergences in EU governance. In this context, sociology is an important tool to inform public policies and to provide the general public with an understanding of current challenges. The uses of sociology have significant social, political and practical implications in fields that are especially significant for southern European societies, such as welfare, work and employment, education, migration, social cohesion, political participation and other social phenomena.

However, the usual tensions in the organization of scientific research are now particularly intense in terms of how the utility of sociological knowledge is understood and communicated. The trend toward internationalization in current research systems forces research communities to compete in a global market of scientific production, where English is the dominant language, and to publish sound results for an academic audience. There is also a pressing need to find sociological knowledge that is relevant and applicable to regional and local problems; to overcome the difficulties of conveying applied research to an international audience; and to legitimate problem-oriented research within science policies and academic organizations.

This conference will discuss the challenges and dilemmas of different orientations of sociology in order to complement internationalization and academic research with the uses of sociology aimed at solving social problems in specific territorial contexts. Participants are invited to discuss the relevance of sociological knowledge in recent years as a means to understanding southern European societies, at a local, regional and international level.

Scientific Committee

Luís Baptista, Portugal (Coordinador of the ESA RN27)
Eleni Nina-Pazarzi, Greece (Co-coordinator of the ESA RN27)
Ana Romão, Portugal
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Manuel Carlos Silva, Portugal
Manuel Fernandez Esquinas, Spain
Sylvie Mazzella, France
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Arturo Rodriguez Morató, Spain
Apostolis Papakostas, Greece
Luís Ayuso, Spain
Consuelo Corradi, Italy
Dan Ferrand-Bechmann, France
Ana López-Sala, Spain

Organizing Committee

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About the Organizers

The **RN 27 - Regional Research Network on Southern European Societies** is one of the 37 research groups of the European Sociological Association. By organizing regular meetings, the RN27 brings together research experience and critical views of the different ways in which research is being conducted, along with perspectives concerning social trends and socio-politics operating in southern Europe.

The **FES (Spanish Sociological Federation)** is the sociological association of Spain at country level. It is organized in research committees relating to different specialties of sociology and themed working groups. Membership includes individuals affiliated to research committees, as well as collective members. Collective members are the regional associations of sociology, university departments, research centres, and professional institutions. The FES organizes the Spanish Congress of Sociology every three years and publishes the peer-reviewed journal RES (*Revista Española de Sociología*), in English and Spanish.

The **IESA (Institute for Advanced Social Studies)** is an official research centre of the Spanish Council for Scientific Research (CSIC). The primary mission of the IESA is to advance our understanding of processes of change in contemporary societies and the basic features of social structures using relevant theoretical approaches and comparative analysis. The IESA produces public knowledge and also plays an important role in the transfer of results to the local environment, with a view to contributing to public debate and solving problems affecting today's societies. The main areas of research are welfare and quality of life, sociology of innovation, environment and territory, political sociology, and area studies focussing especially on the Maghreb and the Mediterranean.

Practical information

Córdoba is an ancient city located in Andalucía (southern Spain), well-known for its multi-cultural history and the coexistence of Christians, Muslims and Jews. In 1986, the historic centre was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. The mid-term conference will be held at the IESA building located in the old town of Córdoba.

Nearest international airports are located in Seville, Málaga and Madrid. High speed trains (AVE) connect Córdoba with all three cities (Seville: 35 minutes. Málaga: 50 minutes. Madrid: 1 hour and 40 minutes).

Address:
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Time Table

	Wednesday, 19 April	Thursday, 20 April		Friday, 21 April	
	Conference Room	Conference Room	Meeting Room	Conference Room	Meeting Room
10:00-11:45		Session 1A: WELFARE STATE AND EUROPEAN POLICIES (English)	Session 1B: GÉNERO (español-portugués)	Session 4A: INEQUALITIES AND SOCIAL MOBILITY IN SOUTHERN EUROPE (English)	Session 4B: TERRITORIO Y COHESIÓN SOCIAL (español-portugués)
11:45-12:15		Coffee break		Coffee break	
12:15-14:00		Session 2A: THE SOCIAL RELEVANCE OF SOCIOLOGY (English)	Session 2B: MIGRACIONES, MOVILIDAD E INTEGRACIÓN (español-portugués)	Session 5A: KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION IN SOCIOLOGY (English)	Session 5B: IMPACTO DE LA CRISIS ECONÓMICA Y DESIGUALDAD (español-portugués)
14:00-16:00		Lunch		Lunch	
16:00-17:45	- Welcome and introduction to the conference - Opening session: "FACING THE CHALLENGES OF MIGRATION IN SOUTHERN EUROPE: THE ROLES OF SOCIOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE"	Session 3A: FAMILY AND EDUCATION (English)	Session 3B: TENDENCIAS DE INVESTIGACIÓN EN SOCIOLOGÍA (español-portugués)	Session 6A: EMPLOYMENT, TERRITORY AND INNOVATION (English)	Session 6B: DEMOCRACIA Y CIUDADANÍA (español-portugués)
18:00-19:00			Business Meeting ESA RN27		Farewell session

Sessions

WEDNESDAY, 19 APRIL.

16:00 - 18:00

- Welcome and introduction to the conference

Joan Font Fabregas (Director, IESA-CSIC)

Luis Baptista (Coordinador of the ESA RN27, CICS.NOVA, Universidade Nova de Lisboa)

Manuel Fernández Esquinas (Coordinator of the Mid-term Conference, IESA-CSIC and FES)

- Opening session: “FACING THE CHALLENGES OF MIGRATION IN SOUTHERN EUROPE: THE ROLES OF SOCIOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE”

Key note: José Carlos Laranjo Marques (CICS.NOVA.IPLeira)

Key note: Laura Oso Casas (Facultad de Sociología, Universidad de La Coruña)

Discussant: Sebastian Rinken (IESA-CSIC)

THURSDAY, 20 APRIL.

SESSION 1A. 10:00 - 11:45

WELFARE STATE AND EUROPEAN POLICIES (session in English)

Chair: Ana Romao (Academia Militar, Lisboa)

RELAUNCHING THE DEBATE ABOUT A SOUTH EUROPEAN WELFARE REGIME: WHY A RENEWED SOCIOLOGICAL INTEREST IS AGAIN UP-TO-DATE?

Rossana Trifiletti (University of Florence)

ACCESS COMPROMISED? THE IMPACT OF HEALTHCARE REFORMS UNDER AUSTERITY IN LITHUANIA AND SPAIN

Ana M. Guillén and Sigita Doblytė (University of Oviedo, Spain)

DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS AND HUMAN WELFARE. THEORETICAL-METHODOLOGICAL QUESTIONS THAT ARE SUPPORTING AND MAKING DIFFICULT THEIR STUDY

Teresa T. Rodríguez-Molina (Universidad de Granada)

SESSION 1B. 10:00 - 11:45

GÉNERO (sesión en español-portugués)

Moderadora: Isabel García Rodríguez (IESA-CSIC)

CITIZEN PRACTICES AROUND THE SUSTAINABILITY OF LIFE IN THE CENTER: CHALLENGES AND ENCOUNTERS IN FEMINIST ECONOMICS

Irati Mogollón García (University of the Basque Country, EHU/UPV)

THE SWAY OF LANGUAGE. THE PROCEEDING OF THE ACADEMY IN THE FACE OF GENDER EQUALITY

Esther Rodríguez-Vidales y Rosario Rodríguez-Díaz (Universidad de Sevilla)

WHAT IS THE SUITABLE PERCENTAGE OF CAESAREANS? A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Biedma Velázquez, Lourdes, Garcia Rodríguez, Isabel, y Serrano del Rosal, Rafael (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas)

PERSPECTIVA DE GÉNERO Y ANÁLISIS DEL DISCURSO EN LA INVESTIGACIÓN DE VIOLENCIAS MACHISTAS

Rosario González Arias (Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro, México)

SESSION 2A. 12:15 - 14:00

THE SOCIAL RELEVANCE OF SOCIOLOGY (Session in English)

Chair: Manuel Fernández Esquinas (IESA-CSIC)

PUBLIC RELEVANCE OF SOCIOLOGICAL WORK AND DISCOURSE IN PORTUGAL: SOME HISTORY, A HUGE CHALLENGE.

Luís Baptista (CICS.NOVA, Universidade Nova de Lisboa), Ana Romão (Academia Militar; CICS.NOVA)

SOCIAL SCIENTISTS IN SEARCH FOR A REAL-WORLD AUDIENCE: THE CASE OF MIGRATION SOCIOLOGY

Sebastian Rinken (Spanish Council for Scientific Research, CSIC)

IMPLICATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF APPLIED SOCIAL RESEARCH

Mac Fadden Isotta, Sebastián García Guerrero (Universidad Pablo de Olavide)

SESSION 2B. 12:15 - 14:00

MIGRACIONES, MOVILIDAD E INTEGRACIÓN (sesión en español-portugués)

Moderador: Thierry Desrues (IESA-CSIC)

THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF THE INTEGRATION CONCEPT: APPROACHES TO STUDYING SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF SECOND-GENERATION MUSLIM IMMIGRANTS

Tania Suárez Fernández (Universidad de Oviedo)

CENTRES FOR IDENTIFICATION AND EXPULSION. A NEW FORM OF STATE OF EXCEPTION

Giovanni Battista Corvino (Turin University)

CONSIDERACIONES TERMINOLÓGICAS SOBRE LOS USOS DEL CONCEPTO INMIGRANTE. ENTRE EL PARADIGMA DE LA MOVILIDAD Y EL DE LA MOVILIZACIÓN.

Olga Achón Rodríguez (Universidad de Barcelona)

SESSION 3A. 16:00 - 17:45

FAMILY AND EDUCATION (*session in English*)

Chair: Sandro Giachi (IESA-CSIC)

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT AND SUPPORT IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS UNTIL ARRIVE TO THE UNIVERSITY. A VISION FROM THE SOUTH-EAST OF SPAIN.

María Dolores Martín-Lagos López y Mónica Luque Suárez (Universidad de Granada)

THE USES OF SOCIOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE IN SEX AND RELATIONSHIPS EDUCATION: CHALLENGES AND DILEMMAS FOR EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY IN A SOUTHERN EUROPEAN COUNTRY

Mar Venegas (University of Granada)

NEST STAYERS Y BOOMERANG KIDS; UNA COMPARACIÓN ENTRE ESPAÑA Y ALEMANIA

Marta Donat López (University of Granada), Anne Berngruber (German Youth Institute, DJI)

SESSION 3B. 16:00 - 17:45

TENDENCIAS DE INVESTIGACIÓN EN SOCIOLOGÍA (sesión en español-portugués)

Moderador: Luís Navarro (Universidad Pablo de Olavide)

EVOLUCIÓN Y SITUACIÓN ACTUAL DE LA SOCIOLOGÍA DEL DERECHO

M.^a Isabel Garrido Gómez (Universidad de Alcalá, España)

LOS ESTUDIOS SOBRE INNOVACIÓN SOCIAL: APORTES Y LIMITACIONES DESDE LA TEORÍA SOCIAL

José Hernández Ascanio, Pilar Tirado Valencia, José Antonio Ariza (Universidad Loyola Andalucía)

EL COMPORTAMIENTO POLÍTICO: UN RECORRIDO A TRAVÉS DE LOS PRINCIPALES ENFOQUES Y LA VENTANA DE OPORTUNIDAD DE LA NEUROCIENCIA

Alejandro Rodríguez Lorenzana (Universidad de Salamanca)

CONTEXTOS DE AÇÃO DAS ASSOCIAÇÕES PROFISSIONAIS MILITARES

Maria da Saudade Baltazar (Universidade de Évora; CICS.NOVA), Ana Romão (Academia Militar/CINAMIL. CICS.NOVA), David Pascoal Rosado (Academia Militar/CINAMIL. Universidade Europeia), Dinis Fonseca (Universidade de Évora, CICS.NOVA), José Fontes (Academia Militar), Helga Lopes (Academia Militar)

FRIDAY, 21 APRIL

SESSION 4A. 10:00 - 11:45

INEQUALITIES AND SOCIAL MOBILITY IN SOUTHERN EUROPE (*session in English*)

Chair: Mar Venegas (University of Granada)

SOCIAL MOBILITY IN THE SOUTHERN EUROPEAN PERIPHERY: A CONJOINT ANALYSIS OF ITALY AND SPAIN

Ildefonso Marqués-Perales (University of Seville)

INCOME INEQUALITY AND INEQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY IN EUROPE. IS THERE A NORTH-SOUTH DIVIDE?

Ana Suárez Álvarez, Ana Jesús López Menéndez (University of Oviedo)

DISCRIMINATION, ECONOMIC STIGMA AND HEALTH: A STUDY APPLIED IN THE REGION OF ANDALUSIA (SPAIN)

Javier Álvarez-Gálvez (University College London)

SESSION 4B. 10:00 - 11:45

TERRITORIO Y COHESIÓN SOCIAL (sesión en español-portugués)

Moderador: Miguel Centella Moyano (Universidad de Extremadura)

A SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE TO UNDERSTAND TERRITORIAL IMBALANCES IN EUROPEAN RURAL AREAS

Tamara Álvarez Lorente (Universidad de Granada)

SOCIOPOLÍTICA DEL SUR DE EUROPA A TRAVÉS DEL SECTOR VITIVINÍCOLA EN ESPAÑA Y PORTUGAL

Eva Parga-Dans (CICS.NOVA y Universidad de Coruña), Pablo Alonso González (ICS, Universidad de Lisboa)

THE FISH RESERVE OF MIÑARZO AND THE CO-GESTION MODEL IN GALÍCIA, SPAIN

Antonio Garcia Allut (Universidad de Coruña; Fundación Lonxanet) y Mariana Gravina Prates Junqueira (Universidad Católica de São Paulo, Brasil; Universidad de Coruña)

EUROPEAN PUBLIC POLICIES ON WORK: GENDER IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN ANDALUSIA, SPAIN.

Manuel T. González Fernández, Luis Navarro Ardoy (Universidad Pablo de Olavide)

SESSION 5A. 12:15 - 14:00

KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION IN SOCIOLOGY (session in English)

Chair: Luis Baptista (CICS.NOVA, Universidade Nova de Lisboa)

AS ENCRUZILHADAS DA SOCIOLOGIA EM PORTUGAL

João Teixeira Lopes (APS; Universidade do Porto)

CONNECT WITH GENERAL PUBLIC. THE NEED TO CHANGE OUR WAY OF SOCIOLOGY DISSEMINATION

Luis Navarro Ardoy (Universidad Pablo de Olavide)

TRENDING TOPICS IN SOCIOLOGY OF SPORT RESEARCH IN SOUTHERN EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES

Perrino-Peña, Maria (Universidad Pontificia de Salamanca, Spain), Piedra de la Cuadra, Joaquín (Universidad de Sevilla)

SESSION 5B. 12:15 - 14:00

IMPACTO DE LA CRISIS ECONÓMICA Y DESIGUALDAD (sesión en español-portugués)

Moderador: Manuel Carlos Silva (CICS.Nova_UMinho)

THE NEW POOR IN SPAIN: QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF FOOD DEPRIVATION DURING THE CRISIS

Cecilia Díaz-Méndez, Isabel García-Espejo y Sonia Otero (Universidad de Oviedo)

DIAGNOSIS AND STRATEGY FOR A EUROPEAN SOCIAL MODEL FROM THE EFFORTS OF NATIONAL PUBLIC POLICIES

Miguel Centella Moyano (Universidad de Extremadura)

RESIDENCIA, FAMILIA Y BARRIO: DINÁMICAS DE ARRAIGO Y REPRODUCCIÓN SOCIAL EN UN CONTEXTO URBANO

Isabel Palomares Linares, Ricardo Duque Calvache (Universidad de Granada)

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN WORK AND FAMILY LIFE IN SPAIN

Gabriela Alexandra Monge Sarango (Universidad Complutense de Madrid)

SESSION 6A. 16:00 - 17:45

EMPLOYMENT, TERRITORY AND INNOVATION (session in English)

Chair: Pending

YOUTH AND EMPLOYMENT: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE YOUTH GUARANTEE PLAN IN EMILIA ROMAGNA AND SICILY

Fiorella Vinci (Università Telematica eCampus)

THE SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF ENTREPRENEURIAL ORIENTATION IN SOUTHERN EUROPEAN SOCIETIES: THE CASE OF SPAIN

Sandro Giachi, Diana Iturrate Meras, Manuel Fernández Esquinas (National Research Council of Spain, CSIC)

LA INTERSECCIONALIDAD APLICADA AL ESTUDIO DE LA ECONOMÍA GLOBAL: EL CASO DE LOS TRABAJADORES DE LA INDUSTRIA RELOCALIZADA EN MARRUECOS

Rocío Fajardo Fernández (Universidad de Granada)

SESSION 6B. 16:00 - 17:45

DEMOCRACIA Y CIUDADANÍA (sesión en español-portugués)

Moderador: João Teixeira Lopes (APS; Universidade do Porto)

TRANSPARENCY AND PARTICIPATION THROUGH DIGITAL MEDIA IN THE PARLIAMENTS OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY AND CATALONIA

Aingeru Mimentza Sanchez (University of the Basque Country, EHU/UPV)

RIGHT-WING EXTREMISM IN EUROPE: IS SPAIN THE ODD ONE OUT?

Hans-Peter van den Broek and Tania Suárez Fernández (University of Oviedo, Spain)

CHANGES IN THE MOROCCAN REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM AFTER THE ARAB SPRING: YOUTH AS A NEW POLITICAL SUBJECT

Marta González García de Paredes (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, CSIC)

CAPITALISMO GLOBAL, CRISIS Y DEMOCRACIA: EL CASO PORTUGUÉS

Manuel Carlos Silva (CICS.Nova_UMinho)

Book of Abstracts

THURSDAY, 20 APRIL.

SESSION 1A. 10:00 - 11:45

WELFARE STATE AND EUROPEAN POLICIES (session in English)

RELAUNCHING THE DEBATE ABOUT A SOUTH EUROPEAN WELFARE REGIME: WHY A RENEWED SOCIOLOGICAL INTEREST IS AGAIN UP-TO-DATE?

Rossana Trifiletti (University of Florence)

A heated debate developed around the mid-1990s about the hypothesis of a specific Southern European welfare regime to be distinguished from the classic three regimes of Esping-Andersen and added to his typology (Ferrera 1995; Castles 1995; Katrougalos 1996; Petmesidou 1996; Gough 1996; Martin 1997; Matsaganis 2000; Flaquer 2000; Andreotti et al 2001), but in the following years, after the turn of the century we assisted rather to a case of “obliteration by incorporation” (Merton 1949) insofar the debate almost disappeared except for some important scholars (Katrougalos and Lazaridis 2003; Moreno 2001; 2006; DaRoit and Sabatinelli 2005 Karamessini 2008 Guillen and Petmesidou 2008) while actually the welfare typologies in use in empirical research were more often articulated on four clusters instead of three. However, the voices of scholars who continued to work at the first hypothesis appeared rather isolated and their contributions quite occasional. What seems today to rejuvenate the debate - including proposals to enlarge the countries involved (Gal 2009; 2010; Wickham 2016) - is clearly the impact of the long lasting economic crisis. During the crisis, when the biggest welfare retrenchment ever seen really began (Pierson 2011), the four main Southern European countries reacted again in a very similar manner (Matsaganis and Leventi 2014; Petmesidou and Guillen 2014; Leon and Pavolini 2014; Martin 2014; Zambarloukou 2015) which clearly involves structural socioeconomic factors rather than only some vague cultural legacies. Meanwhile some other important similarities have been underlined in migration policies (Ribas Mateos 2002; Bettio et al. 2006; Simonazzi 2007; Triandafillydou 2009) intersecting important common features of the welfare effort in these countries. All in all, the time is ripe for a more systematic and longitudinal analysis of welfare developments and reforms in these four countries in two decades since the first formulation of a Mediterranean welfare regime.

