INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

DEMOCRACY AND PARTICIPATION IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Universidade de Lisboa, 12-15 July 2017
Lisbon School of Economics & Management - ISEG

International Conference co-organized by
International Sociological Association **(ISA)** Research Committee 10 **(RC10)** on *Participation, Organizational Democracy & Self-Management* in cooperation with:
Universidade de Lisboa, **SOCIUS**, Centro de Investigação em Sociologia Económica e das Organizações (Research Centre in Economic and Organizational Sociology) from the consortium **CSG**, Research in Social Sciences and Management - Lisbon School of Economics & Management **(ISEG)**, **CIEG**, Centro Interdisciplinar de Estudos de Género (Interdisciplinary Centre for Gender Studies), **ISCSP**, Instituto Superior de Ciências Sociais e Políticas (School of Social and Political Sciences), and Institutions et Dynamiques Historiques de l'Economie et de la Société **(IDHES)**, French National Centre for Scientific Research **(CNRS)**, Ecole Normale Supérieure Paris-Saclay, France.

Democracy and Participation in the 21st Century

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Call for Papers

The International Conference on *Democracy and Participationin the 21st Century* is now inviting Abstracts for the sessions accepted after its Call for Sessions. The accepted sessions have been organized into 6 Streams whose main topics are:

1. Innovation, Digitilization and Participation
2. Employment Relations: Whither Industrial Democracy?
3. Gender Perspectives in the 21st Century
4. Inequality, Precarization and Exclusion
5. Public Participation and Democratic Governance
6. Participation and Democracy Revisited

The full description of the sessions is available at :
http://pascal.iseg.utl.pt/~socius/eventos/ISA-RC10/call_for_papers.shtml

In order to submit a communication proposal please first choose a specific session. Please mention in the proposal the stream and the session number. Also please include your name, affiliation and email.
For your proposal to be considered please submit the title and an abstract (max. 300 words) both to :

- the mail(s) of the session organizer(s)
- and the Conference email at: isa@socius.iseg.ulisboa.pt

The session organizer(s) will evaluate your abstract. The Conference email will confirm reception and notify if the abstract has been refused or accepted, for oral communication or as a distributed paper.
The working languages of the conference will be English, French, Spanish and Portuguese, but please be aware that no translation will be provided by the conference.

Deadlines :
12 March : Deadline to submit abstract proposals
15 April : Notification of acceptance of the abstracts to the authors
31 May : Deadline for accepted authors to register for the conference

Democracy and Participation in the 21st Century

Streams and Sessions

STREAM 1
Innovation, Digitilization and Participation

STREAM 2
Employment Relations : Whither Industrial Democracy ?

STREAM 3
Gender Perspectives in the 21st Century

STREAM 4
Inequality, Precarization and Exclusion

STREAM 5
Public Participation and Democratic Governance

STREAM 6
Participation and Democracy Revisited

CONFERENCE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE:

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Mónica Fraga
ISEG/SOCIUS, Universidade de Lisboa, Conference Assistant

STREAM 1

Innovation, Digitilization and Participation

1.1. **Digitalization and democratic participation**

Session Organized by:

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

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

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

To address these questions we propose three focuses:

- The concept of 'digital commons': A basic premise for democratic participation in digital development is to define an area of public digital goods that shouldn't be controlled by private interests. What kind of data and algorithms should be reclaimed by societies and local communities and how? This focus addresses topics such as big data, privacy, freedom of information and free software.
- Digitalization at the workplace: The antagonisms of digital transformation become most obvious at the workplace. Are digital technologies used to replace human experience with digital algorithms? Are they used to control labour and subject it to the 'internet of things'? Or can they be used to unleash human creativity and democratize enterprises?
- Gender and digital technologies: Despite important contributions of women development of digital technologies is an area of male dominance. In addition, sexism is a distinctive conflict in digital communities. However, digital technologies can also be used to transform gender stereotypes and to renegotiate the sexual division of labour. Therefore, it is time to talk about the role of gender in digitalization.

1.2. **The social consequences of the so-called "Platform Capitalism" for labour**

Session Organized by:

Francesco Garibaldo, Director "Claudio Sabattini" Foundation, Bologna, Italy,
Past Vice-President ISA RC10, Past President RLDWL; fgaribaldo@gmail.com
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JPMorgan defines: "the Online Platform Economy as economic activities involving an online intermediary that provides a platform by which independent workers or sellers can sell a discrete service or good to customers. Labour platforms, such as Uber or TaskRabbit, connect customers with freelance or contingent workers who perform discrete projects or assignments. Capital platforms, such as eBay or Airbnb, connect customers with individuals who rent assets or sell goods peer-to-peer."

The number of people joining these platforms is on the rise, but social scientists are at the beginning of a process of inquiring into these new worlds of work. This session can represent the first step of a voluntary coordination of international research efforts.

We are therefore calling for two different kinds of papers:

1. Mapping papers, i.e. papers aiming at describing what is happening in this field in the national context: the dimension of the phenomenon; a map of the actors; the labour conditions and the employment relationship, etc.

2. Papers setting research frameworks, i.e. papers designing a framework for fieldwork including analytical dimensions, methodologies and tools for inquiry.

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

Session Organized by:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Session Organized by:

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Stéphanie Lacour, CNRS, Institut des Sciences Sociales du Politique (ISP), ENS Paris-Saclay, France ; stephanie.lacour@cnrs.fr

Delphine Corteel, Laboratoire REGARDS, Université de Reims, France ; delphine.corteel@univ-reims.fr

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

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

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

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

1.5. **New forms of organization, participation and democracy**
Nouvelles formes d'organisation du travail, participation et démocratie

Session Organized by:
Diane-Gabrielle Tremblay, TÉLUQ, Université du Québec, Canada ; diane-gabrielle.tremblay@teluq.ca
Arnaud Scaillerez, Téluq, University of Québec, Canada; arnaud.scaillerez@hotmail.fr]

New forms of work organization have been developing for a few years or decades, including telecommuting, coworking, teamwork, fab labs, hacklabs and others. This has implications on collective work, some holding that telecommuting reduces the sense of community, although this is not always the case when it is only a few days a week, while others believe that improving working conditions is good for the collective, the retention of employees, participation and democracy. Encouraged by recent digital developments, working remotely or telecommuting has increased and if for some it serves primarily to improve the quality of working life, for others it may challenge workplace democracy or participation in the workplace.
Also working so-called third places, such as co-working spaces, also raise the same kind of questions in recent years. While a more recent phenomenon, co-working is sometimes motivated by self-employed persons' interest in sharing a collective space, common hardware, common or related skills, or in developing new forms of participation, new collective projects.
This session invites authors to present their research results and ask questions about new forms of work organization such as telecommuting and co-working, and questions about the motives for these formulas, as well as the effects on workplace participation, participation in collective labor movements and workplace democracy. The session also welcomes concrete cases and specific examples.

De nouvelles formes d'organisation du travail se développent depuis quelques années ou décennies, notamment le télétravail, le coworking, les fablabs, les hacklabs, le travail en équipe et d'autres. Cela a des incidences sur les collectifs de travail, certains jugeant que le télétravail réduit le sens du collectif, bien que ce ne soit pas toujours le cas lorsque ce n'est que quelques jours par semaine, alors que d'autres jugent que l'amélioration des conditions de travail est bonne pour le collectif, la rétention des salariés, la participation et la démocratie. Favorisé par les récents développements du numérique, le travail à distance ou télétravail se développe de plus en plus et si pour certains cela permet surtout d'améliorer la qualité de vie au travail, pour d'autres cela peut remettre en question la démocratie au travail, ou la participation en milieu de travail.
Par ailleurs le travail dans des tiers lieux, comme les espaces de coworking, suscite aussi le même genre d'interrogations depuis quelques années. Phénomène plus récent, le coworking est parfois motivé par l'intérêt de travailleurs indépendants pour le partage de compétences ou de matériel collectif, d'un espace collectif, ou se développent de nouvelles formes de participation, de nouveaux projets collectifs.
Cette session invite a présenter des recherches et poser des questionnements sur les nouvelles formes d'organisation du travail comme le télétravail et le coworking, et a s'interroger sur les motivations pour ces formules, ainsi que les effets sur la participation en milieu de travail, la participation au collectif de travail et la démocratie au travail. Des études de cas ou exemples particuliers sont aussi les bienvenus en présentation.