ACCESS COMPROMISED? THE IMPACT OF HEALTHCARE REFORMS UNDER AUSTERITY IN LITHUANIA AND SPAIN

Ana M. Guillén and Sigita Doblytė (University of Oviedo, Spain)

The paper examines how the recent financial crisis and cost-containment healthcare reforms have compromised equity of access to care in Lithuania and Spain. In a climate of austerity, job and income insecurity negatively affects health resulting in greater need for care as well as greater reliance on public healthcare. However, the same reasons as well as cuts in services and growing out-of-pocket payments might prevent citizens from seeking healthcare.

Apart from being significantly affected by the Great Recession that required tough austerity measures in public policies, Lithuania and Spain have passed through a transition from authoritarianism to democracy and path-breaking health reforms relatively recently: Lithuania moving from Soviet-style Semashko model to social health insurance system (SHI) and Spain - from SHI to National Health Service (NHS). According to EU-SILC survey (source: Eurostat Statistics Database), levels of self-reported unmet medical needs were similar in both countries in 2014 although the similarities fade when looking at different income quintiles and barriers to care with significantly higher importance of health-system related reasons in Lithuania. Despite relatively low levels of unmet medical needs in Lithuania compared to other states of the former Soviet Union, the proportion of people perceiving their health as good or very good is the lowest in the EU (around 45% in 2014) compared to 73% in Spain. Differences in health status between and within populations can be explained by differences in exposure to health risks. However, the health system and inequalities in access to high-quality care also play their role. Notwithstanding the Southern and Eastern EU countries are rarely compared, analysing differences in health policies between the two countries that commenced from a relatively similar starting point can help us better understand the impact of public policies on equity and health status.

The paper aims at responding the following questions: 1) to identify what healthcare reforms took place during the crisis in Lithuania and Spain; 2) to analyse changes in access to care between and within the countries; and 3) to assess differences in dealing with the financial crisis in terms of healthcare as well as the impact of these reforms in comparative perspective. Hall's (1993) approach of social learning and three types of policy change as well as Streeck and Thelen's (2005) types of institutional change serve as the analytical framework for analysis of healthcare reforms. The empirical data used include official documents dealing with healthcare reforms in both states as well as comparable statistical data from multiple databases, including EU-SILC survey.

DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS AND HUMAN WELFARE. THEORETICAL-METHODOLOGICAL QUESTIONS THAT ARE SUPPORTING AND MAKING DIFFICULT THEIR STUDY

Teresa T. Rodríguez-Molina (Universidad de Granada)

Development Economics is an academic discipline with a great influence around the world. Their theories not only exert an intense dominance in the poorest countries, they also affect the lives of people in all nations, establishing and standardizing the principles which are prevailing in the decisions of the political leaders and in the own designers of policies. These principles represent a way of thinking that is used when nations seek to improve their scores on comparative and evaluative measures of human Welfare or simply when they strive to affirm that they have already improved in that field.

Starting from there, the reflexive bet of this work is to try to show how the confusion between "facts" and "values" makes the exhaustive and irreconcilable dichotomy between relativism and objectivity is a deep sterility for the study of Welfare area. This overlap

necessitates (1) analyzing the difficulties and theoretical and methodological incompatibilities that the current economist model has established and (2) considering and addressing the issues on Welfare from an epistemological basis.

Without that effort, the theoretical and methodological issues that are proposed and used still appear insufficient, though possible and various descriptions of how things are done or how the indicators on we can trust can be extended.

SESSION 1B. 10:00 - 11:45

GÉNERO (sesión en español-portugués)

CITIZEN PRACTICES AROUND THE SUSTAINABILITY OF LIFE IN THE CENTER: CHALLENGES AND ENCOUNTERS IN FEMINIST ECONOMICS

Irati Mogollón García (University of the Basque Country, EHU/UPV)

Given the scenario of structural crisis that has come to us especially in the last decade in the Spanish territory, certain civilian and political associationist movements have arisen to try to give collective answers to structural problems that historically have been assumed by hegemonic reference institutions such as the State, The Market-Employment or the Family. We refer, more specifically, to a wide range of projects of social and solidarity economy, collaborative housing, networks of mutual support for care and aging, collaborative self-employment, neighborhood associations, and urban gardens, among others. Some of these groups also have in common that they intend to introduce the feminist approach in their proposals and how to make the sustainability of life at the center of their reflections and activities. As pointed out by the Feminist Economy, this means putting people and their needs at the center of collective action and not the performance or accumulation of capital (Carrasco, Alabart, Dominguez and Mayordomo, 2004). That is, it is intended to start from an approach that seeks to "assume a collective responsibility" to create "the conditions of possibility of a good life" (Orozco, 2014: 23).

In this context, the research referred to in communication. This is a doctoral thesis that is currently being carried out at the University of the Basque Country-Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea through a Participatory Action Research methodology. Specifically, it focuses on the study of five cases: five projects that, since 2007, are supporting different areas of life. The communication raises the debate about some of the questions raised in the development of part of the fieldwork: What are the challenges that arise from the approach of the Feminist Economy in these projects? What happens to productivity, times, remuneration, reconciliation of work and life in these community projects? What relationships are generated with hegemonic institutions such as the State, the Market-Employment and the Family? We believe that the reflection that is taking place in these groups can offer us keys in terms of labor conciliation, care models, economic alternatives and citizen participation. In this way, bringing certain inspiring experiences to the heat of the debate could shed light on the intersection between citizens' movements, the daily needs of society, and the state's public policies.

PRÁCTICAS CIUDADANAS EN TORNO A LA SOSTENIBILIDAD DE LA VIDA EN EL CENTRO: RETOS Y ENCUENTROS EN LA ECONOMÍA FEMINISTA

Ante el escenario de crisis estructural que nos ha sobrevenido sobre todo en la última década en el territorio Español, han surgido ciertos movimientos civiles y políticos asociacionistas para intentar dar respuestas colectivas a problemas estructurales que históricamente han sido asumidos por instituciones hegemónicas de referencia como el Estado, el Mercado-Empleo o la Familia. Nos referimos, más concretamente, a un amplio abanico de proyectos de economía social y solidaria, viviendas colaborativas, redes de

apoyo mutuo para el cuidado y el envejecimiento, autoempleo colaborativo, asociaciones vecinales, y huertos urbanos, entre otros.

Algunos de estos colectivos tienen en común además que pretenden introducir el enfoque de la feminista en sus propuestas y forma de hacer para poner la sostenibilidad de la vida en el centro de sus reflexiones y actividades. Como apunta la Economía Feminista, esto supone poner a las personas y a sus necesidades en el centro de la acción colectiva y no al rendimiento o la acumulación de capitales (Carrasco, Alabart, Dominguez y Mayordomo, 2004). Esto es, se pretende partir de un enfoque que pretende “asumir una responsabilidad colectiva” para crear “las condiciones de posibilidad de un buen vivir” (Orozco, 2014:23). En este contexto se sitúa la investigación a la que hace referencia la comunicación. Se trata de una tesis doctoral que se está llevando a cabo actualmente en la Universidad del País Vasco-Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea a través de una metodología de Investigación Acción Participante. Concretamente, se centra en el estudio de cinco casos: cinco proyectos que, desde el 2007, se encuentran sosteniendo diferentes ámbitos de la vida. La comunicación plantea el debate sobre algunos de los interrogantes surgidos en el desarrollo de parte del trabajo de campo: ¿Cuáles son los retos que se presentan desde el enfoque de la Economía Feminista en estos proyectos? ¿Qué sucede con la productividad, los tiempos, la remuneración, la conciliación entre el trabajo y la vida en estos proyectos comunitarios? ¿Qué relaciones se generan con las instituciones hegemónicas como el Estado, el Mercado-empleo y la Familia?

Consideramos que la reflexión que se está llevando a cabo en estos colectivos pueden ofrecernos claves en términos de conciliación laboral, modelos de cuidados, alternativas económicas y participación ciudadana. De este modo, traer ciertas experiencias inspiradoras al calor del debate podría arrojar luz sobre la intersección entre los movimientos ciudadanos, las necesidades cotidianas de la sociedad y las políticas públicas del Estado.

THE SWAY OF LANGUAGE. THE PROCEEDING OF THE ACADEMY IN THE FACE OF GENDER EQUALITY

Esther Rodríguez-Vidales y Rosario Rodríguez-Díaz (Universidad de Sevilla)

The language, as a communication system, is understood as a social, particular and historical praxis by which we build and rebuild the world around us, at the same time that we set up our own identities. The language is highly important due to its condition of “Universal symbolizer”, its value in the knowledge and its role as an instrument that contribute to the identity formation. Moreover, thanks to the language being a socializing element we take in our cultural baggage: values, standards, prejudices, stereotypes, etc. In addition, among many other facets, the language reflects inequalities that come from the exclusion of women and reveals the sexism and andocentrism that are rooted to our social structures.

Nevertheless, *tempus fugit*. The pushful reality leads to the awareness of making the existences of women at its many levels visible. In order to make that real, women must be named, recognized and valued in both public and private spaces. The institutional authority of the Spanish language in Spain, the RAE (Royal Academy of the Spanish Language), plays a vital role and for the public's sake whilst ensuring the changes the language faces at the same time the needs of the speakers change. In this sense, and paraphrasing Bourdieu's ideas, the various linguistic products acquire a “social value” as they adapt, or not, to the various interactions that reflect the social power of the players involved and institutions.

Our purpose is to reveal and expose, through a comparative analysis, the changes terms associated to women and men spheres that the Academy has been shaping along their

various issues. By doing so, we intend to highlight which procedures upheld as part of academic proceedings, loaded of authority and neutrality are indeed far from these characteristics. After the comparative and exhaustive study of terms such as man/woman, masculine/femenine and male/female, using the app of the RAE institution, that let us visualize their issues from the centuries XVIII, XIX, XX and XXI, stands out that the development, contrary of what was expected, increases its ideological and symbolic patriarch slant load. In these particular cases the result of the RAE institution being the authority, leads to the production and spread of a non-subtle terminology, loaded and multiplied of sexist content in the semantical field.

So as to validate our hypothesis, we decided to make use of a comparative nature qualitative analysis, approaching diachronically the terms and meanings mentioned before from the issues of the RAE from the years 1780, 1817, 1884, 1925, 1992, 2001 and 2014, as well as the first RAE's dictionary named: *Diccionario de Autoridades (1726-39)* (Authorities Dictionary). The terms that refer to the male world reflects an andocentrist and sexist view of the society. And, contrary to the so-called demand and adaptation to the needs of the speakers, the RAE holds to their symbolic power, masking meanings that bolster the sexist and androcentrist content. This way, the terms analyzed along the time intensify and endure the standardized and stereotyped compared to the gender standards. In this sense, our results match with those stated by Gregorio Morán who set forth, with a quite fortunate phrase, that the members of the RAE were “progressist on the 60's, moderate on the 70's, conservatives on the 80's and reactionist on the 90's”.

The analyzed terms let us note an increasing sexist semantic loading at times when is expected entirely the opposite. It can be noticed in the issue of 1992 when the spaniard society had supposedly developed attitudes and opinions more supportive to the gender equality. So that made crystal clear a “counter-reaction” of the forementioned Academy in the face of the changes that should have reflected an adaptation to the new need of naming the world otherwise.

VAIVENES DEL LENGUAJE. LA RESPUESTA DE LA ACADEMIA ANTE LA EQUIDAD DE GÉNERO

Entendemos el lenguaje como práctica social, concreta e histórica, por medio de la cual construimos y reconstruimos el mundo circundante, a la par que nos configuramos a nosotros mismos. El lenguaje es sumamente importante por su condición de “simbolizador universal”, por su valor en el conocimiento y por ser instrumento coadyuvador de identidades. Con el aprendizaje del lenguaje como elemento socializador asimilamos nuestro bagaje cultural: valores, normas, prejuicios, estereotipos, etc. Además, entre otras muchas facetas, el lenguaje refleja las desigualdades derivadas de la situación excluyente de las mujeres y revela el sexismo y androcentrismo anclados en las estructuras sociales. Pero, *tempus fugit*. La pujante realidad aboca a la conciencia de visibilizar la existencia de las mujeres en todos sus órdenes. Para ello, deben ser nombradas, reconocidas y valoradas en las esferas privada y pública. La autoridad institucional de la lengua oficial, la RAE, desempeña una función esencial y de interés público a la hora de velar por los cambios que la lengua española experimenta en su adaptación a las necesidades de sus hablantes. En este sentido y parafraseando ideas bourdieanas, los diferentes productos lingüísticos obtienen un “valor social”, según se adapten o no al conjunto de normas de interacción que reflejan el poder social de los actores e instituciones.

Nuestro propósito es desvelar y denunciar a través de un análisis comparativo la evolución de vocablos referidos al mundo de las mujeres y hombres que la Academia ha ido plasmando en su discurrir temporal en las distintas ediciones. A través de ello, pretendemos subrayar que procesos defendidos como parte de actos académicos, cargados de autoridad y neutralidad valorativa, no son tales. Tras el estudio comparativo y exhaustivo de lemas como hombre/mujer, masculino/femenino; macho/hembra y varón/

varona, a través de la aplicación de la RAE “Mapa de Diccionario” que permite visualizar sus ediciones de los siglos XVIII, XIX, XX y XXI, se pone en evidencia que la evolución, en contra de lo esperado, incrementa su carga ideológica y simbólica de sesgo patriarcal. En estos casos concretos, el resultado del producto de la autoridad institucional de la RAE pone a prueba la producción y circulación de una terminología nada sutil, cargada y multiplicada de contenido sexista en el universo semántico.

Para probar nuestra hipótesis optamos por un análisis cualitativo de carácter comparativo, abordando diacrónicamente los lemas y acepciones anteriormente citados, de las ediciones de la RAE 1780, 1817, 1884, 1925, 1992, 2001 y 2014, así como del primer diccionario de la RAE, denominado; Diccionario de Autoridades (1726-39). Los lemas que hacen referencia al mundo de los varones reflejan una visión androcéntrica y sexista de la sociedad. Y, contrariamente a la supuesta adaptación y demanda a las necesidades de los hablantes, la autoridad institucional de la RAE se aferra a su poder simbólico enmascarando significados que refuerzan el contenido sexista y androcéntrico. Así, los lemas analizados en el tiempo intensifican y endurecen el contenido normativo y valorativo estereotipado relativo a las normas de género. En este sentido nuestros resultados son coincidentes con lo expresado por Gregorio Morán quien dice con afortunada expresión sobre los miembros de la RAE que “fueron progresistas en los sesenta, moderados en los setenta, conservadores en los ochenta y reaccionarios en los noventa”.

Los lemas analizados nos permiten constatar una mayor carga semántica de carácter sexista, en períodos donde se esperaba justo lo contrario. Obsérvese en la edición de 1992 donde la sociedad española, supuestamente había desarrollado actitudes y un clima de opinión más favorable a la equidad de género. Se constata, pues, una “contra-reacción” por parte de la Academia ante los cambios que deberían haber reflejado en adaptación a las nuevas demandas para nombrar el mundo de otra manera.

WHAT IS THE SUITABLE PERCENTAGE OF CAESAREANS? A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Biedma Velázquez, Lourdes, Garcia Rodríguez, Isabel, y Serrano del Rosal, Rafael (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas)

Childbirth is a biological fact not exempts of social and cultural significance, furthermore the evident psychological and emotional meaning, which converts this moment of the woman biography in object of study of Sociology.

In general, births may be classified as normal (eutocic) and dystocic. The first, assumes that the newborn was born spontaneously and vaginally. Dystocic birth on its side refers to those in which it is necessary to proceed abnormally or with difficulties. However, a complicated delivery due to dystocia may come to term with the use of obstetric maneuvers, instrumented birth, or by surgical intervention (caesarean section).

The World Health Organization recommends that the percentage of caesareans deliveries should be approximately 15% (WHO / RHR / 15.02), although, since 1985, caesareans deliveries have been increasing in all countries. Spain has experienced a progressive increase in the number of caesareans, which has caused some concern both the autonomous governments and health professionals. Likewise, it is not surprising to find numerous articles of academic, scientific, and public opinion dissemination in which it is assumed that the number of caesareans sections should decrease.

However, there is no clear consensus on the number of caesarean sections that would be considered ideal, even for the WHO itself. Some researchers and health experts consider the rate of caesarean section to be excessive, while others think it is an indicator of a country's medical progress (Foradada, 2006). For WHO, this difficulty in defining the ideal rate of caesareans, which must necessarily be different for each country, and even for

each hospital, taking into account their characteristics (health system, economic system, socio-demographic elements, Etc.), is due to the lack of an international system for comparing data reliably and analyzing the factors included in the increase in caesareans sections (WHO / RHR / 15.02).

With all this in mind, we intend to review the caesareans data that exist in Spain compared to the countries of our environment, both European countries and those included in the OECD analysis. Similarly, it seemed interesting to make this comparison with the countries of southern Europe. We observed that Spain has a percentage of caesareans sections above what the WHO recommends. However, this percentage is below the countries of the southern European area, with the exception of Slovenia, with Cyprus being the country with the highest percentage of Caesareans in this group of countries. For its part, Spain, compared to other European countries is below countries like Germany, Luxembourg, or Switzerland.

There is also a high variability by Autonomous Communities. Some of them, such as the Basque Country or the Autonomous Community of Navarre, are more similar to Finland (a country with a lower caesareans rate than those studied: 16.8%) than to other Spanish regions, such as the Valencian Community, Catalonia, or Extremadura, with percentages more similar to Luxembourg or Germany.

¿CUÁL ES EL PORCENTAJE DE CESÁREAS ADECUADO? ESTUDIO COMPARADO

El parto es un hecho biológico no exento de significado social y cultural, además del evidente significado psicológico y emocional, que convierte este momento de la biografía de la mujer en objeto de estudio de la Sociología.

En general, los partos se pueden clasificar como normal (eutócico) y distócico. El primero supone que el recién nacido lo hace de forma espontánea y vaginal. El parto distócico por su lado, se refiere a aquellos en los que hay que proceder de forma anormal o difícil. No obstante, un parto complicado por distocia puede llegar a término con el empleo de maniobras obstétricas, como los partos instrumentados, o por una intervención quirúrgica (cesárea).

La Organización Mundial de la Salud recomienda que el porcentaje de cesáreas sea de aproximadamente el 15% (WHO/RHR/15.02), a pesar de lo cual, desde 1985 las cesáreas son cada vez más frecuentes en todos los países. España ha experimentado un progresivo incremento en el número de cesáreas, lo cual ha producido cierta preocupación tanto de los distintos gobiernos autonómicos, como de los profesionales de la salud. De igual forma no es extraño encontrar numerosos artículos de divulgación, tanto académicos, científicos, como de opinión pública en los que se asume que el número de cesáreas debe disminuir.

No obstante no hay un consenso claro sobre el número de cesáreas que se consideraría ideal, ni siquiera para la propia OMS. Algunos investigadores y expertos en salud consideran que la tasa de cesáreas es excesiva, mientras que otros piensan que es un indicador del progreso médico de un país (Foradada, 2006). Por su lado, para la OMS, esta dificultad para definir cuál es la tasa ideal de cesáreas, que necesariamente debe ser distinta para cada país, e incluso para cada hospital, teniendo en cuenta sus características (sistema sanitario, económico, sociodemográfico, etc.), se debe a la falta de un sistema internacional que permita comparar los datos de forma fiable y analizar los factores que incluyen en el aumento de cesáreas (WHO/RHR/15.02).

Con todo ello nos planteamos revisar los datos de cesáreas que existen en España comparados con los países de nuestro entorno, tanto los países europeos como los incluidos en los análisis de la OCDE. Al tiempo nos pareció interesante realizar esta comparación con los países de la Europa meridional. Observamos que España tiene un porcentaje de cesáreas por encima de lo que recomienda la OMS. No obstante, este porcentaje está por debajo de los países del área meridional europea, a excepción de Eslovenia, siendo Chipre

el país con mayor porcentaje de cesáreas en este conjunto de países. Por su lado, España, en comparación con el resto de países europeos se encuentra por debajo de países como Alemania, Luxemburgo, o Suiza.

También se observa una alta variabilidad por Comunidades Autónomas. Algunas de ellas, como es el caso de País Vasco o la Comunidad Foral de Navarra, se parecen más a Finlandia (país con menor tasa de cesáreas de los estudiados: 16,8%), que a otras regiones españolas, como la Comunidad Valenciana, Cataluña, o Extremadura, con porcentajes más parecidos a Luxemburgo o Alemania.

PERSPECTIVA DE GÉNERO Y ANÁLISIS DEL DISCURSO EN LA INVESTIGACIÓN DE VIOLENCIAS MACHISTAS

Rosario González Arias (Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro, México)

El presente trabajo forma parte de una investigación más amplia sobre las políticas públicas contra las violencias machistas en el Estado español, las cuales son analizadas desde la perspectiva de género aplicando el análisis del discurso. Tras exponer las posibilidades que ofrece dicha metodología para la investigación feminista se analiza la Ley Orgánica 1/2004, de 28 de diciembre, de Medidas de Protección Integral contra la Violencia de Género actualmente vigente. Nuestro punto de partida considera el feminismo postmoderno como la perspectiva que representa el giro de la unidad a las diferencias, y de lo material a lo discursivo (Silvia Gil 2012). En esta línea retomamos las propuestas de Rosi Braidotti (2004) para quien el análisis del discurso constituye uno de los desarrollos metodológicos clave del postmodernismo feminista que trata de mostrar la vigencia política de ciertos significados o sistemas de significación, independientemente de su valor de verdad científica (de hecho el poder discursivo contribuye de alguna forma a la creación de ciertas verdades científicas). Lo anterior nos permite recurrir al análisis del discurso como una estrategia científica útil para llevar a cabo investigaciones que cuestionan las relaciones de género y el patriarcado desde el compromiso feminista (Fairclough y Wodak, 2000: 399). Siendo consecuentes con la apuesta por la diversidad social, nuestro análisis se completa con el marco interpretativo de la interseccionalidad para identificar otros sistemas de dominación, dinámicas de poder y regímenes de desigualdad que pueden estar operando a la vez que el de género, así como su impacto en las identidades y procesos sociales para el caso concreto de las violencias contra las mujeres. En la investigación entendemos el método como un proceso científico de interpretación de la realidad social, compleja y dinámica, partiendo de la premisa de que el conocimiento se acepta como construido, es decir, se construye como una versión de la realidad, una representación más que una reproducción o reflejo de la misma. Somos conscientes por tanto de que cualquier tipo de análisis representa siempre una visión parcial y subjetiva de la realidad, por lo que partimos de la premisa que nuestra interpretación constituye tan sólo una lectura entre otras posibles. El objetivo final es revelar las estructuras de significación que están operando en la ley que conforma nuestro corpus de análisis, rastreando la organización del sentido del habla e identificando los focos textuales o discursivos (Iglesias et al 2013), repertorios interpretativos (Wetherell y Potter 1996) o discursos (Parker 1992, 1993) que habitan en la consistencia material del citado texto. El análisis lo abordamos con base en las categorías que hemos adaptado de Parker (1992, 1996) Fairclough y Wodak (2000) y Burman y Bunn (2011) en torno a los sujetos y formas de poder identificadas en el texto, tratando de dar respuesta con ello a las siguientes preguntas: quiénes son los sujetos referidos en el discurso, qué posiciones ocupan, qué acciones se describen en función de los sujetos, qué sistemas de poder están en operación y se están reproduciendo a través del discurso.

SESSION 2A. 12:15 - 14:00

THE SOCIAL RELEVANCE OF SOCIOLOGY (Session in English)

PUBLIC RELEVANCE OF SOCIOLOGICAL WORK AND DISCOURSE IN PORTUGAL: SOME HISTORY, A HUGE CHALLENGE.

Luís Baptista, Ana Romão (CICS.NOVA, Universidade Nova de Lisboa)

After a period of two decades (80' and 90'), during which Sociology became relevant in public sphere, what seem to be connect with the democratisation of the country (1974) and the university recognition of this new scientific field, the decade 2000 is a turning point moment. The global economic and political changes, as well as academic transformation (in Europe we had the so called Bologna process) reinforce the subaltern position of Social Sciences which became mora dramatic in the present decade when the effects of the economic and financial crisis reduced strongly the market for sociologists and marginalize the discourse about the social problems.

In these two first decades, public and private institutions promote opportunities for sociological jobs and the results of sociological studies were standard for public discussion to support public policies decisions. The number of universities offering sociological studies increased all over the country; the national association (APS) founded in 1985 define a profile of a scientific and professional association with a large number of members very present in all domains of sociological work.

The economic and political changes that occurred lately bring relevance to the scientific fields closer to main stream discussion, Economics and Finances, Political Science as well as International Relations. That is very clear when analysing which are the invited experts in communication platforms, especially TV. As well as the public sphere relevance, the increasing number of new diplomate sociologists, the process of professionalization of neighbour professional areas, like social work, progressively closed to sociologists, the new model of university first degree of 3 years not preparing more conveniently students for professional skills, as well as a integration of social sciences scientific production in the natural sciences model of indexed journal competition, seeking for scientific recognition more than for social recognition, decreased in a very intense manner the public relevance of sociological work and discourse in Portugal in the last years.

So, how to face now this huge challenge to bring sociology and social sciences to a more relevant role, replacing our scientific work in the concert of scientific debate, giving new opportunities to younger professionals and reinforcing the role of sociology on the support public policies decisions. We will discuss these challenges and present some key proposals to strengthen sociology, as a science and profession.

SOCIAL SCIENTISTS IN SEARCH FOR A REAL-WORLD AUDIENCE: THE CASE OF MIGRATION SOCIOLOGY

Sebastian Rinken (Spanish Council for Scientific Research, CSIC)

As this conference's call for papers emphasizes, "sociology is an important tool to inform public policies and to provide the general public with an understanding of current challenges". These two applied roles promise a lifeline of sorts to social scientists aiming to counter-balance the exacerbation of academia's self-reclusion that is originated by the ever-more imperious reign of globalized bibliometric indices. Claims for relevance, recognition, and resources other than those inherent in peer-review processes are especially plausible concerning research on international migration: arguably, natives' unease about immigration and immigrants, fanned since 2015 by the fallout of the refugee crisis, is a major source of the nationalist insurgency that threatens to upset contemporary

Europe's institutional fabric; and arguably, expert advice may be quite welcome on how to elude the notorious gap between politicians' claims of control, and prime-time news on new migrants' arrivals suggesting otherwise. Thus, some demand for applied sociological research in this realm there might be - especially in countries such as Spain, characterized by an uneasy sequence of unprecedented immigration flows and an eye-popping surge of unemployment.

Yet, is it methodologically prudent to assume that those two roles are for real? In other words, is it realistic to assume that sociological knowledge indeed provides decision-makers with vital input, and the general public with an improved understanding of key challenges (including an improved capacity to discern true challenges from apparent ones)? Skepticism at both regards seems warranted: the availability of scientific knowledge on migration-related facts and tradeoffs does not necessarily imply that policymakers will take such knowledge into serious consideration; nor does the viability of cohesion-oriented policies necessarily improve when knowledge on migration-related challenges and dilemmas is disseminated among the general public. A "research-policy nexus" cannot be inferred from the sheer existence of scientific input; nor should the wisdom of the wider public's relative ignorance be disdained. When addressing these issues, the paper shall pursue a case-study approach, referring to selected features of Spain's migration policies and their evolution throughout the past decade; no exhaustive analysis of that policy regime and its determinants is envisaged.

The paper shall conclude by suggesting that migration sociology's applied roles, i.e. its purported relevance for actual policy decisions and lay citizens' mind-frames, are at a risk of resembling Luigi Pirandello's "Characters in Search of an Author". In this absurd screenplay, six fictitious characters jump on a theatre stage and require the director to help them take possession of the roles that the scriptwriter had laid out; we may say that those fictitious characters ask to "become real". Sociologists long for real-world impact on society and policymaking - yet, aren't those roles just the fruit of imaginative minds?

IMPLICATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF APPLIED SOCIAL RESEARCH

Mac Fadden Isotta, Sebastián García Guerrero (Universidad Pablo de Olavide)

The primary objective of this paper is to analyze the relationship between social research applied under a comparative prism and the utility of the same in an international context. The current social phenomena, under dynamics that can be summarized in the concepts of globalization and mundialization, are characterized by a strong complexity. One of the dimensions in which this complexity is reflected is undoubtedly territoriality (as based on the distribution of economic, political and social powers). Social contexts, in fact, experience influences and interactions in different sub-state, state and supra-state levels. To analyze a social problem, it is necessary to reflect the indisputable influences of these territorial interrelationships. The usefulness of the application of social research under a comparative give sensitive information about the characteristics of the socio-cultural reality, the explanatory level of the analyzed phenomenon. Among others, taking into account the concept of internationalization, the development of social research applied in this context, can help us: when it comes to understanding the way to relate to other neighboring realities; to create a common identity fabric, knowing about more detailed way the phenomena in different nations and their interrelations with other neighbors; cultural biases in research, and even help understand causes of success and failure according to the cases decided to compare, optimize the implementation of social policies. In this paper, we will develop the implications of the internationalization of applied social research evidencing the potentiality of the character of the same.

SESSION 2B. 12:15 - 14:00

MIGRACIONES, MOVILIDAD E INTEGRACIÓN (sesión en español-portugués)

THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF THE INTEGRATION CONCEPT: APPROACHES TO STUDYING SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF SECOND-GENERATION MUSLIM IMMIGRANTS

Tania Suárez Fernández (Universidad de Oviedo)

In the last decades, transnationalism has emerged as a new model to study the social integration of immigrants. As a result, some specialized authors assert the need for studying integration processes from a wider perspective than assimilationism's (Schiller, 1992; Vertovec, 1999; Guarnizo et al. 2003).

Nevertheless, studies on second generations of immigrants show some disadvantageous results in areas such as education or labour market in comparison to autochthonous people. In addition, the crisis of multiculturalism within Europe has reopened the debate on the need of assimilation to the receiving society values and norms (Alba, 1995; Brubaker, 2001; Koopmans, 2008). Consequently, it is necessary to explore further, both theoretically and empirically, the integration processes in order to clarify their models of incorporation into the receiving society.

The aim of this communication is to make a critical analysis of transnationalism and assimilationism which are used in the study of social integration. The ultimate aim is to highlight their common topics. This communication is framed within a PhD thesis in course at the University of Oviedo, which analyses the social integration of Muslim second-generation immigrants. The investigation is funded by the Ministry of Education.

ANÁLISIS TEÓRICO DEL CONCEPTO DE INTEGRACIÓN: APROXIMACIONES PARA EL ANÁLISIS DE LA INTEGRACIÓN DE LA SEGUNDA GENERACIÓN DE INMIGRANTES MUSULMANES.

En las últimas décadas, el concepto de transnacionalismo ha tomado fuerza a la hora de estudiar los procesos de integración de los migrantes. Como consecuencia, algunos autores especializados en el campo de las migraciones internacionales, defienden la necesidad de considerar la integración desde una perspectiva más amplia que la del enfoque asimilacionista tradicionalmente utilizado (Schiller, 1992; Vertovec, 1999; Guarnizo et al. 2003).

No obstante, estudios sobre segundas generaciones de inmigrantes muestran unos patrones de integración determinados, con resultados en las áreas educativas o laborales desventajosos con respecto a los autóctonos. Además, la crisis del multiculturalismo en Europa ha reabierto la discusión acerca de la necesidad de asimilarse a las normas y valores de la sociedad receptora (Alba, 1995; Brubaker, 2001; Koopmans, 2008.). Como consecuencia, se hace necesario ahondar, tanto a nivel teórico como empírico, en los procesos de integración de este colectivo con el objetivo de clarificar sus modos de incorporación en las sociedades receptoras.

Con la presente comunicación se pretende realizar un análisis crítico de los enfoques transnacionalistas y asimilacionistas empleados en el abordaje de la integración. La finalidad última es plantear una visión diferente a los tradicionales análisis, que los han presentado como dos enfoques contrarios y excluyentes. Esta comunicación se enmarca dentro de una tesis doctoral en curso en la Universidad de Oviedo que analiza el proceso de integración de la población musulmana de segunda generación, financiada por el Programa de Ayudas para la Formación del Profesorado Universitario (FPU).

CENTRES FOR IDENTIFICATION AND EXPULSION. A NEW FORM OF STATE OF EXCEPTION

Giovanni Battista Corvino (Turin University)

The aim of this paper, in reference to personally collected testimonies of ex-detainees in Turin, Rome and Trapani, is to analyze the institution and the role of the "Centres for Identification and Expulsion" (CIEs) in Italy in order to understand what really happens inside them. The figure of the CIEs will be compared to that of the concentration camps using Agamben's concept of "threshold", to then bring out the violation of universal rights happening inside the structures, symbol of an Italy that, when approaching clandestine immigration and treatment of withheld foreigners, reveals itself a lockout society, ethnocentric and not prepared, that operates through a feigned system of "politically correct" that, if from one side recognizes the immigrants' need for respect and integration, from the other side practices legislative measures to contain and control the migration flows, all of this at the expense of asylum seekers.

Evidence of the past show us that with the Law n.40 in 1998 in Italy were instituted the "Centres for Identification and Expulsion", who were previously named "Centers for Temporary Stay and Assistance" (CPTA). These are detention facilities intended for detaining illegal immigrants waiting to be expelled from Italy because not in possession of regular residence permit (Doctors Without Borders, 2004). Their management can be entrusted to public or private entities, but also to social cooperatives or non profit organizations.

The managing entities have various assignments, among which: registration of detainees, to communicate to the Ministry the collected data, supply general assistance, which provides distribution of meals, welfare, psychological support but also cultural and linguistic mediation, given the difficulties in communication.

Health care provides also a general visit of the immigrant upon entry, first aid, the presence of an ambulatory inside the structure with the purpose of safeguarding the health of the guest and the transfer to a hospital in the most severe cases, as indicated in the articles 34, 35, 36 from T.U. 286/1998.

But who are the persons detained in these structures? Examining Article 14 of the "Consolidation Act", it is interesting to note that the detained persons are the ones that have already been the subject of a deportation order, but for which it was not possible to perform such a measure, for reasons that often are blamed on bureaucratic problems like the absence of identification papers of the subject in question, so maybe an individual from a State could masquerade as belonging to another. What is, however, to verify in this case? If the subjects have already been expelled, albeit not exactly physically, they are non-existent on the territory of the State from a legal point of view, since the expelled illegals still detained in the centers, do not hold any legal status, victims of a situation of exception that has arisen from the urgent need to find a solution quickly to illegal immigration.

The CIEs, would seem to be precisely the places designed by Agamben as exceptional areas in a technical sense, as law suspending areas as well as the concentration camps were areas of absolute suspension of the law, where - as also thought by Hannah Arendt (philosopher, historian and German writer naturalized American) "anything was possible" because the law was in fact suspended.

The CIEs therefore constitute what Agamben (2003) calls "space of exception", but it is not the definition or the name that matters, but what is the legal structure of these places. The names, after all, are not so very important, if we consider that the institution that regulated the Nazi concentration camps which took the name Schutzhaft, meaning "protective custody", was a result of a state of exception, but its true nature was quite another.

Psychology, pedagogy and anthropology, should take charge of this problematic and start programs to the education of a conscious citizenship, forming not only young people and adults, but also children. This is not to absorb or add elements of other cultures to their own, but read the peculiarities for a comparison that makes it synergistic. A new support program as a mother for the new universal citizen, open to the originality of the various cultures and multiculturalism, which develops an open mind, contemplative and oriented towards the common good.

LOS CENTROS DE IDENTIFICACIÓN Y EXPULSIÓN. UNA NUEVA FORMA DE ESTADO DE EXCEPCIÓN

En Italia, con 40 de la Ley de 1998 se establecieron los "Centros de Identificación y Expulsión" (CIE), que fueron previamente denominados "Centros de estancia y asistencia temporal" (CPTA). La función de estos centros es la de detener a los inmigrantes ilegales destinados a ser expulsados de Italia por no ser titulares de un permiso de residencia regular. La gestión es otorgada a entidades públicas o privadas, pero también a las cooperativas sociales y de voluntarios. Las entidades gestoras tienen varias posiciones, por ejemplo: actualizar el registro de detenidos, notificar al Ministerio sobre nuevos datos, proporcionar asistencia general tales como la distribución de la comida, la atención social, atención psicológica, además de la mediación cultural y lingüística, dadas las dificultades de comunicación. Cuidado de la salud, también prevé un recorrido general del inmigrante a la entrada, así como primeros auxilios, la presencia de una clínica en el edificio con el objetivo de salvaguardar la salud del huésped y el traslado a los hospitales en casos graves, según lo dispuesto por los artículos 34, 35, 36 de TU 286/1998. ¿Pero quiénes son específicamente las personas detenidas en esas estructuras? Al examinar el artículo 14 del Testo Unico Italiano, es interesante observar que estas personas ya han sido objeto de una orden de expulsión que no ha sido ejecutada por razones que a menudo encuentran su raíz en problemas burocráticos como la ausencia de documentos de identidad que podría comportar que una persona pueda sustituirse a otra. Entonces si los sujetos que ya han sido expulsados, aunque no del todo físicamente, son inexistentes en el territorio del Estado italiano desde el punto de vista jurídico. Esto porque los inmigrantes ilegales expulsados, todavía retenidos en los centros, no tienen ningún estatuto legal; así que son víctimas de una situación de excepción, que surge desde una necesidad imperiosa de encontrar una rápida solución a la inmigración ilegal. Los CIE parece ser precisamente los lugares diseñados por el filósofo Agamben, definidos como áreas excepcionales, en el sentido técnico; una suspensión de las áreas del derecho, así como áreas de suspensión absoluta de la ley fueron también los campos de concentración. Concepto que reconduce al pensamiento de Hannah Arendt (filósofa, histórica y escritora alemana naturalizada estadounidense) segundo el cual "todo era posible": de hecho, se suspendió la ley. Por consiguiente, los CIE constituyen lo que Agamben llama "espacio de excepción" y lo importante no es el nombre o su definición, si no que la estructura legal de estos lugares. Los nombres, después de todo, no tienen tan gran importancia; si tenemos en cuenta, que incluso la institución que regulava los campos de concentración nazis con el nombre de Schutzhaft, o "custodia protectora", fue una institución resultada da un estado de excepción, pero su verdadera naturaleza era otra muy distinta. En referencia a las declaraciones de ex detenidos, objetivo de este artículo es analizar la constitución y la función de los CIE en Italia, teniendo en cuenta de lo que sucede en el interior. La figura del CIE será comparada con la de los campos de concentración a través el concepto de "umbral" de Agamben, lugar en donde se llevaron a cabo la violación de los derechos universales. Esto es el símbolo de una Italia que, al acercarse a la inmigración ilegal y el tratamiento de los detenidos, resulta ser una sociedad cerrada, etnocéntrica y no elaborada, que opera a través de un sistema "políticamente correcto" falso que, por un lado, reconoce la necesidad de inmigrantes en el respeto y la integración, por el otro práctica medidas legislativas adoptadas para contener y controlar los flujos migratorios a expensas de los solicitantes de asilo.