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

Session Organized by:
Erik Lindhult, Mälardalen University, Sweden; erik.lindhult@mdh.se
Azril Bacal, Uppsala University, Sweden; bazril@gmail.com

There is a revolution happening in the way science works. Every part of the scientific method has the potential of becoming an open, collaborative and participative process. Many more actors are able to take part in different ways and the traditional methods of organising and conducting research will see many changes. Civil society now may play a more active role concerning science moving from being a mere consumer of science to an active engagement as a co-creation and democratisation of science. The latter is illustrated by the increased interest among science practitioners and citizens alike in "Citizen Science" linked to the increasing opportunities of Open Science and Open Access to data and scientific results.
Citizen science (CS), also known as crowd science, crowd-sourced science, civic science, volunteer monitoring and networked science, is research conducted wholly or partially by nonprofessional researchers. Citizen science is sometimes described as "public participation in scientific research", participatory monitoring or participatory action research. The variation in definition and participatory content makes it clear that much more attention is needed regarding meanings, mechanisms, and the challenges of Citizen Science.
In the European Commission's new research vision, Citizen Science and Responsible Research and Innovation is emphasized as important for the inclusion of citizens in research and the mobilization of the collective

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

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

Session Organized by:

Gianluca Sgueo, New Work University, Florence - Vesalius College, Bruxelles ; sgueo@nyu.edu

Gamification, defined as the use of game design elements in non-game contexts, is a broad concept. In the non-profit sector, "gamification for advocacy" may be described as the use of digital applications or websites designed for the purpose of gaining attention, raising awareness, asking for donations and ultimately increasing participation of civil society actors worldwide. Even if gamification is not a "brand new idea", the extensive use of gamification strategies among non-profits has developed quickly in recent years. Non-profits have adopted gamification to enhance users engagement and fund-raising. Examples include "Gemma's World" and "IHobo".
The use of gamified strategies for non-profit advocacy is both promising and challenging. On the one hand, gamification carries the promise of an easy path to engage citizens, and to foster creative collaboration for charitable causes. Through friendly and captivating designs and the use of digital platforms, gamified strategies may potentially enhance citizens' support of social causes. On the other hand, gamification raises acute legal, societal and cultural challenges. The first and main one is concerned with technology. To exploit collective participation, gamification has to be deeply rooted in technology. Biases in availability may limit participation only to those with appropriate technologies, while leaving those without access on the outside – a problem that scholars describe in terms of "digital divide". A second risk of the use of gamification by non-profits concerns its perception from the public. There may be claims that gamification actually discourages people from participating. A third issue concerns the extreme variation of the public that participates in gamified initiatives by non-profits. In many cases "hard-core participants" become extraordinary experts and therefore dominate participation, discouraging occasional participants.
This session invites contributions aimed at: (1) identifying relevant case-studies and best practices of gamified strategies for non-profit advocacy; (2) pinpointing common patterns in the development of gamification strategies for non-profit; (3) highlighting the benefits for participation and democracy arising from the increased use of gamification strategies from non-profits.

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

Session Organized by:

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

The trade union movements of the developed capitalist societies have been facing a profound crisis since the 1970s. The causes are multiple, including factors that are exogenous to them and others that are endogenous (its bureaucratization). Aiming at revitalization, trade unions have been implementing several actions. The adoption of ICTs, mainly the Internet, emerges as an important tool for supporting these actions.
According to Pinnock (2005), the unions only recognized the potential (the competitive advantages they offer and their flexibility) of these technologies very belatedly and so they adopted them later than their counterparts. Now they are widely spread in the movement and the unions are investing increasingly in this domain using ICTs for several purposes, including unionization; the strengthening of the mobilization of workers for collective action in view the wider dissemination of information; learning through e-learning platforms; or to increase solidarity and support workers during labour disputes. It is also argued that Internet gives an important contribution to the deepening of union democracy by the possibility it offers to create new spaces that encourage participation and the accountability of the leaders. Some authors inclusively state that ICTs make a relevant contribution for a qualitative transformation of the unions' nature. For them, a new union form emerged, called "E-union" (Darlington, 2000), "Cyberunion" (Shostak, 2002), "Open-source unionism" (Freeman and Rogers, 2002) or "Trade Unionism 2.0." (Gutiérrez-Rubi, 2009).
For this session, among other topics, we welcome papers discussing the adoption of ICTs by the unions, mainly on the uses they made of the Internet, including the social media, in order to understand if they are allowing or not the deepening of the democratic forms of associative government, a crucial factor for the strengthening of trade unionism and consequently its revitalization.

1.9. **Innovation, professionnal workers and unionization**

Session Organized by:

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

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

STREAM 1

SPECIAL SESSION

Special Session

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

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

Session Organized by:

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

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

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

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

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

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

STREAM 2

Employment Relations : Whither Industrial Democracy ?

2.1. **Trade Unions, power and democracy**

Session Organized by:

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

Historically, the emergence of industrial relations systems corresponded to an attempt to regulate the use of labour, one of the fictitious commodities (Polanyi, 1944), so this would not be totally at the mercy of market mechanisms. In this context, trade unions, both as sword of justice and vested interest (Flanders, 1970) are inextricably linked, on the one hand, to the struggle for institutional decommodification of labour, and on the other, the struggle for inclusion of workers in terms of social, economic and political rights, i.e., democratic rights of citizenship.
With the advance of globalisation and the increasing demands of disorderly and sometimes violent commodification, the impact of this process on the metamorphosis of labour and on the segmentation of fluidity and instability has widened. At the same time, the confirmed decrease in trade union membership of last two decades (Visser, 2011) has led trade unions to face new challenges, which are now becoming even more pressing as the crisis sets in. It is no longer just the working class, but rather society as a whole, that require an active contribution towards a restoration of balance and social cohesion (Hyman and Gumbrell McCormick, 2010).
The labour movement has not been a passive spectator of the current situation. Trade unions, with specific ideologies and identities, embedded in specific historical trajectories, congregate "strategic capacity" and "organizational learning" capabilities (Hyman, 2001, 2007). They have the ability to interpret new circumstances, identifying internal and external challenges, and developing actions and initiatives, sustained over time, with impacts at the organizational level as well as in political discourse and in achieving results. In this context, one in which the very principles of representative democracy and the welfare State are at stake, the need to rethink the roles of trade unions and their modes of social intervention becomes increasingly urgent. This session welcomes contributions, across continents focusing on the dimensions and strategies of trade union revitalization (Frege, Kelly, 2004).

2.2. **Collective bargaining in times of crisis**

Session Organized by:

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

Sydney and Beatrice Webb saw collective bargaining as a strategic process that allows unions to control the labour market and give an important contribution to the creation of an "industrial order" based on "justice" (Webb and Webb, 1897). This thesis was taken up and further developed by other authors that insisted on the centrality of the "sword of justice" and the creation and defence of an "industrial policy", stressed its importance not only as a factor that overcomes the individualization of the labour relations and regulates these relations, but also as a source for the definition of labour and social rights, by conferring a certain status to workers and liberating them from the employer's free will.
Based on two major guiding principles, the freedom of association and collective autonomy, collective bargaining is a form of autonomous regulation that had a considerable evolution since its emergence. Evolution in relation with the amplitude it has reached, measured by the number of workers covered, as well as in the content, that is nowadays more complex and enormously widened.
Recently, collective bargaining is under a huge pressure, mainly in those countries subject to the austerity policies and troika intervention, such as Portugal. In this context, it is important to analyse the changes that eroded this form of self-regulation in the last years and to discuss measures that would allow its revitalization. These are questions that can be addressed in this session, which is not limited to them ; papers on other topics related to collective bargaining, such as collective bargaining in public administration, are also welcomed.