CONSIDERACIONES TERMINOLÓGICAS SOBRE LOS USOS DEL CONCEPTO INMIGRANTE. ENTRE EL PARADIGMA DE LA MOVILIDAD Y EL DE LA MOVILIZACIÓN.

Olga Achón Rodríguez (Universidad de Barcelona)

The study of migrations and its configuration as a special field of analysis in Social Sciences manifests the importance of this phenomenon to the Spanish academia and, more broadly, to society in general. In spite of the intellectual fertility this field has shown, some academic work seems necessary in order to analyse its basic categories, particularly when they are used in the frame of foreign labour recruitment for seasonal agriculture. Our work intends to take to a breaking point the use of the term 'immigrant' in such a context, which seems to mask the dialectical conflict between capital and labour, which this recruitment method implies. If this terminology is not subject to critic, the recruited workers' efforts to resist the power of capital in its attempt to fixate them in the place of work, becomes invisible. This is especially sensible in the context of programs to recruit foreign workers. There we find a social group united by their common interests regarding work, and not their social insertion, as is the case with migrant workers who reside in Spain. To use the term 'immigrant' in the framework of such studies, puts them into a group of researches which has a different intellectual approach and overlooks their labour conditions- a problem called upon by Laure Pitti in her study of a strike in the Renault factory at Billancourt in 1973, which, under her analysis should not be regarded as a fight "of the immigrants", but as a workers' strike (Pitti, 2001:465-467). In this study, we will consider the concept of autonomous mobility, understood as the capacity to move independently from any power that tries to orient this movement. This concept is in opposition to heteronomous mobility (Gaudemar, 1981: 152), which encompasses a movement directed and tamed by other's pressure, in this case directed by capital to assure the availability of labour in the place of production. The development of the research of population movements needs to question the circumstances in which the subject of study is produced and, in consequence, adopt the proper terminological categories. We will try to establish the inadequacy of the term 'immigrant' in the researches about seasonal recruitment of foreign workers. To begin this discussion it seems necessary to feature the context of recruitment of seasonal foreign workers as it appears in the field, underlining some empirical elements related to the experience of limitation of rights and liberties, that the individuals subject to it suffer and their impact on labour markets. This will allow us to interpret the very nature of recruitment programs and those who are subject to it, giving us some key features in order to assign the phenomenon into a heteronomous mobilization regime -constructed in opposition to autonomous mobilization.

CONSIDERACIONES TERMINOLÓGICAS SOBRE LOS USOS DEL CONCEPTO INMIGRANTE. ENTRE EL PARADIGMA DE LA MOVILIDAD Y EL DE LA MOVILIZACIÓN.

El estudio de las migraciones y su delimitación como un campo específico de análisis de las Ciencias Sociales nos revela la importancia de este fenómeno para la sociedad española en general y para la academia en particular. No obstante la prosperidad intelectual de este ámbito precisa reflexionar sobre sus categorías de análisis básicas, sobre todo cuando su uso se realiza en el contexto de estudios dedicados a las contrataciones de trabajadores extranjeros en origen para la agricultura. Nuestro trabajo pretende llevar a un punto de quiebre el uso del término "inmigrante" en tal contexto, el que a nuestro parecer viene a enmascarar el conflicto que en él se suscita entorno a la dialéctica entre trabajo y capital. Los esfuerzos de estos trabajadores contratados en origen por superar, o cuanto menos, resistir el poder del capital en su pretensión por fijarlos a los espacios del trabajo se tornan vanos de no objetar su uso o, cuanto menos, someterlo a crítica. En particular es en el contexto de la contratación en origen donde este cuestionamiento adquiere sentido,

pues es el lugar donde encontramos un grupo social cohesionado en torno a unos intereses comunes relativos al trabajo y no a su inserción social, como sí ocurre con los extranjeros que residen en España. Emplear el término “inmigrante” en el marco de tales estudios no hace sino inscribirlos dentro del conjunto de aquéllas investigaciones cuyo enfoque conceptual requiere el uso de esta categoría, corriendo el riesgo de omitir cualquier referencia a su condición obrera -problema que Laure Pitti advierte en su estudio sobre una huelga en la fábrica Renault en Billancourt en 1973 que, bajo su óptica, no admite un análisis en cuanto lucha “de los inmigrantes” sino en tanto que huelga obrera (Pitti, 2001:465-467). Asimismo reflexionamos acerca del concepto de movilidad autónoma, entendido como la capacidad de movimiento que expresa independencia de cualquier poder ajeno que trate de orientarlo. A nuestro parecer tal concepto se opone al de movilización heterónoma (Gaudemar, 1981: 152) fundada en una presión que produce un movimiento dirigido y encauzado por otros, un movimiento en este caso dirigido por el capital a fin de garantizar la disponibilidad de mano de obra en los lugares de producción. El desarrollo de la investigación de los movimientos de población precisa cuestionar las circunstancias en las que se produce el conocimiento de aquello sobre lo que pretende indagar y, en consecuencia, sobre las formas terminológicas que adopta. Intentamos, por tanto, establecer la inadecuación del término “inmigrante” en los estudios sobre contratación en origen. Dar inicio a esta discusión supone caracterizar el contexto acotado de la contratación en origen (que no es otro sino el de los programas de trabajadores temporales) tal y como se presenta en el terreno, ofreciendo algunos elementos empíricos relacionados con la experiencia de la limitación de determinadas libertades de los individuos protagonistas de los flujos que por ella se promueven y el impacto que generan en los mercados de trabajo. Esto nos permitirá interpretar la naturaleza misma de la contratación en origen y del sujeto que por ella se emplea, y nos proporcionará claves para la adscripción el fenómeno dentro de lo que convenimos en conceptualizar como régimen de movilidad heterónomo -construido teóricamente en oposición al régimen de movilidad autónomo.

SESSION 3A. 16:00 - 17:45

FAMILY AND EDUCATION (*session in English*)

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT AND SUPPORT IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS UNTIL ARRIVE TO THE UNIVERSITY. A VISION FROM THE SOUTH-EAST OF SPAIN.

María Dolores Martín-Lagos López y Mónica Luque Suárez (Universidad de Granada)

The educational system in Spain is characterized by a higher percentage of university students than the European average and higher dropout rates in secondary schools. About one in three adults in Spain has tertiary education, but nearly one in two has not finished the fourth level of Secondary Education (OECD, 2014). Accessing the university is still considered a fundamental issue for Spanish families. Unemployment and employment of both parents, the increase of single-parent households and the difficulties of reconciling family and work life in a model of family welfare state, makes our research question relevant. What has been the support and involvement of families in education? What discourses have been conveyed on the importance of education in this context? Are there different outcomes depending on social class, cultural factor and gender? The home, it could be describe as a space of comfort or stress?

Recent research (Goodall and Montgomery, 2014) distinguish between engaging with the school and parents' commitment to children's learning. 'Involvement' refers to the act of taking part in an activity, event or situation. 'Engagement' defined as the sense of belonging. It is a commitment and a feeling that goes beyond mere participation. The research indicates that the involvement of families is fundamental (Garreta, 2016), but in

Spain, participation in school is described as poor and ineffective (Isso, 2010). Harris and Robinson (2016) offer a new approach: stage-setting, framework or setting for educational attainment. Many parents build and achieve a social environment around their children that allows them to create conditions in which academic success is possible. The extent to which the message about the importance of education is successfully transmitted depends on the living space that can be created for the children at home and in the neighborhood. The transmission of the feeling of support in their studies and in their educational process accompanied by a comfortable environment in which they can develop their motivations, can be decisive in academic success.

Through a combination of a qualitative and a quantitative methodology, it has been tried to know the perception that the university students have about the type of support offered by their parents during the different stages of education from primary to university. The first-year undergraduates of the Faculties of Education of the cities of Ceuta and Melilla have been selected. Questions include the support received, the social context of the neighborhood, the socioeconomic context of the family, situations of stress experienced in the family, the parental involvement in school. Socio-demographic data include parental occupation, socioeconomic status, family type, neighborhood of residence and cultural factor. The results show the importance of the message transmitted by the parents in relation to education, the emotional and economic support perceived, as well as other episodes lived in the home that have marked the trajectories lived by the students in their educational process.

THE USES OF SOCIOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE IN SEX AND RELATIONSHIPS EDUCATION: CHALLENGES AND DILEMMAS FOR EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY IN A SOUTHERN EUROPEAN COUNTRY

Mar Venegas (University of Granada)

Europe is facing new and radical challenges among which Equality and Diversity in Education occupy a great space. Moreover, even if southern European societies occupy an outlying position in comparison with their EU neighbours, it is worthy to remark that southern European Countries like Spain (and also Portugal currently) have helped to broader equal rights and diversity recognition in society. In this venue, Education has (and have had) a key role to play. Despite the difficulties the crisis has provoked, something is changing and growing in this field in EU governance, even if much is still to be done in our countries. In this context, this paper agrees with the main proposition of the Conference in pointing that "sociology is an important tool to inform public policies and to provide the general public with an understanding of current challenges", mainly in in fields such as education and equality.

In this scenario, the internationalization of sociological research and social achievement is quite challenging now, specially given the fact that, although we all share the feeling of being part of the old continent, and more specifically, in its southern part, every country has its own social, educational, political, economic and cultural particularities.

This paper focuses on the uses of sociology aimed at solving social problems in Spain, with special attention to the South of Spain (Andalusia). The paper discusses the evolution of sociology knowledge in the field of education and Gender and Sexuality Studies in Spain and abroad in recent years, focusing the discussion on the relationship between gender, sexuality, equality and diversity in order to promote social inclusion in education and at school.

In so doing, the paper is divided into two sections, differentiated:

1. Sociological research and knowledge: in this section, sociological theory is revised, doing a historical review of the development of theories, concepts and knowledge on gender and sexuality, (in)equality, difference and diversity, with especial attention to the discussion on how all those terms, theories, and socio-political positions approach the debate between equality-diversity.

2. Educational practice: in this second section of the paper, educational practices in the field of sex and relationships education are analysed and discussed in order to show how social research can aim social problems such as gender inequality and gender violence, the lack of recognition of sexual diversity or bullying against sexual diversity, or to promote egalitarian relationships based on recognition and respect.

The link between these two sections and, in fact, the bridge between sociological research and educational practice in the field of sex and relationships education, is a methodological strategy based on action research. Educational action research has been proved as a proper methodological way to use (sociological) research and knowledge to approach (gender, sexuality and relationships) social problems, being formal, non-formal and informal education the most appropriate space to do so.

So, after having reviewed the sociological development of knowledge in the areas of Education, and Gender and Sexuality Studies, also focusing on how this theoretical development has been translated into public/social policies, with special attention to the field of Education, the paper ends up by discussing some empirical examples of educational action research in sex and relationships education with children, adolescents, and families, to arrive at some remarkable conclusions of how "sociology is an important tool to inform public policies and to provide the general public with an understanding of current challenges" in relation to gender, sexuality, equality, and diversity in promoting a more inclusive education and society in southern European countries such as Spain.

NEST STAYERS Y BOOMERANG KIDS; UNA COMPARACIÓN ENTRE ESPAÑA Y ALEMANIA

Marta Donat López (University of Granada), Anne Berngruber (German Youth Institute, DJI)

Uno de los grandes cambios que se producen en el ciclo vital de una persona es la transición de la juventud a la edad adulta (Gee et al., 1995; Lary, 2015; White, 1994). Desde la perspectiva del curso de la vida, varios pasos marcan el proceso de convertirse en un adulto: dejar el hogar de los padres, terminar la escuela, comenzar un trabajo, matrimonio y parto (Shanahan 2000). Dejar el hogar de los padres es un paso de desarrollo que suele tener lugar durante la edad adulta joven después de alcanzar la edad legal en la mayoría de los países occidentales. Sin embargo, las diferencias en la edad de la primera mudanza de un joven de la casa paterna se pueden ver especialmente entre países del sur y del norte de Europa.

La independencia de los jóvenes de la casa de sus progenitores es un fenómeno que ha adquirido un papel importante en la investigación de la juventud. Esto se debe a la suposición de que la edad en la que los jóvenes deciden vivir de manera autónoma de los padres se retrasa en países como Estados Unidos, Canadá o España (Aday, 2015, Burn y Szoek, 2016, Mitchell, 2004, Lei, 2015, Garrido et al., 1996, Moreno, 2012). Además, la transición de la juventud a la edad adulta se entiende como una etapa cada vez más duradera y no definitiva en la actualidad.

Dejar el hogar paterno no es necesariamente un evento único en la vida; puede ser un proceso reversible (Konietzka y Huinink, 2003). Los jóvenes pueden salir del hogar paternofamiliar y regresar de nuevo una o varias veces. En este contexto, está bien establecida la metáfora provocativa de los adultos jóvenes que han abandonado su hogar y han regresado al menos una vez como un "boomerang", específicamente en la literatura

anglosajona (por ejemplo, Mitchell 2006, Kaplan 2009, Stone y otros, , 2014). Los retornados no son un fenómeno nuevo, ya que ya fue estudiado anteriormente por Clemens y Axelson (1985), Hartung y Sweeney (1991), Mitchell et al. (1996) o Goldscheider y Goldscheider (1994), por ejemplo. Sin embargo, varios estudios de Reino Unido y Norteamérica muestran un aumento de jóvenes que regresan a sus hogares (por ejemplo, Beaupré et al., 2006, Otters y Hollander, 2015, South y Lei, 2015, Stone y otros, 2014).

El año 2007 fue el inicio de la crisis de la economía mundial. Como resultado, la posibilidad de que los jóvenes encuentren un empleo o permanezcan en el empleo ha disminuido, especialmente en España. La seguridad para planear su futuro se ha vuelto más precaria. La opción de vivir con los padres puede entenderse como una forma de "red de seguridad" familiar (DaVanzo y Goldscheider 1990: 225). En este contexto, se puede suponer que la crisis económica ha obligado a una proporción cada vez mayor de jóvenes a retrasar su independencia residencial de los padres y a los que todavía vivían de manera autónoma para vivir en el hogar familiar de nuevo. Especialmente en los países que han sufrido la crisis como muchos países del Sur de Europa, se puede suponer un retorno de los jóvenes. No obstante, también hay evidencia de que este fenómeno de estos llamados "Niños Boomerang" también está ocurriendo en otros países como Alemania, que no estaba muy afectado por la crisis económica hasta ahora (Berngruber, 2015).

SESSION 3B. 16:00 - 17:45

TENDENCIAS DE INVESTIGACIÓN EN SOCIOLOGÍA (sesión en español-portugués)

EVOLUCIÓN Y SITUACIÓN ACTUAL DE LA SOCIOLOGÍA DEL DERECHO

M.^a Isabel Garrido Gómez (Universidad de Alcalá, España)

La denominación Sociología aparece expresamente en Alemania a comienzos del siglo XX, pero ha habido que esperar a autores como Durkheim, Weber, Ehrlich, Cooley o Ross para que aquella adquiriera su autonomía. La Escuela histórica encarnó una apertura hacia la consideración sociológica del Derecho, apertura que se prosiguió de manera muy palpable en el ala germanista, sobre todo con von Gierke. Son también reseñables Ihering, al insistir en aspectos sociológicos del Derecho, la Escuela de Derecho comparado universal de Post y Kohler, que contribuyó a hacer más fuerte este acento, junto a las orientaciones de tipo psicológico-social, como la de Ferri, que aumentaron la corriente.

Se trata de un saber científico que da cuenta de la realidad jurídica en cuanto fenómeno social vinculado a otros fenómenos sociales. En esta línea, el Derecho como hecho social no solo está sometido a condicionamientos que presionan sobre él como orden normativo positivo, sino que es causa propulsora de la dinámica social. Así, el objeto de la Sociología del Derecho es el fenómeno jurídico que no ha de aislarse, sino que ha de ser reinsertado en el espacio y en el tiempo sincrónica y diacrónicamente. Este ámbito en el que se establecen conexiones podría llamarse sistema jurídico.

Llegados a este punto, conviene destacar que la Sociología del Derecho tiene por objeto el estudio del Derecho como una manifestación más de nuestra conducta y se trata de una disciplina explicativa a diferencia de aquel que es normativo. Por ello se preocupa de analizar las causas y consecuencias de la aplicación de las normas jurídicas, examina el funcionamiento de las mismas en las relaciones sociales reales, analiza la relación entre las normas y el cambio social.

De esta manera, los conocimientos sociológicos contribuyen a evaluar la vigencia de la norma jurídica, a observar si es necesario un cambio en ella y los intereses de los distintos grupos sociales que se constituyen en operadores jurídicos, además de examinar la correlación entre sus acciones y su evaluación de la legislación y el cambio social.

Con respecto al sustrato sociológico de un sistema jurídico, se abordan las fuerzas reales y los factores infra y supraestructurales del nacimiento, conservación, transformación, destrucción y aniquilación del Derecho, apareciendo los problemas de su génesis sociológica y de las corrientes determinantes, como ocurre con las relaciones que están presentes en los cambios sociales y jurídicos.

Como última cuestión, se debe subrayar que la influencia sobre la realidad social arranca de que desde la legalidad es posible producir e impedir, o por lo menos frenar, alteraciones, al hilo de cuya argumentación se desprende la relevancia del control ejercido por las normas positivas y la función de los juristas. El reto reside en situar los conceptos que provienen de la modernidad dentro de un nuevo escenario en el que prime el diálogo y la interrelación.

Por último, se debe observar que existe un debate terminológico sobre si es lo mismo la Sociología del Derecho y el análisis sociológico de los sistemas jurídicos. Los detractores de la similitud aducen que cuando hablamos de Sociología del Derecho realmente estamos hablando de una versión antigua, la que nos reconduce a una versión dogmática del Derecho. Se trata de un método de investigación positivista.

LOS ESTUDIOS SOBRE INNOVACIÓN SOCIAL: APORTES Y LIMITACIONES DESDE LA TEORÍA SOCIAL

José Hernández Ascanio, Pilar Tirado Valencia, José Antonio Ariza (Universidad Loyola Andalucía)

Los estudios de innovación social han ido ocupando un creciente interés en el ámbito académico, con especial proyección en el ámbito de las ciencias sociales, en la medida en que este fenómeno ha pasado de tener un carácter emergente a ocupar un lugar preminente en las prácticas sociales, especialmente en un momento en el que la crisis de la última década ha urgido a la búsqueda de respuestas creativas y novedosas en la respuesta a las necesidades y demandas sociales. Sin duda el fenómeno de la innovación social se encuentra en constante evolución, evidenciando un dinamismo que precisa de nuevas premisas para su estudio. Hasta el momento, el análisis de los procesos de innovación social se ha hecho desde diferentes disciplinas y enfoques, adquiriendo mayor importancia los de carácter socio - cultural en esta última época en la medida en la que se ha evidenciado la necesidad de analizar las condiciones socio-culturales que afectan a estos dinamisismos. Los estudios de innovación social precisan de una nueva agenda que amplíe los aspectos que hasta el momento se han tenido en cuenta. La presente comunicación aspira a cubrir este gap que presenta la literatura en materia de innovación social. Para ello se realiza un análisis en profundidad del concepto de innovación social, concediendo especial protagonismo a las dos variables identificadas como críticas: el enfoque disciplinar desde el que se aborda el fenómeno y el contexto cultural en el que aparece la innovación. El objetivo es proponer una clarificación terminológica del concepto que permita identificar aquellos aspectos de conceptualización y de tecnología social que le son propios utilizando para ello una metodología de revisión bibliográfica.