2.3. **Employee Financial Participation in times of turbulence: varieties of forms and objectives**
Session Organized by:
Ulke Veersma, University of Greenwich, United Kingdom; U.Veersma@greenwich.ac.uk
Kevin O'Kelly, IAFP, Paris, France ; okellykp@eircom.net
Andrew Pendleton, University of Durham, United Kingdom; andrew.pendleton@durham.ac.uk
Erik Poutsma, Radboud University, Nijmegen, Netherlands ; e.poutsma@fm.ru.nl

Industrial and employment relations have undergone considerable changes with regard to the way employees are involved in decision-making at various levels of the organisation. The development of the knowledge society, with its strong emphasis on the service sectors and service providers within organisations, technological change and a change in the culture and systems of employment relations are just a few of these changes. Employee financial participation (EFP), in this context, has become more relevant, especially for those employees whose commitment is most relevant to the viability and success of the enterprise. As this appears to be the outcome of some recent research, it also points to the potential risks of EFP being focused on specific groups of employees. One such risk is the financial risk associated with stock markets fluctuations.
The background of this form of employee participation is based in organisations and their way of involving employees, but it also has a strong institutional component as it is closely related to the notion of savings, capital sharing and pensions provision, where government incentives may be provided. Similarly, other national institutions, like trade unions and collective bargaining, may play a role with regard to systems to provide incentives and to promote EFP. Employers may use EFP to build a strong level of loyalty and commitment within the workforce, aiming at a high performance of companies while employees have a stake in the output and ownership of the company.
The objective of the session is to look into current developments in relation with other, more common, forms of direct and indirect of employee participation. The submission of papers on the role of various actors and policies developed and implemented at the national and organisational levels would also be very welcome.

2.4. **"*Autogestion*" / "self-management:" tracing the social history of a political idea**
Session Organized by:
Guillaume Gourgues, Université de Franche-Comté, CRJFC / PACTE; guillaume.gourgues@hotmail.com
Karel Yon, CERAPS, CNRS / Université de Lille, France; karel.yon@univ-lille2.fr

Self-management (« *autogestion* » in French and Spanish) has been a key notion in political life during the 1960s and 1970s, its theoretical and practical meaning being at the heart of numerous controversies. The current context of economic and environmental crisis, as well as an increased enthusiasm for participatory democracy led to a renewed interest for this idea. Various experiences such as worker takeovers of firms, consumer cooperatives, or even temporary autonomous zones and other "*zones à défendre*" have been labeled as "self-management" experiments.
However, the literature promoting such reflection is hardly ever disentangled from an enchanted, militant vision ignoring or underestimating the contradictions, heterogeneity and limits of those practices. Therefore, it may be useful to develop a more critical assessment of the notion. In that sense, at the crossroads of political sociology, political theory, and social and cultural history, this session invites communications questioning the social and intellectual trajectory of self-management, the past and present uses of the notion, as well as its afterlives. For that purpose, we intend to gather scholars from various countries and disciplines that will focus on empirically documented analysis.
Doing the social history of a political idea is a way to sum up a diversity of possible approaches and methodologies such as documenting the "career" of self-management, tracing its genealogy, analyzing its production, circulation and reception as a discursive form, or exploring its articulation to social actors and practices. All these approaches share the refusal of two opposite options: an internal study of the concept, in the vein of traditional political history, and an external approach considering ideas as resources manipulated by strategic actors.

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

Session Organized by:
Wolfgang G. Weber, Institute of Psychology, University of Innsbruck, Austria
Christine Unterrainer, Institute of Psychology, University of Innsbruck, Austria
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Chaired by:
Thomas Höge, Institute of Psychology, University of Innsbruck, Austria

A contemporary definition (Wegge, Weber et al., 2010) views Organizational Democracy (OD) linked to broad-based and institutionalized employee influence processes where the majority of employees
- participate in the form of institutionalized and binding involvement or decision-making
- referring to tactical or strategic decisions at the organizational level
- either direct (e.g. in general assemblies) or indirect through their elected representatives
- often associated with employee ownership.

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

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

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

2.6. **Regulation and enforcement of occupational safety and health**

Session Organized by:
Birgit Kraemer, Institute of Economic and Social research (WSI), Hans Boeckler Foundation, Germany
birgit-kraemer@boeckler.de

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

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

Democracy and participation are fundamental for developing the regulation and the enforcement mechanisms of osh further. Comparative research indicates the relative strength of national osh enforcement systems linking

state inspectorates to trade union involvement as well as to elected worker safety reps. In contrast, from US research we know that in case of weak public labour inspection NGO and workers centers step in in monitoring working conditions.
The session shall debate recent developments in the regulation and enforcement of osh with a view on actors, political and organisational processes and controversies. Papers which under consideration of the national framework conditions deal with strategies for improving the safety and health conditions of migrant workers are particularly welcomed.

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

Session Organized by:

Jan Cremers, Tilburg Law School, Germany ; J.Cremers@uva.nl
Sigurt Vitols, Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung, Germany ; SVitols@etui.org

According to the European Commission, having flexible company law rules could help reduce some of the legislative and administrative difficulties undertakings face. In the Commission's view, the diversity of national legislations and company law forms is often seen as a barrier to expansion in the EU's internal market. This has been a driving force for the elaboration of different corporate forms at EU-level (like the SE and SCE), as for other company law related legislative initiatives. According to this philosophy, more uniform company law rules could help companies to expand and save on the costs of setting up and running businesses abroad. Cross-border groups would also benefit from such EU provisions. Between 1968 and 1989 nine company law directives and one regulation were approved, covering important issues such as minimum capital, accounting, auditing and mergers and divisions on the national level. After 2000, a renewed activity on the EU company law front led to the conclusion of eleven directives.
For workers, it is of crucial importance that the company law framework provides strong workers' rights in at least two respects. First, workers' rights need to be protected and, if possible, strengthened in the entities that are based on EU law. Second, existing information, consultation and participation rights need to be guaranteed, particularly since differences between national systems of worker representation can be a challenge to the timely and proper exercise of these rights.
In cooperation with the European Trade Union Institute, a group of social policy and company law researchers is preparing an assessment of different EU instruments (a book series is forthcoming). With this session we would like to invite scholars to contribute to this debate.

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

Session Organized by:

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

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

2.9. **Jeunes travailleurs et démocratie industrielle**
Young workers and industrial democracy

Session Organized by:
Sophie Béroud, Triangle/Université Lumière Lyon 2, France ; sophie.beroud@univ-lyon2.fr
Camille Dupuy, DySoLab/Université de Rouen, France ; camille.dupuy@univ-rouen.fr
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Les jeunes travailleurs ont subi de plein fouet la crise économique et sont particulièrement touchés par le chômage et les précarités. C'est dans ce contexte, que se pose la question de leurs capacités à agir collectivement dans le cadre de leur travail. Cette session interrogera ainsi la participation des jeunes travailleurs au système de relations professionnelles. Tout d'abord, elle cherchera à mettre au jour la place des jeunes dans les institutions professionnelles traditionnelles (syndicats, institutions représentatives du personnel). En interrogeant la place des jeunes travailleurs dans le système de représentation et de négociation collective ainsi que le renouvellement générationnel dans les organes de représentation, c'est l'avenir même de ces institutions qui sera questionné. Dans un contexte où les syndicats peinent à attirer cette catégorie de population et à susciter des vocations militantes, quel devenir pour l'action collective au travail ? Cela conduira à envisager d'autres structures collectives – moins institutionnalisées - dans lesquelles les jeunes travailleurs peuvent se regrouper (coordinations, associations de travailleurs, etc.). Ensuite, la session interrogera les modes d'engagement des jeunes dans l'action collective. Sur quels enjeux, en termes d'emploi, de travail (ses conditions, sa durée, sa rémunération) mais aussi de sens à donner au travail, les jeunes sont-ils mobilisés ? Les thèmes de revendications, mais aussi leurs modalités d'action correspondent-ils aux modes d'engagement syndical « traditionnels » ou présentent-ils des spécificités ? Enfin, la session questionnera la manière dont les syndicats ou autres représentants des travailleurs se saisissent des thèmes spécifiques à la jeunesse. Cela pourra permettre d'analyser la pertinence même de la catégorie «jeunes» dans les analyses sociologiques du travail.
Les communications pourront porter sur la participation des jeunes à différentes échelles : internationales, nationales, sectorielles, territoriales ou encore au niveau de l'entreprise. Les communications qui proposeront une comparaison entre pays ou échelles seront particulièrement les bienvenues.

Young workers have been hit hard by the economic crisis. They are also amongst the principal victims of precariousness and unemployment. Against this background this session will address the issues of their capacity to act collectively at work as well as their participation in industrial relations.
First, this session seeks to shed light on the role of young people in the traditional institutions of industrial relations, including trade unions and elected representation bodies such as works councils. The role of young workers in the systems of collective bargaining and worker representation questions the future of these institutions. Taking into account the difficulties of trade unions to attract and organize young workers, what is the future of collective action at work? Are there other, less institutionalized forms of participation for young workers? Second, this session seeks to identify the ways in which young workers engage in collective action. What are the issues they address in terms of employment and work (working conditions, working-time, wages)? What is the meaning of their activism? Do their demands and forms of engagement match those of "traditional" unionism or are they specific? Finally, this session wants to shed light on how trade unions and worker representatives engage issues specifically related to young people. This could provide new insights into the very significance of the category of "youth" used in sociological analyses of work.
We welcome communications on young workers' participation taking at different levels: international, national, sectorial, regional, and enterprise. We particularly welcome comparisons between different countries or levels.

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

Session Organized by:
Maria da Conceição Cerdeira, Socius-CSG-ISEG. Lisboa, Portugal; mcscerdeira@gmail.com
Ilona Kovács, Socius-CSG-ISEG. Lisboa, Portugal; ilona@iseg.ulisboa.pt

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

Essas mudanças que se entrecruzam com alterações do direito do trabalho no sentido de conferir menor proteção no mercado de trabalho e com a redução (ou subtração) de medidas das políticas sociais, põem uma questão chave que é de compreender como estas evoluções reconfiguram as relações de emprego, o Estado Social e a cidadania. Esta sessão visa debater tais reconfigurações e identificar tendências de convergência e de diversidade entre países e regiões. Assim, são bem-vindas contribuições nesse sentido em português, espanhol e francês, incluído temas como:
• Flexibilidade, reestruturação e diálogo social;
• Reformas recentes da legislação do trabalho;
• A evolução da individualização dos contratos de trabalho vs negociação colectiva;
• Tendências de (re)mercadorização do trabalho;
• Políticas de emprego e da proteção social: clivagens entre 'insiders', 'midsiders' e 'outsiders';
• Evoluções recentes das políticas sociais e cidadania
• Os conflitos laborais e as estratégias dos atores em torno das reformas legislativas e das políticas sociais

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

Dans le nouveau contexte économique et politique mondial, développé au cours de la récession qui a débuté avec la crise financière de 2008, les politiques d'ajustement mises en œuvre notamment dans les pays à économie plus faible, et en particulier dans le Sud de l'Europe, ont accéléré des tendances précédentes au changements dans l'organisation de la production, les relations de travail et les politiques de protection sociale. Ces tendances concernent entre autres la forte hausse du chômage, des inégalités sociales et des multiples formes de segmentation et d'exclusion; l'augmentation de l'emploi atypique et de la précarité de l'emploi; l'individualisation des relations de travail; la dévaluation du dialogue social et l'accroissement du déséquilibre du pouvoir dans les relations de travail, exprimé dans le renforcement du pouvoir patronal et l'affaiblissement des syndicats.
Ces changements, qui s'entrecroisent avec des changements dans la législation du travail réduisant la protection sur le marché du travail et avec la diminution des mesures de politique sociale, posent une question clé : celle de comprendre comment ces évolutions reconfigurent les relations d'emploi, l'état-providence et la citoyenneté. Cette session vise à discuter de ces reconfigurations et à identifier des tendances de convergence et de diversité entre les pays et les régions. Les contributions à ce propos en portugais, espagnol et français, sont les bienvenues, incluant des sujets tels que:
• Flexibilité, restructuration et dialogue social;
• Réformes récentes de la législation du travail;
• L'évolution de l'individualisation des contrats de travail vs la négociation collective;
• Tendances à la (re) marchandisation du travail;
• Politiques d'emploi et de protection sociale: clivages entre «insiders», «midsiders» et les «outsiders»;
• Développements récents des politiques sociales et citoyenneté
• Conflits du travail et stratégies des acteurs autour des réformes législatives et des politiques sociales

STREAM 2

SPECIAL SESSIONS

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

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

The aim of this session is to examine the existing workers' rights to information, consultation and participation (ICP) as enshrined in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and EU directives on the one hand, and, their practical usability/accessibility to workers in real-life situations, on the other hand. The main question focuses on the reasons and obstacles for the discrepancy between the goals various pieces of EU legislation declare and the reality in which workers' rights are frequently ignored.
European Works Councils are a model example of this state of things. Various researches about the application of the EWC directives (e.g. in Germany Whittall, Lücking and Trinczek 2008; Waddington 2010) indicates a range of possible explanations for why more have not been established (estimations are that only in 50% of eligible companies EWC have been established) or why some function below expectations. On the more confrontational end of the spectrum, problems with defending workers' participation rights in cases of express violation emerge: over two decades of functioning of a total of over 1400 EWCs in companies undergoing frequent restructuring only approximately 60 court cases occurred.
The underpinning hypothesis is that even though the palette of workers' ICP right in some regions seems to be vast and comprehensive (e.g. in the EU it covers over 30 various directives), the use of ICP rights in practice is limited.
The session aims to examine some of the reasons, such as:

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

Special Session organized by
FERINTER – International Railway Studies– Asociación Internacional de Estudios Ferroviarios
ferinterfrance@gmail.com

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

La sécurité occupe une place centrale dans l'organisation des systèmes de transport ferroviaire. Ce terme recouvre différentes acceptions depuis les problèmes dits de sûreté (agressions, fraude ou sabotages, etc.), jusqu'aux enjeux de santé physique ou morale des personnels en passant par la sécurité des circulations et la prévention des accidents impliquant des tiers (voyageurs, usagers de la route, etc.). Si tous ces aspects de la

sécurité sont interdépendants et concernent tant le travail quotidien des personnels que l'organisation du travail, tous ne sont pas traités sur le même mode par les organisations syndicales.
En particulier, s'il apparaît, en théorie, difficile de dissocier « sécurité ferroviaire » et « sécurité des personnels », dans la pratique, on constate que souvent ces deux domaines sont traités selon des modalités différentes, la première est souvent réduite à être un problème de technicien tandis que la seconde renvoie au social. Il est difficile pour les organisations syndicales de passer outre ce clivage. C'est souvent à l'occasion d'accidents que les liens entre ces deux domaines apparaissent manifestes et que les problématiques du travail peuvent donner de l'épaisseur à l'analyse de la sécurité et rendre compte de sa complexité.
Nous voudrions faire un point sur cette relation entre sécurité et représentation des salariés dans les différents systèmes de transport ferroviaire (voyageurs urbains ou interurbains et marchandises) que ce soit de manière diachronique (approche socio-historique) ou dans différents pays à un moment socio-historique donné. En résumé, il s'agit de savoir comment les questions de sécurité et de sureté dans leurs différentes dimensions sont prises en charge par les organisations syndicales, dans quelle mesure aussi il est ou non possible de parler de démocratie organisationnelle.