EL COMPORTAMIENTO POLÍTICO: UN RECORRIDO A TRAVÉS DE LOS PRINCIPALES ENFOQUES Y LA VENTANA DE OPORTUNIDAD DE LA NEUROCIENCIA

Alejandro Rodríguez Lorenzana (Universidad de Salamanca)

This paper is a review of the literature about the studies and research developed in the area of political behavior. The long tradition of research on the subject formally begins through empirical research in the forties of the last century with the ecological model of the Columbia School. It is followed by the psycho-social approach of the Michigan School and studies on political behavior are restarted with renewed impetus through the approaches of Anthony Downs and his Theory of Rational Action. From these classic models, new theories that try to overcome the limitations of the former arise, with a rich and varied literature on political behavior. The evolution of the studies on political behavior seems unstoppable; proof of this is that in the last decade the possibilities offered by the development of neuroscience are starting to be explored. Neuroscience opens new interesting areas of study for the analysis of political behavior. The analysis of empathy and mirror neurons (Iacoboni, 2009), the cognitive flexibility as an element to study the change in political behavior, the connection between personality and electoral volatility (Jost, 2008), the management of fear and emotions by the brain and their impact on rationality (Mobbs et al. 2010), cognitive dissonance and voting loyalty (Westen et al. 2006) and the reward systems, which may be useful to explain clientelism-based relationships between political parties and electors (Alcántara Sáez, 2014).

EL COMPORTAMIENTO POLÍTICO: UN RECORRIDO A TRAVÉS DE LOS PRINCIPALES ENFOQUES Y LA VENTANA DE OPORTUNIDAD DE LA NEUROCIENCIA

El presente trabajo es una revisión bibliográfica acerca de los estudios e investigaciones desarrollados en relación al área del comportamiento político. La larga tradición de investigación al respecto se inicia formalmente a través de investigaciones empíricas en los años cuarenta del pasado siglo con el modelo ecológico de la Escuela de Columbia. Le sigue el enfoque psicosocial de la Escuela de Michigan y los estudios sobre el comportamiento político se retoman con impulso renovado a través de los planteamientos de Anthony Downs y su Teoría de la Acción Racional. A partir de estos modelos clásicos se generan nuevas teorías que tratan de superar las limitaciones de los primeros, con una abundante y variada bibliografía sobre el comportamiento político. La evolución de los estudios sobre el comportamiento político parece imparable, prueba de ello es que en la última década se está comenzando a explorar las posibilidades que ofrece el desarrollo de la neurociencia. La neurociencia abre varios frentes interesantes para el estudio del comportamiento político: el estudio de la empatía y las neuronas espejo (Iacoboni, 2009), la flexibilidad cognitiva como elemento de estudio del cambio en las actitudes políticas, la relación entre personalidad y orientación ideológica (Jost, 2008), la gestión del miedo y las emociones por parte del cerebro y su efecto sobre la racionalidad (Mobbs et al. 2010), la disonancia cognitiva y la fidelidad de voto (Westen et al. 2006) y los sistemas de recompensa, que pueden ser útiles para explicar las relaciones clientelares entre partidos y electores (Alcántara Sáez, 2014).

CONTEXTOS DE AÇÃO DAS ASSOCIAÇÕES PROFISSIONAIS MILITARES

Maria da Saudade Baltazar (Universidade de Évora), Ana Romão (Academia Militar), David Pascoal Rosado (Academia Militar), Dinis Fonseca (Universidade de Évora), José Fontes (Academia Militar), Helga Lopes (Academia Militar)

Na sequência da Declaração Universal dos Direitos do Homem, "todos têm direito à liberdade de reunião e de associação pacíficas". Postulado que está profusamente consignado através de Recomendações da Assembleia Parlamentar do Conselho da Europa, Diretivas e outros documentos de diversos organismos de âmbito europeu, perante a

defesa do associativismo militar à luz das mudanças do paradigma socioeconómico e da especificidade das missões militares em curso.

No entanto, no que se refere aos membros das Forças Armadas, a liberdade de associação a outros que perseguem objetivos comuns é de alguma forma limitada. A nível internacional, existem disposições muito diferentes. Em alguns países, as associações profissionais das Forças Armadas encontram-se bem estabelecidas e amplamente aceites pela hierarquia militar (na Europa, Holanda e Finlândia são bons exemplos dessa realidade de longa data). Em outros países, só mais recentemente os militares obtêm o direito de aderir a associações que representam os seus interesses (em Portugal foi publicada a Lei das Associações Profissionais Militares em 2001). Enquanto que noutros países o direito de associação tem sido negado aos militares e estes têm constituído associações de carácter cultural ou de natureza diversa com vista à consagração do direito de representação profissional. Noutros casos, são as esposas dos militares que fundam associações para a proteção dos interesses profissionais dos seus cônjuges. Esta diversidade é ainda ilustrada pela coexistência de diferentes tipos de associações (sindicatos, associações profissionais, etc.), ou estruturadas de modo distinto, por exemplo em Portugal estas não são interclassistas ou intercategoriais, ie, cada categoria integra a respetiva associação (AOFA - oficiais, ANS - sargentos, e AP - praças).

Vários argumentos relevantes podem ser nomeados para justificar a cautela em relação à liberdade de associação nas Forças Armadas. As particularidades da instituição militar são, por várias razões, contrárias às possibilidades de discussão, ao dever de serviço e, especialmente, a ação coletiva entre os membros pode ser vista como uma possível ameaça à segurança nacional. No entanto, entre outras mudanças estruturais, incluindo os novos tipos de conflito, a profissionalização das Forças Armadas implica que as organizações militares precisem de atrair pessoal de alta qualidade num mercado de trabalho competitivo. Nesta lógica, se a carreira militar perder atratividade, as Forças Armadas podem encontrar dificuldades no recrutamento de novos membros, que já é o caso em Portugal. As associações que permitem representar aos seus interesses profissionais, são atores relevantes no que diz respeito à compreensão pública do papel desempenhado pelas Forças Armadas? Neste trabalho abordaremos as particularidades das associações profissionais militares, com especial destaque para a experiência das associações profissionais do sul da Europa, comparando-as entre si mas também com outras modalidades e práticas a nível europeu, como atores de políticas públicas e da democracia na Europa.

FRIDAY, 21 APRIL

SESSION 4A. 10:00 - 11:45

INEQUALITIES AND SOCIAL MOBILITY IN SOUTHERN EUROPE (*session in English*)

SOCIAL MOBILITY IN THE SOUTHERN EUROPEAN PERIPHERY: A CONJOINT ANALYSIS OF ITALY AND SPAIN

Ildefonso Marqués-Perales (University of Seville)

Comparative social mobility literature has paid little attention to cross-national differences among European Southern Countries. In order to overcome such shortcoming, we compare the social fluidity of the two biggest countries of the Southern Europe: Italy and Spain. All interactions making up the triangle origin-education-destination will be analyzed. Our results show that both countries has witnessed an increase of social mobility rates, however, they differ in the timing in which changes have been materialized. The

pattern of social classes seems to be the same. Only some discrepancies between both national petty bourgeoisies have been identified. According to counterfactual simulations, for males the force driving changes were educational expansion. In the case of women, the changes are the result of more diverse causes: equalization and returns played an important role.

INCOME INEQUALITY AND INEQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY IN EUROPE. IS THERE A NORTH-SOUTH DIVIDE?

Ana Suárez Álvarez, Ana Jesús López Menéndez (University of Oviedo)

The analysis of income inequality and inequality of opportunity (IO henceforth) has become increasingly important in recent years and the relevance of research on inequality is even more obvious in scenarios of economic crises. Nevertheless, the analysis and measurement of IO has been carried out from a long-term perspective, without consideration of the shocks affecting individuals' welfare through their uneven opportunities or the different effects circumstances may have in different periods of time.

The aim of this paper is to fill the existing lack of comparative studies in this field of research and to put in the spotlight the short-term analysis on inequality of opportunity, since its implications are of great interest to shape public policy and correct concerning imbalances on individuals' welfare. More precisely, this study is focused on the study of IO and its evolution in 26 European countries, using the EU-SILC database to compute measures which allow the estimation of inequality due to opportunities for years 2004 and 2010.

The EU-SILC incorporates a wide variety of personal harmonised variables, allowing comparability between countries. The availability of this database for years 2004 and 2010 is particularly relevant taking into account the economic crisis and its potential effects on inequality of opportunity. With the aim of testing if the differences between both years are statistically significant, inferential results are provided based on bootstrap techniques. Likewise, regarding the implementation of public policies to soften or eliminate the effects of the circumstances on income inequality, the consideration of the effects referred to the current period seems to be more sensible than the assumption of an average with past years.

The empirical analysis shows the contribution of each circumstance on inequality of opportunity in different moments of time, allowing us to test if changes from 2004 to 2010 are statistically significant. It is important to stress that these effects would have been ignored if, as it is usual in the existing empirical analysis, we had considered the average of information related to both years.

Results show that income inequality and inequality of opportunity experienced a rise in most European countries analysed showing outstanding differences between countries as it has been pointed out by the Social Situation Monitor of the European Commission. However, in most cases there is an overlap in the bootstrap confidence intervals for both years, leading to the conclusion that the observed increases are not significant. Regarding the contribution of different circumstances to income inequality, it can be appreciated a concerning growth of the influence of being an immigrant on inequalities' determinants: its impact increases in 16 out of 26 countries, being statistically significant in 6 of them.

Taking into account the existing concern about the north-south divide within Europe, the last section of this paper is dedicated to test for different patterns in the behaviour and composition of inequality and inequality of opportunity between northern and southern European countries. Despite the generalised lack of significance on the rise of inequality, our empirical analysis confirms that there are some countries such as Spain or Greece

where the increase of income inequality and inequality of opportunity is significantly high, a worrying fact that suggests the need of further actions.

DISCRIMINATION, ECONOMIC STIGMA AND HEALTH: A STUDY APPLIED IN THE REGION OF ANDALUSIA (SPAIN)

Javier Álvarez-Gálvez (University College London)

Perceived discrimination is linked to our physical and mental health. Evidence shows that people perceiving themselves as subject to discrimination can suffer mental problems such as depression, psychological distress, anxiety, phobias or high-risk health behaviours. In the worse cases, there are even people suffering from these psychological problems which resort to suicide as a way to escape from this social problem. Perceived discrimination has also been associated with specific physical health problems including hypertension, breast cancer, self-reported poor health, and other potential risk factors such as obesity, high blood pressure or drug abuse. A relevant part of literature has highlighted the influence played by race or ethnicity discrimination on mental and physical health outcomes, but factors such as gender, sexual orientation, language, religiosity, nationality, social class, or disabilities has also been found associated to poor health outcomes.

At the beginning of the XXI century, European countries have had to face different challenges. The control of irregular immigration flows, the ageing process of the European population, the extension of equal opportunities to people with physical/intellectual disabilities, the chronic unemployment of contemporary societies and the deterioration of labour markets in the recent context of the so-called Great Recession are some of the major problems in our days, among many others. People with disabilities today represent over 15% of the EU population and they still represent a discriminated collective that does not have equal opportunities in contemporary societies. The number of old people is growing rapidly in developed societies as is aging discrimination in accessing the labour market. Furthermore, immigrant workers are subject to increased discrimination during economic downturns like today's. However, despite the relationship between discrimination and health has been widely studied from different perspectives, literature has paid less attention to analyse perceived economic discrimination of those that suffer of long term unemployment, have insecure or precarious jobs.

According to this general concern, the present study aims to explore the association between experience of economic discrimination and health in the region of Andalusia (South Spain). Specifically, the purpose of this work is to examine how this particular type of discrimination is related to our general state of health (SF12), and so to compare it with other discrimination types based on race or colour, nationality, religion, age, gender, sexual orientation, disability, education level, social class. This study is based on a sample of 1200 individuals from the IMPACT-A project.

Economic discrimination is analysed through the results of an open-ended question that refers to other types of discrimination. Despite the category "economic discrimination" were not initially included in the questionnaire, 65% of Andalusian participants perceived themselves as subject to economic discrimination (i.e. unemployment, freelance work, part time jobs, etc.) while only 35% reported other usual causes of discrimination based on race or colour, nationality, religion, age, gender, sexual orientation, disability, education level, social class. As other discrimination types, perceived economic discrimination has been found similarly associated with health outcomes. On average people reporting economic discrimination present a higher use of primary health services compared with other discrimination typologies, a result that might be related with the higher prevalence of depressive disorders of socioeconomically disadvantaged and stigmatized groups. Although additional research is needed in this line, the future orientation of EU social and

health policies should aim to reduce the social impact of unemployment and insecure jobs in order to promote health equity.

SESSION 4B. 10:00 - 11:45

TERRITORIO Y COHESIÓN SOCIAL (sesión en español-portugués)

Tamara Álvarez Lorente (Universidad de Granada)

A SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE TO UNDERSTAND TERRITORIAL IMBALANCES IN EUROPEAN RURAL AREAS

We present a reflection on the importance of sociology in the study of rural territorial imbalances, alluding to the evolution of agricultural policies in response to social, economic, demographic events, etc. Emphasizing the need for a historical-sociological perspective to analyze these imbalances in European rural society, and to understand the implications of policies in the regulation of the relationship between man and nature.

The unstable relationship of man-nature interdependence has always been present in social processes, and has therefore been subject to political regulation. Thus, the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) since its inception has tried to improve the standard of living of the rural population. The CAP had a first productivist stage derived from an era of food scarcity and subsistence agriculture. This phase had negative consequences not only on the accumulation of surpluses but also on the environment, such as soil pollution, water, loss of fertility, reduction of biodiversity by excessive use of chemicals, etc.

Progressively, the quantity ceased to be the determining factor, being replaced by the quality of the products and the rural environment. Currently, we are committed to sustainable development by implementing farming systems that protect the environment. To achieve this, it is not only necessary to change the forms of intensive agricultural production to others less harmful to the environment, but a change of perspective is necessary to analyze and contemplate the world. Precisely, we note the attempt of the CAP, to regulate the relationship man-nature; here is the importance of sociology in the analysis of rural imbalances. Analysis where the explanation and naturalization of territorial imbalances take the form of social constructions produced by the action of man.

To speak of territory, implies the need to understand the importance of territory and space as a determinant of sociological processes; also linking the territory with processes of development and socio-cultural change, and understand the rural or urban link with the process of founding sociology, with the paradigms of global society. That is to say, the existence of the territory as an analytical category can only be explained by the necessary presence of a social actor, and, in short, the interrelation of the latter with nature. Traditionally, in the case of sociology, the territory has been used as a support or contender for phenomena and social relations (Capel, 2016).

The privileged view of sociologists makes it possible to denature such broadly established issues as the inequalities prevailing in traditional rural societies or the structural imbalances established with urban societies and to account for the transformative capacity of man over social reality. For example, agroecology can be understood as a social movement of empowering farmers, claiming food sovereignty, which will help maintain the demographic, economic and environmental sustainability of rural territories. This is where sociology has a place, to help social actors reinterpret social reality in a globalized context, and to regain greater autonomy vis-à-vis large transnational corporations and organizations in a competitive and tertiary market.

A difficult process of reinterpretation, of awareness, about problems related to food safety and environmental aspects. The difficulty lies in the complexity of denature agricultural

practices, of questioning categories and habitual modes of our social, cultural, economic practices, etc.

UNA MIRADA SOCIOLOGICA PARA COMPRENDER LOS DESEQUILIBRIOS TERRITORIALES EN LAS ZONAS RURALES EUROPEAS

Presentamos una reflexión sobre la importancia de la sociología en el estudio de los desequilibrios territoriales rurales, aludiendo a la evolución de las políticas agrarias como respuesta a los acontecimientos sociales, económicos, demográficos, etc. Destacando la necesidad de una visión histórica-sociológica para analizar dichos desequilibrios existentes en la sociedad rural europea, y comprender las implicaciones de las políticas en la regulación de la relación hombre-naturaleza.

La inestable relación de interdependencia hombre-naturaleza, siempre ha estado presente en los procesos sociales, y en consecuencia ha sido objeto de regulación política. Así, la Política Agraria Común (PAC) desde sus inicios, ha intentado mejorar el nivel de vida de la población rural. La PAC, tuvo una primera etapa productivista derivada de una época de escasez alimentaria y agricultura de subsistencia. Dicha etapa tuvo consecuencias negativas no sólo referidas a la acumulación de excedentes, sino en lo que respecta al medio ambiente, como la contaminación del suelo, agua, pérdida de fertilidad, reducción de la biodiversidad por el uso excesivo de productos químicos, etc.

Progresivamente, la cantidad dejó de ser el factor determinante reemplazándose por la calidad de los productos y del entorno rural. Actualmente, se apuesta por un desarrollo sostenible implantando sistemas agrícolas que protejan el medio ambiente. Para conseguirlo, no sólo es necesario cambiar las formas de producción agrícola intensivas por otras menos dañinas para el medio ambiente, sino que, es necesario un cambio de perspectiva para analizar y contemplar el mundo. Precisamente, advertimos el intento de la PAC, de regular la relación hombre-naturaleza, he aquí la importancia de la sociología en el análisis de los desequilibrios rurales. Análisis donde la explicación y naturalización de los desequilibrios territoriales toman forma de construcciones sociales producidas por la acción del hombre.

Hablar de territorio, implica la necesidad de comprender la importancia del territorio y del espacio como determinante de procesos sociológicos; también la vinculación del territorio con procesos de desarrollo y cambio socio-cultural, y entender el vínculo de lo rural o urbano con el proceso de fundación de la sociología, con los paradigmas de la sociedad global. Es decir, la existencia del territorio como categoría analítica sólo se explica con la presencia necesaria de un actor social, y en suma, la interrelación de éste con la naturaleza. Tradicionalmente en sociología se ha utilizado el territorio como soporte o contenedor de los fenómenos y relaciones sociales (Capel, 2016).

La mirada privilegiada de los sociólogos/as, permite desnaturalizar cuestiones tan ampliamente establecidas como las desigualdades vigentes en sociedades tradicionales rurales o los desequilibrios estructurales establecidos con las sociedades urbanas, y para dar cuenta de la capacidad transformadora del hombre sobre la realidad social. Por ejemplo, la agroecología puede ser entendida como un movimiento social de empoderamiento de los agricultores, de reivindicación de la soberanía alimentaria, que contribuirá a mantener la sostenibilidad demográfica, económica y medioambiental de los territorios rurales. Aquí, es donde la sociología tiene cabida, para ayudar a los actores sociales a reinterpretar la realidad social en un contexto glocalizado, y recuperar una mayor autonomía frente a grandes organizaciones y empresas transnacionales en un mercado competitivo y terciarizado.

Un proceso difícil de reinterpretación, de toma de conciencia, sobre problemas relacionados con la seguridad alimentaria y aspectos medioambientales. La dificultad

radica en la complejidad de desfamiliarizar prácticas agrícolas, de cuestionar categorías y modos habituales de nuestras prácticas sociales, culturales, económicas, etc.

SOCIOPOLÍTICA DEL SUR DE EUROPA A TRAVÉS DEL SECTOR VITIVINÍCOLA EN ESPAÑA Y PORTUGAL

Eva Parga-Dans (CICS.NOVA y Universidad de Coruña), Pablo Alonso González (ICS, Universidad de Lisboa)

Los países del sur de Europa poseen un conocimiento compartido sobre prácticas productivas tanto implícito como académico, técnico y político, a la vez que estructuras agrarias similares, lo cual necesita ser puesto en común. Este trabajo analiza las cuestiones económicas, culturales y políticas que sitúan al sector vitivinícola español y portugués como estratégico en sus países dentro del contexto europeo y global, explorando sus transformaciones y desafíos. Por ejemplo, ¿cuáles son las consecuencias de la zonificación del vino para el territorio?, ¿qué relación existe entre demandas de consumidores, etiquetado y legislación del vino, y prácticas productivas? Para responder a estas preguntas se presentarán diversos casos de estudio sobre España y Portugal. En perspectiva comparativa, se analizarán cambios territoriales derivados de sistemas de indicaciones geográficas, problemas relacionados con la recuperación de viñedos y variedades de uva autóctonas, formas tradicionales de elaboración del vino y cuestiones culturales relacionadas con la certificación y etiquetado del vino. Todo ello introduce capas de complejidad al debate sobre los usos y aplicabilidad del conocimiento sociológico.

THE FISH RESERVE OF MIÑARZO AND THE CO-GESTION MODEL IN GALÍCIA, SPAIN

Antonio Garcia Allut (Universidad de Coruña; Fundación Lonxanet) y Mariana Gravina Prates Junqueira (Universidad Católica de São Paulo, Brasil; Universidad de Coruña)

The proposal of this paper is to analyze the fish reserve of The Miñarzos and its models of a participative and democratic management, that happens in Galícia, Spain. It is an autonomous community that has the marine competency over the Sea Clerk (Consellería del Mar), that manage the fishing resources. The reserve was created in a region where small-scale fishing is a traditional activity with a huge sociocultural and economic importance to at least 70 coastal communities. In the last 10 years, the artisanal fishermen were concerned about the decrease in fishery resources, the impoverishment of the coastal communities and its gradual abandonment by young people.

The idea to create The Miñarzos' reserve, came from the cofradía of Lira and the Lonxanet Foudation, which has been working as the enabler of this issue since 2003, with the purpose of regulating marine resources with sustainable strategies and also to enhance the future of the sector. The proposal of the management was to be collaborative and participative one, representing a different culture of decision that would incorporate the community. This model aimed to increase a co-management that would represent a democratic and sustainable experience. Even though there are some fishing reserves in Spain and around the world that was the first one with a community proposal and a collaborative administration.

This complex process implies in solid participation and dedication from fisherman through a long period, generating a high degree of uncertainty. Nevertheless the key to explain the maintenance of the fishermen participation in the project was the confidence they put that their participation in decision spaces would be equal to the government administration. Another important issue was the methodological aspect, which guides the

process since the beginning, and was based in transparency of communication, the representativeness of the participants and the high social support.

The reserve was thought beyond the ecological and traditional knowledge and with the aim to enhance the community participation. Therefore a management body was proposed with representatives of the government administration (Xunta de Galicia), the artisanal fishing sector, the scientific community and a non-governmental organization, all without vote power.

As soon as the project was ready it was sent to the administration, and it was approved and named as marine reserve Os Miñarzos. To achieve those aims announced before the first movement, a monitoring and control management body (MB), to supervise the economic and scientific activities in the reserve location, was created. It became the most important tool to management and participation, and a way of producing real transformations in which small scale fishermen and administration have the same importance in the management of a commune resource.

Important contributions from small scale fisheries are on food supplies and also on local coastal communities, nevertheless the importance of such fisheries is poorly recognized at the national and European community levels. Therefore they are weakly represented in the making decision organization; the industrial fishermen are very well represented, in addition certain management scope might have serious implications in their lives.

It is important that the local communities take roll in participation and then improve the structure of the governance in countries around the world. Therefore the creation of this reserve involving the stakeholder in its idealization and in the co - management it's a great example of democracy and represents a way of legitimacy and transparency in a social process, and also a model to follow. In which the residents of a territory could have an opportunity to create and participate in a social and territorial construction of their own place, and these issues would not be restricted to administrative or economic elite but shared democratically.

Although the democratic spaces could minimize environmental and social conflicts, it's as well a place in which questions, debates and criticism come up and where different social groups have to learn to dialogue and take decisions based in several types of ways of living. Considering a conflict typology, they are named as distributive environmental conflicts, those that include the social inequality, and it is studied by the political ecology.

After the Lira experience, other Spanish cofradías, Muros, Noia and Corcubion made a proposal to extend the area and create a larger reserve that would denominate Reserva Marina de Interés Pesquero Os Miñarzos- Fin da Terra. A related co-management model was planned aiming to reduce the social unrest and development of shared responsibility.

The social process of the creation of this reserve with co-management isn't perfect, but it's revealed as an instrument that improves democratic and social participation. In addition, it could also mean the beginning of a new governance of the ocean, that contact the sector, the government and the civil society to reach more sustainable uses of the natural resources.

Finally, this could be a path to go where the communities could have a protagonist role in the social process and further responsibilities in the co-management, in their lives and territory.

LA RESERVA PESQUERA DE MIÑARZO Y EL MODELO DE CO-GESTIÓN EN GALICIA, ESPAÑA

El propósito de este trabajo es analizar la reserva marina de interés pesquero, de Os Miñarzos, y su modelo de gestión participativo y democrático, en Galicia, España. En esta

comunidad autónoma las competencias pesqueras, en aguas interiores, dependen de la Xunta de Galicia, a través de la Consellería do Mar, que administra los recursos pesqueros.

La pesca artesanal es una actividad tradicional en la región, con una fuerte repercusión sociocultural y es, además, una importante fuente de ocupación laboral en, al menos, unas 70 poblaciones ubicadas en el litoral. En los diez últimos años, los pescadores artesanales comenzaron a preocuparse por la disminución de los recursos pesqueros, el empobrecimiento de las comunidades y el gradual abandono de la pesca artesanal por los más jóvenes.

La idea de la creación de la reserva de Os Miñarzos vino de la cofradía de pescadores de Lira y de la Fundación Lonxanet, para la pesca sostenible. Esta fundación ha facilitado el proceso desde 2003, con el objetivo de regular la explotación de los recursos pesqueros bajo criterios de sostenibilidad social, económica y ambiental. Además, de mejorar las expectativas de futuro de los pescadores de esta comunidad y de los que se sumaron al proyecto.

Con este planteamiento, se esperaba crear una gestión participativa y colaborativa, que representara una cultura de toma de decisiones distinta, para incorporarla a la comunidad. Así, ese modelo de co-gestión representaría una experiencia democrática y sostenible. Aunque hay reservas pesqueras en España y en el mundo, esta es la primera reserva propuesta por una organización de pescadores, en la que estos han participado activamente en su diseño y en el órgano de gestión.

Aunque, iniciar un proceso complejo de participación y dedicación de los pescadores supone varios años hasta alcanzar una propuesta final de la administración y genera un alto grado de incertidumbre. Una de las claves que explica, que a lo largo de casi cinco años, los pescadores hayan participado activamente en el proyecto, ha sido la esperanza de verse ellos en los espacios de decisión, al mismo nivel que en los órganos de gobierno. La otra es la alta participación y constancia de los pescadores, que se debe, también, al enfoque metodológico, que guió el proceso desde el principio basado en la transparencia comunicativa, la representatividad de los participantes y el alto respaldo social al proyecto.

Para desarrollar el diseño se involucró a la comunidad empleando conocimientos ecológicos tanto locales, como científicos. Después, se propuso un órgano de gestión con una arquitectura y composición en la que se contemplan, además de la representatividad paritaria entre sector pesquero y la administración (Xunta de Galicia), la integración de los científicos y la de representantes de ONGs ambientalistas y de desarrollo. Los científicos tendrían como función la de asesorar tanto a la administración, como a los pescadores y a las ONGs, así como de enriquecer las discusiones y servir como testimonio de transparencia y simetría entre los miembros, pero sin poder de voto.

Tras finalizar el proyecto, se envió a la administración, que lo aprobó con el nombre de Reserva Marina de Interés Pesquero de Os Miñarzos (REMIP). Después se creó el órgano de gestión, seguimiento y control (OG), responsable de la coordinación, supervisión y control de las actividades económicas y científicas en el interior de la reserva. Es la máxima autoridad que administra la reserva y es la herramienta mas importante para la participación social. Además, supone un nuevo camino para cambiar el escenario, en el que ahora, los pescadores artesanales compartirán, a partes iguales, la responsabilidad con la administración, en la gestión de un recurso común.

La contribución de la pesca artesanal es fundamental, tanto para el aprovisionamiento de comida, como para las comunidades pesqueras. Sin embargo, la pequeña pesca, en los países con modelos centralizados y jerárquicos, está fuera de los espacios de decisión nacionales y de la Comunidad Europea, aunque, sí pueden ser consultados y dar su opinión. No obstante, las decisiones que se toman tienen graves implicaciones en sus vidas.

Es muy importante que las comunidades locales puedan participar en la renovación de la estructura de gobernanza en todo el mundo. De este modo, el proyecto de creación de este modelo de reserva involucra a los pescadores desde su creación, en una experiencia democrática y participativa, en la que se logra legitimidad y transparencia en el proceso social. Los residentes de un territorio deben participar e involucrarse en la construcción social de su localidad. La toma de decisiones no solo depende de las etites económicas y administrativas, sino de garantizar el funcionamiento de las normas que establece el marco democrático.

Aunque los espacios democráticos pueden minimizar los conflictos ambientales y sociales, también se producen críticas y debates en los que participan distintos grupos sociales, que tendrán que aprender a dialogar y a tomar decisiones que incluyan todos los modos de vida. Existen conflictos ambientales distributivos en donde predomina la desigualdad en el acceso a los recursos naturales, lo que genera una desigualdad social. Un tema que ahora se estudia en la ecología política.

Después de la experiencia en Lira, la Cofradía de Muros, Noia y Corcubión han hecho una propuesta de ampliación de la reserva, que se llamaría Reserva Marina de Interés Pesquero Os Miñarzos- Fin da Terra. El mismo modelo de gestión participativo y democrático ha sido propuesto con objetivo de la disminución de la conflictividad social y el desarrollo de la responsabilidad compartida.

El proceso social de la creación de la reserva es una de las principales herramientas para contribuir en una gestión más justa y participativa, así como para crear una nueva gobernanza del mar, que ponga en contacto al sector pesquero, al Estado y a la sociedad civil, para emprender un uso más sostenible de sus recursos naturales.

Este modelo de gobernanza es un camino a seguir para que haya una disminución de la conflictividad ambiental y social. También, para que las comunidades puedan tener un papel protagonista en los procesos sociales y participen en la responsabilidad de una gestión compartida.

EUROPEAN PUBLIC POLICIES ON WORK: GENDER IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN ANDALUSIA, SPAIN.

Manuel T. González Fernández, Luis Navarro Ardoy (Universidad Pablo de Olavide)

The aim of this work is to analyze the implementation of European rural development public policies (EAFRD) gender approach on the regional level, focusing in the Andalusian case, where different and specific measures under the “Gender plan in rural areas 2009-2015” were adopted. The research conducted by a team of Pablo de Olavide University, consisted in an evaluation, both quantitative and qualitative, of the achievements of such program, as well as the performance and discourses of Local Action Groups managers and other different agents involved. The results show diverse practices, styles and discourses. Drawing, in addition, the problems and limits of such policies.

SESSION 5A. 12:15 - 14:00

KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION IN SOCIOLOGY (session in English)

AS ENCRUZILHADAS DA SOCIOLOGIA EM PORTUGAL

João Teixeira Lopes (APS; Universidade do Porto)

A presente comunicação pretende dar a conhecer, a partir do património acumulado de conhecimento da Associação Portuguesa de Sociologia, que tem mais de 2 mil associados, o

perfil dos sociólogos em Portugal no que respeita ao seu percurso, inserção e papéis profissionais. Se a APS começou como uma associação onde se destacava o peso relativo dos associados que eram docentes do ensino superior e/ou investigadores (de instituições públicas ou privadas, mas na maioria dos casos públicas), desde cedo se desenhou a tendência para a diminuição do peso dessa categoria socioprofissional em prol, particularmente, dos quadros técnicos e especialistas, quer da administração pública, quer de organizações empresariais privadas (a que se podem juntar os quadros que exercem funções dirigentes).

De igual modo, a comunicação abordará as dinâmicas recentes da sociologia no ensino superior, em particular no contexto pós crise económica de 2008-15, salientando os efeitos na docência e na investigação científica.

Em terceiro lugar, analisará o modo de internacionalização imposto à sociologia portuguesa, bem como a sua relegação para posições subalternas no campo académico e científico.

Finalmente, explicitará as reacções dos sociólogos e da APS face aos rumos hegemónicos das políticas públicas.

CONNECT WITH GENERAL PUBLIC. THE NEED TO CHANGE OUR WAY OF SOCIOLOGY DISSEMINATION

Luis Navarro Ardoy (Universidad Pablo de Olavide)

This work explores characteristics and potential of sociology dissemination. Not only for the academic self-supply or a specialized audience, as well for general public or extensive social collectives. From socially useful and scientifically useful dichotomy, we expose three fundamental premises of sociology dissemination: 1) As any investigation, It's necessary elaborate a full project (review the literature, to present objectives, to target a population, budget...); 2) Therefore, it should be implemented through a serious and rigorous proposal; never appear as a disorganized, improvised or chaotic job; 3) In order to get a quality final result, necessarily we will have to work together with creatives and production professionals. As examples, we present some works of sociology dissemination on different formats, audiovisual and reports.

TRENDING TOPICS IN SOCIOLOGY OF SPORT RESEARCH IN SOUTHERN EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES

Perrino-Peña, Maria (Universidad Pontificia de Salamanca, Spain), Piedra de la Cuadra, Joaquín (Universidad de Sevilla)

Research in higher academic institutions is considered crucial for the advance of science. This is a fact, but, which is the real situation in the sphere of sociological studies in Physical Activity and Sport Science field? This research aims to investigate the main themes that are being developed in this field in South-Europe countries, in order to corroborate –or to refuse– the progress of the social vision and understanding in sport science, by identifying the main research practices.

A review of the literature (Laker, 2002; Scambler, 2005; Giulianotti, 2016; Gibson, 1998,) shows as main topics in social sport research different issues: education and sport, methodological aspects, gender and sexuality in sport, social construction of the body, race, ethnicity and sport, socialization and participation and sport, critical pedagogy and

curriculum aspects in PE, political involvement in PE, sport and recreation, power relationships, globalization, mass media and sport, sporting places and spaces, tourism and sport, etc. Sociological perspectives on sport, as well as several approaches towards a critical sociology of sport have been developed in the academic literature in last decades.

We have confirmed that several European universities have research centers, institutes and groups that investigate sociological issues in the field of sport, physical activity or PE. They are usually included in different departments, from educational to health and wellbeing matters, underlying the multi and interdisciplinary character of the sociology of sport as a scientific discipline. In Europe we can highlight the following universities with specific social research centers or groups: Leeds Beckett University, Centre for Applied Social Research (CeASR), which orchestrates interdisciplinary research across the social sciences, including sport issues. German Sport University Cologne, which have different institutes of research (Institute of Sociology and Gender Studies, Institute of European Sport Development and Leisure Studies, Institute of Sport Economics and Sport Management, Institute of Sport History, Institute of Sport Didactics and Physical Education, Institute of Communication and Media Research,...). The Norwegian School of Sport Sciences has a department of Cultural and Social Studies, with areas of academic competence as sport sociology, history of sport, philosophy of sport, sport management, sport and development studies.

Particularly, we will inquire into the current trends and main research areas, topics, projects and publications in the existing research groups and departments related to Sport Sociology of headings south-European faculties of Sport Sciences. Other possible analysis will be made, for example, the quantity of researchers that are involved and their gender, what could give us interesting inferences about the gender perspective of social sport science.

A mixed methodology will be used, grounded in a quantitative and exploratory analysis of the information found in principal web sites of the principal south-European Universities that offer the Degree in Physical Activity, Physical Education and Sport Sciences. Data will be registered for a basic descriptive statistical analysis. In addition to this, and based in the obtained data, a qualitative interpretation of the situation will be implemented, in order to approach to the trending tendencies, as well as to ascertain possible lacks of determined issues in social sport research.

This study is a starting point for a future wider research, with the objective of clarifying the real situation in social sport research in South Europe countries in comparison with the northern ones, which have had traditionally a higher scientific level in several research fields. Finally, the goal is to impulse the social studies and releases their significance in higher education level sport sciences, and to offer a wide vision for young researchers who are beginning their academic curricula.

SESSION 5B. 12:15 - 14:00

IMPACTO DE LA CRISIS ECONÓMICA Y DESIGUALDAD (sesión en español-portugués)

THE NEW POOR IN SPAIN: QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF FOOD DEPRIVATION DURING THE CRISIS

Cecilia Díaz-Méndez, Isabel García-Espejo y Sonia Otero (Universidad de Oviedo)

The economic crisis that hit in 2008 had an impact on a large number of Spanish households that, for the first time in their lives, did not have the necessary resources to meet their basic needs. Non-governmental organizations, as one of the main institutions for meeting food needs in Spain, warned of the increase in aid applicants and the

emergence of a new applicant profile that is very different from traditional vulnerable groups attended previously to the crisis.

In this paper, we aim to analyse how this specific group of food aid claimants face their material deprivation. This is what we call "the new poor", i.e. people who for the first time in their lives request assistance from an institution. Specifically, they are applicants for the Red Cross food aid. We focus on the narratives given by the affected people about their situation, the strategies used to deal with deprivation for the first time and their self-perception as beneficiaries, which in turn provides information on their assessment of social assistance in hard times.

To achieve this objective, a qualitative methodology has been chosen. We conducted 19 semi-structured in-depth interviews in 2012, one of the most intense years of the economic crisis.

NUEVAS FORMAS DE POBREZA EN ESPAÑA: UN ANÁLISIS CUALITATIVO DE LA PRIVACIÓN ALIMENTARIA DURANTE LA CRISIS

La crisis económica iniciada en el año 2008 impactó directamente sobre un importante número de hogares españoles que, por primera vez en su vida, no tenían los recursos necesarios para satisfacer sus necesidades más básicas. Las organizaciones no gubernamentales, como una de las principales instituciones para la atención de las necesidades alimentarias en España, avisaban del aumento de solicitantes de ayuda y advertían de la aparición de un nuevo perfil de demandante con características sociodemográficas muy distintas a las de los tradicionales grupos vulnerables atendidos previamente a la crisis. En este contexto surge esta comunicación que tiene por objetivo mostrar la forma en que un grupo específico de demandantes de ayuda alimentaria afronta su privación material. Se trata de lo que podríamos denominar "nuevos pobres", personas que por primera vez en su vida solicitan ayuda a una institución, concretamente se trata de solicitantes de ayuda alimentaria de Cruz Roja. El análisis profundizará específicamente en la explicación que hacen los afectados de su situación ligada a la crisis, las estrategias utilizadas para afrontar la privación por primera vez y su autopercepción como beneficiarios, lo que a su vez aporta información sobre su valoración de las ayudas sociales en tiempos de crisis. Para lograr este objetivo se ha optado por una metodología de carácter cualitativo basada en 19 entrevistas en profundidad semi-estructuradas realizadas en el año 2012, uno de los años más intensos de crisis económica.