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

Safety is essential in the organisation of rail networks but it may refer to different issues, for example: frauds, physical assaults and sabotage as well as health issues (whether it be physical or psychological pain endured by staff members), road traffic issues and prevention measures of accidents involving third parties (travellers, car drivers…). If all these aspects of safety are interconnected and have an impact on the daily tasks performed by the employees as well as on the organisation of work, they are not all dealt with the same way by the trade unions or by the safety committees representing the employees.
More precisely, if it theoretically seems to be difficult to dissociate « rail safety » from « staff safety », in actual facts both issues are dealt with separately. The first one is regarded as a technical issue while the second one is regarded as a social issue. Trade unions find it hard to bridge this gap. It usually is when accidents happen that connections between both issues become obvious and that work safety issues can be fully analysed and their complexity accounted for.
We would like to take stock of the situation of the relationship between safety and the employee representative bodies in diverse rail networks (short-distance and long-distance train, freight train) whether it be in a diachronic way (historical/social approach) or in diverse countries. In other words, we would like to know how trade unions deal with safety issues and security issues, whether it be on the technical level or on the psychological and organisational level.

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

La seguridad ocupa un lugar central en la organización de sistemas de transporte ferroviario. Su definición abarca diferentes significados, desde los problemas de seguridad (agresiones, fraude o sabotaje, etc), hasta las problemáticas de salud física o moral del personal, incluyendo la seguridad en la circulación y la prevención de accidentes que involucran a terceros (pasajeros, automovilistas, etc). Si todos los aspectos ya mencionados de la seguridad son interdependientes y afectan, tanto al trabajo cotidiano del personal como a la organización del trabajo, estos no son tratados del mismo modo por las organizaciones sindicales.
Pero además, aunque en la teoría es difícil disociar "seguridad ferroviaria" de "seguridad del personal", en la práctica, constatamos que, constantemente, estos campos son tratados según modalidades diferentes. La primera es regularmente reducida a ser un problema de los técnicos en tanto que la segunda a cuestiones sociales. Para las organizaciones sindicales es dificultoso apartarse de este clivaje.Esta situación es recurrente cuando ocurren accidentes, ya que los vínculos entre ambos campos aparecen manifestados y las problemáticas del trabajo permiten profundizar los análisis sobre la seguridad y dar cuenta de su complejidad.
Buscamos, por lo tanto, hacer hincapié en la relación entre seguridad y representación de los trabajadores en los diferentes sistemas de transporte ferroviario (pasajeros urbanos, interurbanos y mercancías), tanto desde una mirada diacrónica (lectura socio-histórica) como en diferentes países en un momento socio-histórico específico.
En resumen, se busca conocer cómo las cuestiones de seguridad. desde diferentes dimensiones, son tomadas en cuenta por las organizaciones sindicales y, en que medida, es también posible de hablar de democracia organizacional.

Special Invited Session/Panel **ILO**

Session Organized by:
Youcef Ghellab, Head, Social Dialogue & Tripartism Unit, Department of Governance & Tripartism, ILO, Geneva
Kostas Papadakis, Senior Social Dialogue and Governance Specialist, Dialogue & Tripartism Unit, Department of Governance & Tripartism, ILO, Geneva

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

Social dialogue and industrial relations in EU Member States have no doubt been impacted by the economic and financial crises since 2008, yet in varying degrees.
The present session aims to present an overview of this evolution and impacts. Based on eleven country case studies, which are characterised by different economic and political contexts and national institutions for tripartite and bipartite social dialogue, it will address two broad categories of questions:
1) What is the shape of social dialogue and industrial relations, especially in countries that have started to recover from the worst effects of the economic crisis?
What are the main lessons learnt? Has social dialogue managed after all to produce the expected positive outcomes in terms of promoting a return to positive economic growth; maintaining social and industrial peace; sustaining competitiveness and employment; and contributing to an increase in productivity and wages?
2) What has been the role of the ILO in terms of promoting social dialogue actors and institutions in countries such as Greece where the economic crisis, and the impacts of structural adjustment persist?
The session will draw on the findings of ILO research on the above topics presented in two edited volumes (produced with financial support by the EU), as well as on the ILO's presence on the ground, notably in countries under a programme of structural adjustment. Therefore, participation in this session/panel is by ILO invitation only (names of participants to be specified in the Conference Program).

Special Invited Session **EUROFOUND**
European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Eurofound)

Session Organized by : (information forthcoming)

Title: **The future of work: new forms of participation**

Description forthcoming.
Participation in this session/panel is by Eurofound invitation only
(names of participants to be specified in the Conference Program).

STREAM 3

Gender Perspectives in the 21st Century

3.1. **Gender Participation in the knowledge society**

Session Organized by:

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

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

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

3.2. **Gender, Work and Life Course**

Session Organized by:

Anália Torres, Interdisciplinary Centre for Gender Studies, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lisbon (CIEG/ISCSP-ULisboa), Portugal ; atorres@iscsp.ulisboa.pt

Diana Maciel, Interdisciplinary Centre for Gender Studies, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lisbon (CIEG/ISCSP-ULisboa), Portugal ; maciel.diana@gmail.com

Gender inequalities are pervasive over the life course and often have cumulative effects. It is relevant, thus, to analyze the ways in which these inequalities operate at different stages of life: during the entry into the labour market, the “rush hour of life” and at later stages in life. The aim of this session is to bring together researchers who work on gender issues either by focusing on specific stages of life or by analyzing events over the life course. We welcome papers that offer a gender perspective on transitions into adulthood, work-life balance and ageing. Contributions aimed at exploring the intersections between class, ethnicity and age and/or at addressing the effects of cultural differences on patterns of gender inequality at different stages of the life course are encouraged.

3.3. **Dynamics in Managerial Teams: The Gender Perspective**

Session Organized by:

Michal Palgi, Head, the Institute for Research of the Kibbutz and the Cooperative Idea, The University of Haifa, Israel, ISA RC10 Past-President; palgi@research.haifa.ac.il

The aim of the session is to look at perspectives on overt and covert power relations between women and men in gendered management posts; to examine the voices of women in shaping organizational policy and practice at the strategic level; to discuss their awareness of gender influence (the power of ‘gender blindness’) on the structuring of relationships between male and female office holders.

Some of the questions we would like to discuss are: How women managers construe the meaning of their roles and position? What is their managerial philosophy and actual organizational practices? How do their professional socialization, gender and career patterns shape their professional identity and determine their managerial style? How do they evaluate their organizational power and influence? Generally speaking – what is the quality of their working-relations in the specific organizational reality?

We encourage participants to submit papers that examine issues such as:

- compatibility between women’s managerial rhetoric and their actual practices
- women's formative experiences in managerial teams;
- women's voices in decision-making processes and their impact on shaping organizational policy and practice
- the "manageresses"' preferences regarding organizational processes such as staff development, conflict management patterns.

3.4. **Gender balance in the boardroom: progresses, challenges and diverse approaches**
Session Organized by:
Sara Falcão Casaca, School of Economics and Management (ISEG), University of Lisbon; sarafc@iseg.ulisboa.pt
Cathrine Seierstad, Queen Mary University of London; cathrine.seierstad@qmul.ac.uk

The lack of women on boards (WoB hereafter), in senior managerial positions, and in the C-suite in general has received increased attention over the last decades (Fitzimmons et al., 2014; Seierstad & Opsahl, 2011; Wang & Kelan, 2013; Seierstad et al. 2015; Doldor et al. 2016). In particular, the lack of WoB have become an area of concern for a wide range of actors including civil society actors, state actors, international actors and business actors (Seierstad et al 2015). While it is a broadly articulated consensus that such underrepresentation of women is unacceptable (Terjesen & Sealy, 2016), how to challenge this is debated. Extensive public policy initiatives, including quota regulations, has been implemented in a wide range of countries, while other countries opted for more voluntary initiatives. Moreover, the impact of public policy initiatives has been researched extensively, and potential causes for women's underrepresentation have been investigated from several theoretical angles. This makes the topic of women on boards central to contemporary debates of gender(ed), power and (in)equalities. We invite the submission of scientific papers that critically address the issue of gender balance on corporate boards, the enduring patterns of vertical sex segregation, pathways of progress, the diversity of institutional contexts and regulatory processes, as well as the role of the main actors in the field.

3.5. **Women's participation in entrepreneurship from an international perspective**
Session Organized by:
Fátima Assunção, Interdisciplinary Centre for Gender Studies, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lisbon (CIEG-ISCSP/ULisboa), Portugal; fassuncao@iscsp.ulisboa.pt
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Although recent decades have witnessed a significant drop in gender gaps, the prevalence of gender disparity in entrepreneurship is still high. Far fewer women than men decide to start new firms. The 2016 edition of the Entrepreneurship at a Glance shows that women report lower rates of self-employment than men in most OECD Countries. This general trend is observed in a larger number of countries when the analysis focuses on employers, in comparison with own-account workers. While these figures are not new, women's entrepreneurship has gained visibility among policy-makers only in the 2000s. In 2015, the G7 leaders have stated their commitment to measures aimed at increasing the number of women entrepreneurs. This public awareness of the need to act in order to promote gender equality in entrepreneurship has been preceded by researchers' calls for action and further development in research on women's entrepreneurs. Seeing that the vast majority of women's entrepreneurship research is western centric, the purpose of this session is to bring together research undertaken in various social and cultural settings in order to analyze different dimensions of women's experiences as entrepreneurs from contrasting international contexts, such as pathways to entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial achievement or lack of it and work-life balance. In addition, it aims to shed light on the influence of policy and environmental factors on women's entrepreneurship, and discuss developments in terms of policy-making in this area. We welcome papers that focus on women's entrepreneurship at the macro, meso or micro level of analysis, explore intersections between gender and other axes of social inequality or examine research practices from a gender perspective. Theoretical and conceptual papers are encouraged, as well as empirical contributions applying quantitative, qualitative or mixed methods.

3.6. **Gender Equality at Work and Public Policies**
Session Organized by:
Paula Campos Pinto, Interdisciplinary Centre for Gender Studies, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lisbon (CIEG/ISCSP-ULisboa), Portugal; ppinto@iscsp.ulisboa.pt
Fátima Assunção, Interdisciplinary Centre for Gender Studies, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lisbon (CIEG/ISCSP-ULisboa), Portugal, ISA RC10 Secretary; fassuncao@iscsp.ulisboa.pt

Gender equality at work is a key element for the debate on how to construct more democratic and gender equal societies. The purpose of this session is to discuss the development, assessment and impact of public policies aimed at promoting gender equality at work in different areas, such as labour-market participation, entrepreneurship, earnings or work-life balance, by looking at the experiences of different countries and promoting the exchange of good practices. In this context, we welcome papers that focus on specific national

experiences or develop a comparative analysis of policies existing in different countries. We also welcome contributions that discuss the involvement of relevant stakeholders, such as feminist movements, in the formulation of public policies for gender equality, the participation of social scientists in the design and assessment of these policies and/or the approach of the European Union Institutions to gender equality.

3.7. **Sexual Harassment and Bullying at Work**

Session Organized by:

Dália Costa, Interdisciplinary Centre for Gender Studies, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lisbon (CIEG/ISCSP-ULisboa), Portugal; dcosta@iscsp.ulisboa.pt
Bernardo Coelho, Interdisciplinary Centre for Gender Studies, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lisbon (CIEG/ISCSP-ULisboa), Portugal; bernardosoarescoelho@gmail.com

Harassment can be psychological (bullying) and/or sexual, and consists of behaviours perceived as abusive and intended to intimidate, coerce or undermine the dignity of (an)other person(s), and is not to be confused with consensual seduction or a professional argument. It should be stressed that, in general, harassment is an ongoing process over time.
Besides the abuse experienced to which it refers is a much older phenomenon sexual harassment entered the public consciousness in the 1970s as the feminist movement fought for change, locating sexual harassment in the wider context of inequalities of gender and power. Formerly regarded a moral or private issue, sexual harassment was now viewed as a social problem, which needed to be addressed.
Bullying in the workplace is a social phenomenon, which takes a serious toll on the physical and mental health of its victims.
Both phenomena constitute an affront to human dignity. Moreover, sexual harassment and bullying affront the idea of decent work referring that all workers (both in the formal economy but also the unregulated wage workers or the self-employed) should experience a work environment which respects the fundamental rights of the human person as well as the rights of workers in terms of conditions of work safety, remuneration, and physical and mental integrity of the worker in the exercise of his/her employment.
The great diversity of employment situations and the complexity of gender inequalities ask for deeper sociological approach to the subject, looking at both the female and male universes, their interactions, power relations and the organisational context. Therefore we welcome papers with diverse methodological approaches and different theoretical standpoints to sexual harassment and bullying in the workplace.

3.8. **Women and trade unions: two centuries of a difficult relationship**

Session Organized by:

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

Trade unionism was born male-centred and revealing a sexist attitude on the role of women in society, in particular with regard to their integration in the labour market and in the unions. This attitude soon became dominant and led the union strategies towards women for a long time, which aimed to exclude them from the labour market or at least accepting their work as transitory and confined to certain branches with lower wages. This acts of discrimination against women led them to form their own unions. It is what Briskin (1998) called "a separatist strategy".
With the increasing integration of women in the labour market, union's strategies shifted from a logic of exclusion to an organisation one. New structures were born to accommodate them. However, the participation of women in the trade unions remains less intense, due to social, economic and cultural factors and has long been shrouded in silence.
It was necessary to wait for the last forty years to see a considerable increase in research having the militancy of women as a sociological object. The first important works date from the 70s, marking the 90s the beginning of the analysis of the latest developments in what concerns this topic.
For this session, among other possible themes, we welcome papers on the specific interests of women and how they are linked with class interests; on the changes in union structures in order to accommodate women; on the contribution of female militancy for another way to make unionism, what could potentially make the union structures and agendas more inclusive of the interests of working women; or on the traditional under-representation of women in the union's decision-making bodies, its causes and strategies to change the situation, in order to make unions more representatives.

STREAM 4

Inequality, Precarization and Exclusion

4.1. **Inequalities and polarization in the labour market**

Session Organized by:

Joao Dias, School of Economics and Management (ISEG), University of Lisbon, Portugal; jdias@iseg.ulisboa.pt

In many OECD countries, the gap between individuals and families with very high yields and the most vulnerable citizens has been widening in the last years. Several factors are related to this empirical evidence, including, among others, globalisation, human capital acquisition, the structure of population and families and the impact of technological change on the labour market. This growth of inequality threatens social cohesion and undermines the democratic societies.