DIAGNOSIS AND STRATEGY FOR A EUROPEAN SOCIAL MODEL FROM THE EFFORTS OF NATIONAL PUBLIC POLICIES

Miguel Centella Moyano (Universidad de Extremadura)

The idea of the European Social Model, so exciting during the past decades, is today very much questioned. However, we think that the normative and procedural simplification imposed by globalization in economic and labor terms and the similar challenges that it poses to European social systems in this moment make it necessary to reflect on the need for a homogeneous response.

In this context and on the conviction that a welfarist dimension must constitute a pillar of a united Europe, the objective of this work is to evaluate the relevance of the conceptual construction of the European social model, first, observing whether there has also been a tendency towards homogenization here and second, from the differences between its members, indicating approximation mechanisms that give coherence to a shared approach which has been blurred, as we have already pointed out.

We start from the analytical model of the "European social snake" proposed by M. Dispersyn and P. van der Vorst in the early nineties. Although this is a proposal that uses many variables and indicators, we want to limit it here to spending on social protection as an objective indicator that serves to illustrate our purpose in an exploratory way.

The application of this model from social protection spending reveals a trend towards convergence of Member States' budgets according to a "catching up" perspective. This is not surprising because econometric analysis has pointed to similar trends, but it allows us to consider the distances in terms of strength or weakness of the different social protection systems and suggests concrete intervention strategies to formulate a common model of material well-being.

DIAGNÓSTICO Y ESTRATEGIA PARA UN MODELO SOCIAL EUROPEO DESDE EL ESFUERZO DE LAS POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS NACIONALES

La idea de Modelo Social Europeo tan ilusionante durante las pasadas décadas se encuentra hoy profundamente cuestionada. Entendemos, sin embargo, que la simplificación normativa y procedimental que en lo económico y lo laboral impone la globalización, además de los similares desafíos que plantea a los sistemas sociales europeos en esta fase de transición del neoposindustrialismo postterciario, obligan a reflexionar sobre la necesidad de una respuesta homogénea de los mismos a problemas igualmente similares. Partiendo de dicho escenario y sobre el firme convencimiento de que una dimensión welfarista debe constituir un pilar de una Europa unida, el propósito de este trabajo consiste justamente en evaluar la pertinencia del constructo conceptual de modelo social europeo, por un lado, observando si también en el mismo se ha producido una tendencia a la homogeneización, y, por otro, desde las diferencias entre sus integrantes, apuntando mecanismos de aproximación que proporcionen coherencia a un planteamiento compartido que, como se ha señalado, se ha ido desdibujando. Partimos para ello del modelo analítico de la "serpiente social europea" propuesto por M. Dispersyn y P. Van der Vorst a principios de los noventa. Siendo esta una propuesta muy rica en el uso de variables e indicadores hemos querido en este caso, sin embargo, restringirla al gasto en protección social como indicador objetivo que sirva, a modo exploratorio, para ilustrar nuestro propósito. Así, desde el Sistema Europeo de Estadísticas de Protección Social hemos tomado esta partida en su forma paridad de poder de compra (ppc) para los países integrantes de la Unión Europea. El resultado de aplicar el modelo sobre el gasto en protección social revela una tendencia a la convergencia de los presupuestos de los Estados miembros desde una perspectiva catching up. No sorprende en tanto que desde el análisis econométrico se han apuntado tendencias similares, pero sí permite ponderar las distancias en términos de fortaleza o debilidad de los distintos sistemas de protección social y sugiere estrategias de intervención concretas sobre el que formular un modelo común de bienestar material.

RESIDENCIA, FAMILIA Y BARRIO: DINÁMICAS DE ARRAIGO Y REPRODUCCIÓN SOCIAL EN UN CONTEXTO URBANO

Isabel Palomares Linares, Ricardo Duque Calvache (Universidad de Granada)

Existe un creciente interés en conocer cómo la localización de familiares afecta a la forma en que los individuos se mueven a través de la ciudad y sus barrios. Una ciudad cuya estructura y funcionamiento es también desigual, generándose numerosos estudios acerca de diferentes aspectos en los que pueden apreciarse estas diferencias -con frecuencia agrupadas con la etiqueta de "efecto barrio"- . La (in)movilidad espacial es una forma de movilidad social, dadas sus implicaciones vinculadas a las dinámicas de segregación, exclusión y reproducción social. En España, aun cuando la familia es una institución considerada fundamental por su influencia en múltiples facetas de la vida social, no existen estudios específicos sobre su posible papel en las trayectorias residenciales de sus

miembros. La fuente con la que se ha abordado este fenómeno es una encuesta de población y vivienda, diseñada para ser representativa de la población del área metropolitana de Granada (realizada por la Universidad de Granada en 2008). En cuanto a los métodos de análisis, utilizamos un modelo de regresión multinivel, estructurado con un primer nivel individual, y un segundo de factores de barrio. Los datos de los individuos nos permiten analizar los factores demográficos, de convivencia en el hogar, de vivienda y de tipo socioeconómico relacionados con la mayor probabilidad de residir cerca de parientes. Por otra parte, tratar el nivel de los barrios es necesario para analizar las dinámicas espaciales de reproducción social (o de cambio social) y las diferencias existentes entre barrios que a su vez han sido delimitados para reflejar diferentes perfiles de población, desde zonas acomodadas a espacios de exclusión. Los resultados contribuyen a la literatura internacional existente sobre la materia aportando nuevas evidencias de un contexto escasamente explorado (Granada, España, pero también las sociedades mediterráneas) en comparación con nuestro entorno europeo donde se han publicado más investigaciones en esta línea. En segundo lugar, y de manera central, este trabajo contribuye a desentrañar el papel de la familia en la configuración de la posición social de los individuos en el espacio urbano. La familia tiene un papel fundamental, que además admite dos lecturas opuestas. Una positiva, donde la red familiar es percibida como un recurso que genera ventajas materiales y emocionales, y que por eso es buscado por los ciudadanos, sea cual sea su clase social (aunque hay diferencias en su relevancia). Por el contrario, y especialmente para las personas en posiciones sociales más precarias, la familia puede suponer limitaciones a la movilidad espacial, alimentando una tendencia a permanecer en zonas de precariedad o exclusión. O condicionar las decisiones de las personas cuyas familias residen en zonas acomodadas, por buscar la proximidad con sus parientes. En conjunto, la familia es un factor de primer orden para la configuración de la movilidad individual, pese a lo cual no es contemplada en muchas fuentes de datos sobre la materia.

Gabriela Alexandra Monge Sarango (Universidad Complutense de Madrid)

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN WORK AND FAMILY LIFE IN SPAIN

In recent years the issue of reconciliation between work and family life has become a rising phenomenon, because it involves several actors in society.

The change of attitudes that has been in Spain has been characterized by being fast, and this has highlighted some problems such as reconciliation between work and family life, and has made them being to form part of the parliamentary agenda, and an issue to be solved by companies and social agents.

Among the factors that have influenced the change of attitudes in Spain are: The development of modernity, the subject has a greater numbers of choices and is no longer limited by biology, religious beliefs and traditional norms.

Progress in gender equality, changes in family patterns, demands for improvement in the quality of life, development of the information society, among others factors have also influenced this change.

The choice of this topic as an object of study is due precisely to the importance it has been acquiring in recent times and its difficult solution, because there are several interests that converge in the moment of reaching an agreement and the difference of Gender is still present in the measures adopted by the State, although in recent years significant progress has been made in this regard.

Through this work, we want to give a little brush on the topic of reconciliation between work and family life in Spain, to know what the current situation of this phenomenon and

why it is a social problem. For this, in the first place, it is theoretically approached what is understood by reconciliation between work and family life? Then, the different perspectives from which the subject is addressed (sociological, economic and critical).

Secondly, it has been tried to know how a subject, until recently invisible, has become a problem and how it has become visible in the public sphere. Thirdly, we have taken into account the measures implemented by the Spanish Welfare State and the repercussions that these have had both in the family and in companies. Finally, a statistical analysis has been carried out which has taken into account various data, such as the number and percentage of employed persons segregated by sex or the distribution of activities that in an average day are carried out by women and men.

All this will roughly allow us to know the scenario in which the phenomenon of the reconciliation of family life and work life in Spain is situated and will give us clues on how to approach this subject in the future and to know to what extent the measures adopted by Part of the State are effective and if they are fulfilling the main objective: to improve the reconciliation between work and family, and to encourage the equal participation of both men and women in family responsibilities.

CONCILIACIÓN DE LA VIDA FAMILIAR Y LA VIDA LABORAL EN ESPAÑA

En los últimos años el tema de conciliación de la vida familiar y la vida laboral se ha convertido en un fenómeno en alza, puesto que implica a varios actores de la sociedad. El cambio de actitudes que se ha producido en España ha sido muy rápido, y esto ha provocado que el tema de conciliación empiece a formar parte de la agenda parlamentaria, de las empresas y agentes sociales. Este interés por alcanzar unos niveles razonables de conciliación se debe a la influencia de un conjunto de factores, entre los que destacan fundamentalmente: el desarrollo de la modernidad, ante el individuo moderno se ha abierto un gran abanico de posibilidades de elección que ya no está limitado por la biología, los sistemas de creencias religiosas o las normas tradicionales; el avance en la igualdad de género, los cambios en los modelos de familia, las demandas de mejora en la calidad de vida, el desarrollo de la sociedad de la información, entre otras. La elección de este tema como objeto de estudio, se debe precisamente a la importancia que ha ido adquiriendo en los últimos tiempos y su difícil solución, puesto que, son varios los intereses que convergen a la hora de llegar a un acuerdo y la diferencia de género sigue estando presente en las medidas adoptadas por parte del Estado, aunque en los últimos años se han conseguido importantes avances en este aspecto.

A través de este trabajo se pretende dar una pequeña pincelada sobre el tema de la conciliación familiar y laboral en España, con el objetivo de conocer cuál es la situación actual de este fenómeno y por qué es un problema social. Para ello, en primer lugar, se aborda de forma teórica ¿qué se entiende por conciliación? Y, a continuación se pretende conocer las diferentes perspectivas desde las que se aborda el tema (sociológica, económica y crítica). En segundo lugar, se ha tratado de conocer cómo un tema, hasta hace poco invisible, se ha convertido en un problema y cómo se ha hecho visible en la esfera pública. En tercer lugar, hemos tomado en cuenta las medidas puestas en marcha por parte del Estado y la repercusión que éstas han tenido tanto en la familia como en las empresas. Finalmente, se ha llevado a cabo un análisis estadístico en el que se ha tomado en consideración diversos datos, como el número y porcentaje de personas ocupadas segregado por sexo o la distribución de actividades que en un día promedio realizan mujeres y hombres.

Todo esto a grosso modo permitirá conocer el escenario en el que se sitúa el fenómeno de la conciliación de la vida familiar y la vida laboral en España y nos dará pistas de cómo abordar este tema en el futuro y conocer hasta qué punto las medidas adoptadas por parte del Estado son efectivas y si están cumpliendo el objetivo principal: mejorar la conciliación

entre el trabajo y familia, y fomentar la participación por igual tanto de hombres como mujeres en las responsabilidades familiares.

SESSION 6A. 16:00 - 17:45

EMPLOYMENT, TERRITORY AND INNOVATION (session in English)

YOUTH AND EMPLOYMENT: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE YOUTH GUARANTEE PLAN IN EMILIA ROMAGNA AND SICILY

Fiorella Vinci (Università Telematica eCampus)

Analyses of the recent transformations of labour reveal the end of many traditional types of employment in favour of new activities based, almost exclusively, on digital and IT competences (Frey, 2016).

The digital labourers however do not build their competitive advantage exclusively on IT abilities. They are individuals with pronounced creative skills. They are able not only of imagining new products or of innovating productive processes but of working, within Schumpeter's still current teachings, on the labour cultures of belonging and of reference, testing logics and models of action which have cooperation as their focal point.

The transformations in the profiles of workers, re-proposing the relevance of the relationship between cultures and work, offer sociology important epistemological challenges.

Investigating the influences of work cultures on the employability of individuals entails exploring the interdisciplinary relationships between sociology, psychology, political science and economics.

Which social mechanisms create the work expectations of individuals? And what relationship exists between traditional work and new activities? And moreover, how do labour policies influence the creation of new employment and, more generally, employment of the youth?

Youth unemployment rates registered in the southern European states and particularly in Spain, Italy and Greece are above those registered in the other European States. In southern Italy, the rate of youth unemployment in December 2016 was 40.1%.

Italy, as well as other European states, also has in recent years followed European recommendations on youth employment matters. In Italy and particularly in the regions of southern Italy, the effectiveness of youth employment policies seems however to be held back by specific institutional and cultural constraints.

This article, placing itself within the tradition of the sociology of public action, presents a comparative analysis of a recent labour policy, an analysis of the "Youth Guarantee Plan" implemented by two Italian regions: Emilia Romagna and Sicily.

The study is structured in two parts, in the first the traits that are common to the implementation of the plan on behalf of the two regions are highlighted, in the second the differences are placed in focus. From the comparison, the different role of the regional government in the two regions emerges: the different public communication of the policy, the different interinstitutional relationships between the regional government and other public and private entities, the different regulatory function that the regional government exercises with respect to local entrepreneurial and work cultures.

The effectiveness of the Youth Guarantee Plan emerging from this comparative study seems to reside, rather than in the creation of stable work placements, in the launching of

innovative processes in the enterprise-work relationship. The challenge is that of encouraging new work logics within firms, based more on creativity and on digital innovations and, in the young occupied in internships, promoting knowledge formation and experimentation of their know-how.

The Youth Guarantee Plan has elicited many expectations in the various European states. Sociological analysis can contribute to redefining the objectives of this policy and in bringing to light the institutional conditions that can favour its effectiveness.

THE SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF ENTREPRENEURIAL ORIENTATION IN SOUTHERN EUROPEAN SOCIETIES: THE CASE OF SPAIN

Sandro Giachi, Diana Iturrate Meras, Manuel Fernández Esquinas (National Research Council of Spain, CSIC)

Contributions from the field of entrepreneurship studies recently suggested that the societal propensity of creating new ventures and encouraging self-employment does not rely on pure economic factors, like the characteristics of the labor market, the territorial production system, or the development policies. Literature review highlights the relevance of factors related with the social and cultural structure for explaining the entrepreneurial propensity of people. Despite this recognition, entrepreneurship studies are still dominated by disciplines such as organization and management studies; economic geography; industrial psychology; and public policy analysis that dedicated few attention to sociocultural factors. Sometimes, researchers working in such disciplines employed sociological concepts or variables (like social capital, educational level or cultural beliefs) jointly to economic, geographical, organizational or psychological factors, for explaining entrepreneurial orientation. But still few studies focused specifically on the variety of effects deriving from sociocultural factors. Although the sociology of entrepreneurship recently increased its relevance as an autonomous research field of study, sociologists focused on the integration between existing sociological theory and empirical contributions from other disciplines instead of testing the effect of several sociocultural factors.

The aim of this research is contrasting the effect of social and cultural structure on the societal entrepreneurial propensity employing a multidimensional framework of analysis. Instead of comparing different areas or periods, this research employs cross-sectional data about a sole country. The advantage of such strategy is to analyze the effect of several sociological dimensions at the same time. Spain has been chosen as a strategic research site not just for accessibility reasons. In fact, it is largely recognized that entrepreneurship is a relevant issue for many Southern European countries, due to the current economic crisis. Both public and private institutions often maintain that entrepreneurial propensity provides not only an opportunity for increasing national wealth and employment, but also an opportunity to deal with the new challenges generated by the transformation of the physical, social and cultural boundaries of the European Union. Such dynamics are especially relevant for Mediterranean countries, where the access to resources is increasingly more competitive due to globalization dynamics. Therefore, the understanding of the structural causes of the entrepreneurial orientation is a crucial factor for Southern European countries.

This research employs data from a survey to a representative sample of the adult population resident in Spain in 2015 (approx. 2.500 cases). The survey was performed by the Sociological Research Centre (CIS, according to its Spanish acronym). The survey included original literature-based indicators that have been specifically designed for studying the innovation and entrepreneurship dynamics of the Spanish society. As dependent variable, this study employs a three-category indicator that classify individuals according to their entrepreneurial orientation as follows: a) absent (45.1%); b) need-driven

entrepreneurs (23.6%); c) opportunity-driven entrepreneurs (31.3%). As independent variables, this study employs a large set of indicators about the social and cultural structure of the population, including factors such as ideology, values, social capital, formal education, occupation and job status. A set of control variables completes the model, including usual indicators like sex, age, marital status, nationality, level of incomes and region of residence. The results of the applied logistic multinomial regression model show that some specific factors stand out for explaining individuals' entrepreneurial orientation: the access to specific intellectual resources, the presence of innovative values, sex and nationality. The obtained model also shows some differences between the explanation of need-driven entrepreneurship and opportunity-driven entrepreneurship, although such differences are small. In resume, the approach used in the study permits to isolate the more relevant sociocultural factors for explaining the entrepreneurial orientation within the Spanish society. Additionally, because of the wideness of the used approach, these findings could be exported for analyzing countries with similar features, like Italy, France, Portugal or Greece.

LA INTERSECCIONALIDAD APLICADA AL ESTUDIO DE LA ECONOMÍA GLOBAL: EL CASO DE LOS TRABAJADORES DE LA INDUSTRIA RELOCALIZADA EN MARRUECOS

Rocío Fajardo Fernández (Universidad de Granada)

La división internacional del trabajo ha ido trasladando progresivamente la industria de los países del Norte global a los países del Sur global. En Marruecos, por una combinación de factores entre los que destacan la situación estratégica y la política favorable, la Inversión Extranjera Directa destinada, entre otras, a la industria de exportación ha crecido notablemente en los últimos diez años. Cada vez más mercancías pasan por el puerto de TángerMed, situado en el norte del país. Ante esta realidad nos preguntamos por el efecto que este proceso global tiene en las relaciones sociales del contexto local. En concreto, la propuesta de esta comunicación es analizar la construcción del género en un contexto de relocalización industrial. Desde una perspectiva interseccional, entendemos además que el género actúa junto a otros ejes entrecruzándose y dando forma a diferentes vulnerabilidades. Así mismo, este enfoque pone de manifiesto la contingencia de las categorías e identidades, que se expresan de forma diferente según dinámicas particulares. Usamos el escalamiento multidimensional aplicado a la transcripción y codificación de entrevistas para obtener un mapa de la posicionalidad de los discursos.

Tras un trabajo de campo llevado a cabo en la región Tánger-Tetuán, se realizaron 79 entrevistas a trabajadores de la industria de exportación. Aquí presentamos el meta-análisis de esa información, es decir, el uso cuantitativo de los datos cualitativos para profundizar en la validez del análisis. El escalamiento multidimensional posibilita la interpretación visual de los resultados, permitiéndonos además que sean los datos los que establezcan la posicionalidad, en vez del investigador.

SESSION 6B. 16:00 - 17:45

DEMOCRACIA Y CIUDADANÍA (sesión en español-portugués)

TRANSPARENCY AND PARTICIPATION THROUGH DIGITAL MEDIA IN THE PARLIAMENTS OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY AND CATALONIA

Aingeru Mimentza Sanchez (University of the Basque Country, EHU/UPV)

The new model of digital communication presents itself as an opportunity for the challenge of political disintermediation. The Open Parliament is an intermediate theoretical model between the representative system and direct democracy. In this work we will delve into the literature on Open Parliament and its multiple definitions. We will also study the cases of the autonomous parliaments of the Basque Country and Catalonia to know the degree of implementation of ICT for transparency and participation. To this end, we will use Transparency International's Transparency Index of Parliaments (IPAR) and an analysis of the participation mechanisms of both parliaments. The results show a shared need to improve in the area of economic-financial transparency and public procurement, two of the cornerstones of corruption, and that ICT does not in itself lead to a deepening of democratization in institutions.