This session aims to discuss the issues of inequality and polarisation in the labour market. Recent studies highlight the trend towards the increase in wage differences between the top and the base of the workforce. Even though there are many other causes, changes in the occupational structure of employment, under the combined effect of technology, globalisation and institutional change are important sources of these inequalities. Thus, contributions that analyse inequality and polarisation in the labour market are welcome, namely those related to:

1. Recent financial crises and wage inequalities and polarization.
2. Socio-professional recomposition and inequalities, in particular those related to the knowledge society, the tertiary sector of the economy, the growing importance of education and qualifications, the instability in the labour market, the consolidation of transnational structures and the emergence of new global classes.
3. Causes, dynamics and consequences of inequality, poverty and exclusion in the labour market.

4.2. **Labour and precariousness: struggles for the future**

Session Organized by:

Elísio Estanque, Faculty of Economy of the University of Coimbra, Center for Social Studies, Portugal; elisio.estanque@gmail.com
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All around the world, the transformation of labour relations is fostering the emergence and amplification of a number of interconnected crises (of employment, of representation, economic and political). Their effects have been particularly acute in the case of the peripheral countries of the Eurozone but not only. In different degrees, national and international contexts are nowadays marked by signs of economic, social and political deterioration. Strategies of austerity applied by national governments and supranational structures like the European Union entail measures that are regressive from the standpoint of the so called social model, in the European case, or of a positive class compromise. Overall, those measures and the inherent general strategy proved less effective in generating growth and even negative in terms of social justice.

In terms of the labour market, the consequences are disastrous and combine with an undeniable tendency of shrinkage of the welfare State, going well beyond the weakening of employment protection legislation, growth of precariousness and rise of unemployment. They also entail a radical transformation of the future, of personal perspectives, as well as the undermining of the action and role of trade unions. Considering the shortcomings of institutional action, this situation fostered the delineation of new strategies by trade unions as well as the emergence of several collective actors.

This session invites communications, attempting to answer three main questions:

- What are the main effects in terms of the emergence and consolidation of new forms of work? In what way do they connect to the pervasiveness of labour precariousness? How can they be counteracted?
- How are trade unions responding to the accelerated transformation of labour relations, especially in adverse contexts like the one imposed by the recent Euro crisis?
- What is the foreseeable scope of an articulation between emergent collective actors and trade unionism?

4.3. **Segmentation and labor market regulation**

Session Organized by:

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The rise of precariousness as well as the increasing unemployment, wage and income inequality in post-industrial economies has renewed the academics and policy-makers interest in labour market (LM) segmentation arguments. The underlying assumption is that institutions play a crucial role to explain the functioning of the LM. Those institutions are either seen as a crucial factor to sustain collective solidarity, or as a rigidity that restricts employers' discretion in the management of employment, which increases inequalities between insiders and outsiders. While the dual LM theory has focused on the role of firms in generating good and bad jobs, the recent contributions on the process of dualisation and the literature on the existence of different national models of capitalism has inspired the analysis of the impact of labour legislation and collective bargaining and agreement on segmentation. However, despite the increasing attention paid to LM segmentation, the factors that foster inequality among categories of workers still deserve due attention.

This stream revisits that debate by exploring contributions that analyse the impact of regulations at macro, meso and micro levels on LM segmentation. The core question is how different actors at each level of regulation interact and how their interaction affects LM outcomes. More specifically, this stream addresses the following questions:

- Do labour market institutions bring about greater segmentation?
- Do different labour market institutions affect differently LM outcomes?
- How firms react to regulations regarding employment and wages?
- What affects job quality?
- Why certain categories (still) prevail in certain jobs?

Papers from different disciplines are welcome, including labour and personnel economics, political economy, human resource management, and organisational studies. We believe that a multidisciplinary approach in addition to methodological pluralism might be suitable to develop a proper understanding of the several dimensions of segmentation as well as its impact on LM outcomes.

4.4. **Decentralisation : Inclusive Growth through Inclusive Governance**

Session Organized by:

P P Balan, Director, Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA), Thrissur, India ; balanpp25@gmail.com

Formulation of appropriate and relevant strategies suited to local situation is one of the pre-conditions for addressing exclusion. At this context decentralisation could be regarded as a best tool for social inclusion. Decentralisation works towards democratisation, only if it is combined with positive action in favour of underprivileged groups. It is generally believed that decentralisation is a counterpart of globalisation. With the principles of "bottom up" and "last man first, decentralisation can target the groups of people who are deprived of their basic necessities, therefore socially excluded.

The success of democratic decentralisation depends largely on the achievement to effectively include marginalised groups in local decision making and power structures. The effectiveness of the programmes for weaker sections of society is another measure of the success of democratic decentralisation. Local governance shall attain real significance only when there is people's participation in decision making process. There are best practices all over for replication, adoption or adaption.

Papers are invited on a verity of topics dealing with participatory budgeting, decentralised planning, gender budgeting, inclusion of the marginalised sections, Poverty reduction programs, good governance, Conflict resolutions, transparency and accountability systems, effective monitoring and evaluation, civil society activism, grievance redressal mechanisms, social and performance audit systems.

4.5.. **Democratic leadership in the 21st century?**

Session Organized by:

Maria Fregidou-Malama, University of Gävle, SE-801 76 Gävle, Sweden; Maria.Fregidou-Malama@hig.se

Social enterprises address social causes aiming to benefit their members and the society. Through economic partnerships and networks they develop sustainable business. What kind of leadership is needed to enhance this development? A democratic leadership that leads by adapting to the qualifications of the workforce can

empower and motivate employees and encourage them to contribute to the development of the enterprises and the society. Research on leadership in social enterprises can contribute to the literature by providing an alternative model of successful leadership. What characterises leadership, and how successful leaders operate can be a vital ethical issue for the development of a democratic participatory society in the 21st century.

4.6. **Criminal law and administrative measures use as a "crimmigration" state of exception over immigrants**

Session Organized by:

Maria João Guia, University of Coimbra Centre for Legal Research, Portugal; maria.joao.guia@ij.uc.pt

Criminal law imposes certain behaviours to citizens, as administrative law as well. This panel will reflect upon the way in which sovereign states have been solving the non-desired behaviours of citizens (and foreign citizens) through criminalization, taking the case of USA and European Union as example. The criminalisation and the decriminalisation processes are taken after political decision by the State power. We will take the case of immigrants to debate this question, looking to issues raised upon the supposed European Union policy over immigration in the last 30 years. After holding several mass regularisation processes of immigrants in irregularity in Europe, the European Union decided to prohibit these massive extraordinary measures, implementing the Returns directive in 2008 to solve irregularity of economic immigrants who were looking for better life conditions. At the current moment, European union face a different challenge with the "Mediterranean crisis" and the asylum seekers and subsidiary protections requirements.

The (non)harmonization of policies of immigration and the implementation of criminalisation measures in several member states over immigration is now being challenged with the massive entrance of asylum and subsidiary protection seekers. The answers have been the rise of new walls, the borders closure, the imposition of exceptional measures that sometimes become the rule, among others. Subtopics on this field will be raised and discussed, such as:

1) the criminalisation of the irregularity as spaces of exception;
2) the detention of immigrants;
3) the stereotypes imposed over immigrants and foreign nationals;
4) the Sensitive Urban Zones, inhabited by migrants, perceptions;
5) the access to rights, law and justice of immigrants;
6) challenges on the "Migration crisis" management;
7) State subjective and objective strategies of invisibilities of immigrants.