TRANSPARENCIA Y PARTICIPACIÓN CIUDADANA A TRAVÉS DE MEDIOS DIGITALES EN LOS PARLAMENTOS DEL PAÍS VASCO Y CATALUÑA

El nuevo modelo de comunicación digital se presenta como una oportunidad para el reto de la desintermediación política. El Open Parliament es un modelo teórico intermedio entre el sistema representativo y la democracia directa. En este trabajo profundizaremos en la literatura sobre el Parlamento Abierto y sus múltiples definiciones. También estudiaremos los casos de los parlamentos autonómicos del País Vasco y Cataluña para conocer el grado de implementación de las TIC para la transparencia y la participación. Para ello haremos uso del Índice de Transparencia de los Parlamentos (IPAR) de Transparencia Internacional España y un análisis de los mecanismos de participación de ambos parlamentos. Los resultados muestran una necesidad compartida de mejorar en el ámbito de la transparencia económico-financiera y en el de las contrataciones públicas, dos de los pilares de la corrupción, y que las TIC tampoco traen de por sí una profundización en la democratización en las instituciones públicas.

RIGHT-WING EXTREMISM IN EUROPE: IS SPAIN THE ODD ONE OUT?

Hans-Peter van den Broek and Tania Suárez Fernández (University of Oviedo, Spain)

Over the last ten years, right-wing populist parties have become more and more popular in many countries of Europe. In some countries, traditional right-extremist parties reinvented themselves (e.g. France, Austria); in other cases, new radical right parties emerged (the Netherlands, Finland). What most of these parties have in common is their nationalism, their anti-elite discourse and a strong anti-Muslim stance. However, in Spain - the EU country with the highest influx of immigrants between 2000 and 2010 - no relevant populist radical right party has emerged, despite the fact that islamophobic sentiments are just as present as in many other parts of Europe. In order to elucidate this paradox, this paper analyzes the evolution and political discourses of most of Spain's extremist right-wing parties. We maintain that this question can only partially be explained by Spain's long-term two-party tradition or the fragmentation of the country's right-wing extremist organizations. Other explanations have to do with the severe economic crisis that has affected Spain, the radicalizing 'nationalist question' in Catalonia, and the way most Spanish media inform about European radical right parties. At the same time, the principled stance of the main right-extremist organizations, which refuse to disown their Falangist or fascist roots so as to obtain higher electoral results, makes the fusion of these parties into a modern right-wing populist party unlikely.

CHANGES IN THE MOROCCAN REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM AFTER THE ARAB SPRING: YOUTH AS A NEW POLITICAL SUBJECT

Marta González García de Paredes (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, CSIC)

Until recently, the interest in the relationship between youth and politics had its focus on the political participation of this social group, and not on their actual possibilities of being elected. The context known as the Arab Spring transformed the vision of young people as disaffected and apathetic to politics, and suddenly they became key actors in the process of political change.

In Morocco, in the year 2011 some normative and institutional changes were introduced, as the adoption of 30 reserved seats for youth in the Chamber of Representatives. In spite of being the country which has reserved the most seats for this age group, Morocco is still in the 58th position among 126 countries in having young (below 30 years old) MP's in the lower house (1,6% in 2015), and in the 69th position (of 128 countries) in having MP's younger than 40 years old (14,8%).

The aim of this communication is to analyse how the adoption of quotas affects the political representation of youth in Morocco, from a descriptive perspective since this study is still in an initial phase. The results were obtained from data collected during the first stage of fieldwork. These results point out that the effects of the quotas are not independent from the institutional frame but instead they are mostly conditioned by the logics of the political culture and practices prevailing in the Moroccan society and its political class.

CAMBIOS EN EL SISTEMA REPRESENTATIVO MARROQUÍ TRAS LA PRIMAVERA ÁRABE: LOS JÓVENES COMO NUEVO SUJETO POLÍTICO

Hasta fechas recientes el interés por la relación de los jóvenes con la política se había centrado en la participación de éstos dejando de lado sus posibilidades de ejercerla. El contexto de la Primavera Árabe transformó en cierta medida la visión de desafección y apatía política con la que se percibía a los jóvenes, y éstos pasaron a ser considerados actores clave en los procesos de cambio político. En Marruecos, se introdujeron en el año 2011 una serie de cambios normativos e institucionales, entre los que se destaca la adopción de 30 escaños reservados a jóvenes en la Cámara de los Representantes. A pesar de ser el país que más escaños ha reservado a este grupo de edad, Marruecos sigue situado en el puesto número 58 de 126 Estados según el porcentaje de parlamentarios jóvenes menores de 30 años (1,6% en el año 2015), y en el puesto número 69 (de 128 países) en lo que respecta a la presencia de menores de 40 años (14,7%). El objetivo de esta comunicación es analizar cómo afecta la adopción de cuotas a la representación política de los jóvenes en Marruecos, desde una perspectiva descriptiva debido a la fase inicial en la que se encuentra actualmente esta investigación. Los resultados obtenidos provienen fundamentalmente de la recolección de fuentes secundarias, así como de observaciones realizadas durante una primera fase de trabajo de campo. Éstos indican que los efectos del proceso representativo no son mecánicos y pueden verse afectados por otros factores que tienen que ver con la lógica de la cultura y las prácticas políticas dominantes en el seno de la sociedad y la clase política marroquíes.

CAPITALISMO GLOBAL, CRISIS Y DEMOCRACIA: EL CASO PORTUGUÉS

Manuel Carlos Silva (CICS.Nova_UMinho)

Este texto pretende ser una contribución a una reflexión sobre los efectos del capitalismo global y sus bloques de influencia (EUA, UE, Japón, China) en los Estados, las Naciones y la propia democracia no sólo en la democracia directa, asociativa y participativa, sino incluso en la democracia representativa, fuertemente afectada en particular en el contexto de crisis económica y financiera. Empezando por caracterizar de modo sintético la globalización actual con su revolución tecnológica y comunicacional - de resto económica y políticamente no neutral - y com intensa circulación del capital financiero, como nueva etapa del desarrollo del capitalismo, se constata un saldo negativo para la democracia

provocado por las dictaduras de los mercados. No es posible analizar la globalización sin incidir el enfoque sobre sus efectos en la democracia y su ejercicio en las diversas esferas de la vida económica, social, cultural y política. Por otro lado, en los días de hoy, la democracia no puede ser evaluada por separado de la justicia y de la seguridad económica y social y correlativo acceso a recursos de diverso orden (económicos, sociales, educativos y culturales). Las actuales condiciones históricas del capitalismo global vienen trascendiendo los Estados-Nación, heriendo de muerte la capacidad de decisión soberana en diversas esferas: económica, financiera, social y política. Hay instancias supranacionales como el FMI, el Banco Mundial, el G20, la OMC y, en Europa, el BCE, la Comisión Europea, las cuales, estando fuera de cualquier control estatal o del escrutinio y votación democrática por parte de los ciudadanos, toman decisiones que se repercuten negativamente en las vidas de los pueblos. El capitalismo en el post II Guerra Mundial logró combinar con el modelo de economía de mercado el modelo nekeynesiano e socialdemócrata basado en el concepto de capital cívico político y de un Estado social decente. Hoy, sin embargo, ante la actual crisis, el modelo neoliberal, separando la esfera de lo político y económico y considerando los mercados como la salvación de las crisis, ha evidenciado una falla teórica y empírica; y el socialdemócrata presenta ambigüedades, es, según Unger (2011), Offe (2012) y Bader (2013), obsoleto y no ha constituido una respuesta convincente, acabando finalmente por ceder a la lógica neoliberal en términos macro-económicos (cf. 'tercera vía' de Blair, de Schroeder y otros). Otros aún, con un reciente atuendo neoliberal travestido de posmoderno, vienen hablando de un nuevo modelo de "posdemocracia inducida por el mercado financiero mundial", en que la política, la democracia y los derechos sociales no cuentan, pero los impuestos sobre el capital no pueden ser agravados por temor de la huida de capitales; los bancos privados tienen que ser salvados por el Estado/ contribuyentes, mientras la austeridad sobre las clases trabajadoras e intermedias es considerada como imprescindible e inevitable; y el poder se concentra en un regimen de expertos no elegidos y a sueldo de las referidas instituciones transnacionales no electoralmente sufragadas y, en el seno de la UE, combinaciones entre los técnicos de la Troika UE/BCE/FMI como una especie de ejecutivo federal de la UE, coadyuvados por subservientes políticos, managers y tecnócratas "domésticos" y domesticados en países del Sur tal como lo fué el pasado gobierno del PSD/CDS en Portugal.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Abstracts and full texts. The conference does not collect full texts. Only abstracts are requested. During the conference, it will be discussed the convenience and dates for collecting full texts according to the publication options.

Conference programme. The programme will include the abstracts of the presentations. If changes are made, the versions of the final abstracts should be sent **by April 14** to difusion@fes-sociologia.com

Languages of the abstracts. For the publication in the conference programme, it is recommended to include English versions of all the abstracts, in addition to the language decided by the authors. For those who sent the abstract in a language other than English, please, provide an English version **by April 14**.

Languages of the sessions. There will be sessions in English and sessions in Spanish / Portuguese. The organizers have programmed the languages of the presentations according to the languages used by the authors in their proposals. Some adjustments in language

options have been made in order to provide coherence to the sessions. Apologies for the inconveniences.

Registration. At least one author for each presentation should register for the conference. Co-authors who are not attending do not have the obligation to register.

In any case, *all the attendants to the conference should get registered*, both authors and co-authors.

Coffee breaks and lunches. The registration includes coffee (19th in the evening, 20th and 21st in the morning), and lunches (20th and 21st in the afternoon)

Dinners are not included in the registration. The organizers will arrange an optional farewell dinner on the 21st. According to amount of people interested, a sightseeing tour will be arranged on the 22nd in the morning.

Business meeting. For members of the ESA RN/27 “Southern European Societies”. If you want to become a member of the European Sociological Association and the RN/27, please go to the ESA web page and select RN/27 when processing your ESA affiliation: <http://www.europeansociology.org/>. Attendance of non-members is welcome.

Preguntas Frecuentes

Resúmenes y textos completos. Esta conferencia no requiere texto completo. Sólo resumen de la presentación. Durante la conferencia se acordarán fechas e idiomas para los textos completos de acuerdo con las posibilidades de publicación.

Programa de la conferencia. En el programa se publicarán los resúmenes aceptados para presentación. La actualización de los resúmenes debe enviarse antes del día **14 de abril** a la dirección difusión@fes-sociología.com

Idioma de los resúmenes. Para su publicación en el programa de la conferencia, es recomendable que los resúmenes estén en inglés, además de en la lengua original decididas por los autores. Si no ha enviado su resumen en inglés, le rogamos que lo haga antes del día **14 de abril**.

Idioma de las presentaciones: en la conferencia habrá sesiones en inglés y sesiones en español-portugués. El criterio de la organización ha sido programar las presentaciones en el idioma usado por los autores en sus propuestas. Ha sido necesario realizar algunos cambios en las opciones de idioma para proporcionar coherencia a algunas sesiones. La organización pide disculpas por los posibles inconvenientes.

Inscripciones. Cada comunicación requiere la inscripción de al menos un/a autor/a. Los co-autores que no asisten a la conferencia no tienen obligación de inscribirse.

Los asistentes a la conferencia deben inscribirse en todos los casos, tanto autores principales como coautores.

La inscripción debe realizarse a través del formulario. Debe enviarse relleno junto al fichero en PDF de la transferencia bancaria.

Comidas. La inscripción incluye café (día 19 por la tarde), desayunos (días 20 y 21) y comidas (días 20 y 21).

La inscripción NO incluye las cenas. Los organizadores acordarán una cena de despedida el día 21 con asistencia de carácter opcional. En función del número de personas interesadas, el día 22 por la mañana se propondrá una visita turística en la ciudad de Córdoba.

Reunión de organización de la ESA RN/27 “Southern European Societies”. Para socios ESA miembros de la red. Si desea afiliarse a European Sociological Association y la RN/27, vaya a la página web de la ESA y seleccione RN/27 cuando realice su afiliación: <http://www.europeansociology.org/>. La asistencia de personas que no son socios de la red es bienvenida.

Annex: Call for Papers



EUROPEAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

RESEARCH NETWORK ON ‘SOUTHERN EUROPEAN SOCIETIES’

ESA/RN27 MID-TERM CONFERENCE 2017

The Uses of Sociological Knowledge: Challenges and Dilemmas for Southern European Sociology

Córdoba (Spain), 19-21 April 2017

*Co-organized by the Spanish Sociological Federation (FES)
and the Institute for Advanced Social Studies*

Venue: Institute for Advanced Social Studies (IESA),
Spanish Council for Scientific Research (CSIC)

CALL FOR PAPERS

Europe is facing new and radical challenges that demand extraordinary resilience from EU members, especially those from southern European societies, because of their outlying position and specific social problems in comparison with their EU neighbours. The difficulties of building a united Europe in the wake of the economic, financial and political crisis have exposed divergences in EU governance. In this context, sociology is an important tool to inform public policies and to provide the general public with an understanding of current challenges. The uses of sociology have significant social, political and practical implications in fields that are especially significant for southern European

societies, such as welfare, work and employment, education, migration, social cohesion, political participation and other social phenomena.

However, the usual tensions in the organization of scientific research are now particularly intense in terms of how the utility of sociological knowledge is understood and communicated. The trend toward internationalization in current research systems forces research communities to compete in a global market of scientific production, where English is the dominant language, and to publish sound results for an academic audience. There is also a pressing need to find sociological knowledge that is relevant and applicable to regional and local problems; to overcome the difficulties of conveying applied research to an international audience; and to legitimate problem-oriented research within science policies and academic organizations.

This conference will discuss the challenges and dilemmas of different orientations of sociology in order to complement internationalization and academic research with the uses of sociology aimed at solving social problems in specific territorial contexts. Participants are invited to discuss the relevance of sociological knowledge in recent years as a means to understanding southern European societies, at a local, regional and international level.

Although other proposals will be welcome, we especially invite papers on the following topics:

- Sociological research and the development of civil society, public policies and democracy in Europe;
- Uses and applications of sociology with special implications for social European societies (including applications to important areas, such as welfare, employment, education, migration, poverty, political participation and other social phenomena);
- Knowledge transfer in sociology: conceptual approaches, organizational modes and research;
- The combination of applied social research and internationalization;
- The role of research centres and professional associations in the use and development of sociological knowledge;
- Sociology in EU and National science policies: interdisciplinarity, knowledge transfer, evaluation and funding;
- Public sociology and the audiences of sociology;
- Open science in sociology and its contribution to language diversity and social inclusion;
- The communication and diffusion of sociological knowledge.

Deadlines

Abstract submission: **20 March (extended deadline: 30 March)**

Notification of acceptance: **31 March**

Registration: **10 April**

Abstracts, Format of Papers and Language

The organizers invite theoretical or empirical papers, whether quantitative, qualitative or case studies, on the above (or related) topics. Special consideration will be given to empirically grounded papers, whether comparative or country-based.

The languages of the abstracts, papers and conference will be English, French or Spanish. An English translation of the abstracts and PowerPoint presentations is recommended.

Abstracts should be around 500-600 words, and should be accompanied by the name(s) of the author(s), his/her/their affiliation(s) and E-mail(s).

Abstracts should be submitted to difusion@fes-sociologia.com, on copy to Manuel Fernandez Esquinas (Coordinator of the Mid-term conference) (mfernandez@iesa.csic.es) and Luís Baptista (Coordinator of ESA RN27) (luisv.baptista@fcs.unl.pt).

Conference Fees

Members of the European Sociological Association (ESA) and the Spanish Sociological Association (FES-Federación Española de Sociología): 60 euros for non-students and 30 euros for students. Others participants: 80 euros for non-students and 40 euros for students.

Registration fees will cover organization costs, conference materials for participants, coffee breaks and lunches. An optional farewell dinner and a sightseeing tour of Córdoba will be arranged.

Publication Options

A selection of papers subject to peer review will be published in special issues of journals edited by the sociology associations of Spain, southern European countries and international publishers.

Other papers will be part of a book agreement with a major international publisher.

Scientific Committee

Ana Romão, Portugal
Andrea Vargiu, Italy
Eleni Nina-Pazarzi, Greece
Luís Baptista, Portugal
Manuel Carlos Silva, Portugal
Manuel Fernandez Esquinas, Spain
Sylvie Mazzella, France
Lucila Fikel, Spain
Arturo Rodriguez Morató, Spain
Apostolis Papakostas, Greece
Luís Ayuso, Spain
Consuelo Corradi, Italy
Dan Ferrand-Bechmann, France
Ana López-Sala, Spain

Organizing Committee

Manuel Fernández Esquinas (FES coordinator)
Lucila Finkel (FES coordinator)
Diana Iturrate Meras
Sandro Giachi
Thierry Desrues
Luís Navarro Ardoy
Manuel Pérez Yruela
Matilde Massó Lago
Clara Guilló Girard
Roberto Barbeito
Marian Ispizua Uribarri
Màrius Domínguez i Amorós
Rodolfo Gutiérrez Palacios
Cecilia Díaz Méndez
José Antonio Gómez Yáñez

Registration and Secretariat

Instructions for registration will be available after the notification of acceptance
FES Secretariat: María García, Charo Llera. E-mail: info@fes-sociologia.com

About the Organizers

The RN 27 - Regional Research Network on Southern European Societies is one of the 37 research groups of the European Sociological Association. By organizing regular meetings, the RN27 brings together research experience and critical views of the different ways in which research is being conducted, along with perspectives concerning social trends and socio-politics operating in southern Europe.

The FES (Spanish Sociological Federation) is the sociological association of Spain at country level. It is organized in research committees relating to different specialties of sociology and themed working groups. Membership includes individuals affiliated to research committees, as well as collective members. Collective members are the regional associations of sociology, university departments, research centres, and professional institutions. The FES organizes the Spanish Congress of Sociology every three years and publishes the peer-reviewed journal RES (Revista Española de Sociología), in English and Spanish.

The IESA (Institute for Advanced Social Studies) is an official research centre of the Spanish Council for Scientific Research (CSIC). The primary mission of the IESA is to advance our understanding of processes of change in contemporary societies and the basic features of social structures using relevant theoretical approaches and comparative analysis. The IESA produces public knowledge and also plays an important role in the transfer of results to the local environment, with a view to contributing to public debate and solving problems affecting today's societies. The main areas of research are welfare and quality of life, sociology of innovation, environment and territory, political sociology, and area studies focussing especially on the Maghreb and the Mediterranean.

Practical information

Córdoba is an ancient city located in Andalucía (southern Spain), well-known for its multi-cultural history and the coexistence of Christians, Muslims and Jews. In 1986, the historic centre was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. The mid-term conference will be held at the IESA building located in the old town of Córdoba.

Nearest international airports are located in Seville, Málaga and Madrid. High speed trains (AVE) connect Córdoba with all three cities (Seville: 35 minutes. Málaga: 50 minutes. Madrid: 1 hour and 40 minutes).

Address:

Instituto de Estudios Sociales Avanzados (IESA)
Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)
Campo Santo de los Mártires, 7, 14004 Córdoba, Spain

Contact numbers: 00 34 957 760 625
00 34 957 760 528