4.7. **Stigma power: Confronting Challenges to Participation and Self-management in Institutions and in the Community"**

Session Organized by:

Julia Rozanova, Yale University, USA; julia.rozanova@yale.edu

Vulnerable individuals may be stigmatized and excluded from social and civic participation based on race, gender, age, and/or poverty. For those who are institutionalized in nursing homes, hospitals, or prisons, stigma may also stem from vulnerabilities based on which institutionalization has taken place, including physical and mental illness. The concept of 'stigma power', grounded in the work of Bourdieu and Foucault, characterizes processes of self- social exclusion, whereby stigmatized citizens choose to keep out and away from social participation to avoid discrimination. Stigma power is at works in nursing homes and hospitals: acted upon by the administration, patients are excluded from decisions regarding their life and care, perceived as too old, sick, and incompetent, to be taken seriously. Taking this treatment for granted patients normatively internalize it, avoiding to remonstrate with the nursing home, hospital, or prison administration for fear of being sanctioned and censured. Thus vulnerable persons become further marginalized and excluded from self-management and self-determination in social and civic life, accomplishing the outcomes stigmatizers might desire. How can stigma power be addressed? How can stigmatized and excluded persons resist stigma power and achieve better social participation and full citizenship? What interventions – in healthcare, eldercare, criminal justice system, and in the community – may foster genuine empathy, respect, and trust towards citizens previously excluded from social participation? This session will explore how stigma power challenges participation and self-management of vulnerable citizens within institutions (healthcare institutions, nursing homes, penitentiary institutions, etc) and in the community. The session will also examine and discuss practical proposals for how challenges of stigma power to participation and self-management can be most effectively addressed in the 21st century. The session welcomes paper proposals that engage these issues based on empirical studies and/or theoretical analysis, from sociologists and other colleagues across the world.

STREAM 5

Public Participation and Democratic Governance

5.1. **Participation and public policies: lost in translation?**

Session Organized by:

Sofia Bento, Universidade de Lisboa, Socius-CSG, Portugal; sbento@iseg.ulisboa.pt

Participation has been increasingly understood as a means to integrate more and diverse actors in decision making processes. From political sciences to sociology and philosophy, the notion is therefore accepted as a pillar of democracy linked to a broader representation of citizens in collective life and to their deliberative input in the process of democracy. Who interferes, and how, in publics matters are questions more and more researched by social scientists.

In policy making and public policies, participation has been encouraged in order to enlarge democratic governance and to democratize public administration. New procedures have been developed in the last decades in several sectors and the need for participatory processes has been stressed in several political position papers, governmental directives and even sectorial policies. This idea exceeds the traditional notion of political participation through voting and opens the way to new forms of administration. New concepts and terms appear on the "map" of participation in public policies: citizen-centered collaborative public management, partnership collaboration or inclusive management. Participation is in fact a very timely topic and very much searched and experimented in a large spectrum of areas from the field of labor and administrative sectors to the research domain and technological and scientific innovations and infrastructures.

This session will encourage the reflection on the conditions of the participatory processes and their reflection in public policies. It is also expected that authors analyze diversity in participation, the controversies and critics involved, and the effects of these processes across cultures. Papers should include different perspectives and discuss questions such as: Are the actors in public administration open to participation? What are the practices and the effects of participation in public policies? Can we observe a translation of participation practices in policies?

5.2. **Support for Democracy in Times of Crisis: The Portuguese Case in the Southern European Context**

Session Organized by:

Conceição Pequito Teixeira, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lisbon (ISCSP/ULisboa); spequito2012@hotmail.com

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Following the banking collapse in the United States (2007–08), European states decided to interfere seriously in their economies to minimise the impact of the economic recession and to sustain the growth through public investment. This has led to the emergence of the sovereign debt crisis in Southern Europe. This 'earthquake crisis' has led the countries in South (with the exception of Spain) received bailouts from the EU and IMF in exchange for adopting EU-mandate austerity measures to cut public spending and significantly increase taxes, while experiencing a further economic recession. The introduction of a series of drastic austerity measures has not only failed to restore the economy to health, but they have also inflicted major social costs on already vulnerable sectors of society.

However, the consequences of austerity policies were also political. Besides having changed the speeches and practices of the political agents, as well changing the channels and intensity of the masses political participation, the economic crisis and austerity policies have also deepened citizens' loss faith in democratic institutions and politicians, which has been translated into unprecedented low levels of satisfaction with the democracy.

This session explores the consequences of so-called "Great Recession" in some political attitudes towards democracy in Southern European countries (Portugal, Spain and Greece), particularly with regard to "democratic legitimacy" (or diffuse support for democracy), "political dissatisfaction" (or specific support for democracy), and "political disaffection" (or a distrusting and suspicious vision of political life), as well its main consequences in terms of a serious disruption of the party systems in the Southern European democracies: the increasing voting intention enjoyed by the extreme parties, both on the left and on the right, while the centre parties lost their traditional dominant positions, as a reaction to their support to austerity measures and bailouts.

5.3. **Public Participation in Urban Policies**
Session Organized by:
Roberto Falanga, Instituto de Ciências Sociais, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal; roberto.falanga@ics.ulisboa.pt

The search for new mechanisms of public participation in policymaking has become a case in point in the international debate on "new urban agendas". In the last two decades, a wide range of participatory initiatives worldwide – such as participatory budgeting, participatory planning, participatory environmental agendas, etc. – has proved how the vibrant multiplication of aims, methods, publics, and policy domains compels academics to challenge their own conceptual frameworks to understand an incessantly changing phenomenon. Moreover, given the remarkable impact that the engagement of civil society is having in public decisions, academics are increasingly demanded to make sense of participatory initiatives in view of new urban agenda goals, as hoped for by international organizations (cf. UN-Habitat).
Towards these aims, this session aims to provide a space for sharing insights on participatory policymaking processes implemented at the urban scale, and their impact on societies. Contributions can be either focused on evidence-based findings or theoretical reflections, or both. Preference will be given to contributions that clearly link participatory practices with policy cycles, and critically discuss sociopolitical and socioeconomic impacts in urban contexts.

5.4. **Fostering Federalism, Decentralization and People Participation for Strengthening and Sustaining Democracies, Development and Good Governance in the Global South**
Session Organized and Chaired by:
Manoj Kumar Teotia, Assistant Professor, CRRID, Chandigarh, India; mkteotia@gmail.com
Rajiv Sharma, HSMI/ HUDCO, New Delhi, India; hsmi_rs@yahoo.co.in

Federalism, decentralization and people participation seem to be emerging major issues in 21st Century global south. They are considered crucial for strengthening and sustaining emerging democracies in post conflict situations or otherwise, and for promoting equitable development and good governance. While decentralization is considered as an important prerequisite for conflict resolution through power sharing and peoples participation in governance, the peoples participation is important for defending the liberties of people, ensure justice and equality, and improve our quality of life. The sub national governments evolve policies and practices of public participation in decision making and problem solving. The concepts of federalism, decentralization are important in both stable as well as conflict-ridden authoritarian societies and can play a role in post-conflict situations. There are different cooperation forms between state actors in different parts of the world that seem to foster federalism, decentralisation and peoples participation to strengthen democracies. The session is an effort to explore theories and practices of the same. The session also explores the use of decentralisation and peoples participation in various arenas, including education, health, land use and local governance. The papers that discuss practical frameworks for thinking about how to engage citizens effectively and clear explanations of participation scenarios, tactics and designs are also welcome. The papers that provide innovative approaches for reshaping federal practices, decentralisation and peoples participation in planning, governance, management and conflict resolution are also welcome. The session also invites papers suggesting improvement in ways the participation, decentralisation and democracy function in different countries. The papers highlighting the case studies that explore the application of decentralisation and people participation in different settings for promoting good governance are invited. The papers on any interesting cross cutting themes relating to the topic of the session are welcome.

5.5. **Modalidades de participação política na América Latina e em Europa em perspectiva comparada**
Session Organized by:
Lígia Helena Hahn Lüchmann, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC), Brasil ; ligia@cfh.ufsc.br
Britta Baumgarten, Centro de Investigação e Estudos de Sociologia do Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (CIES-IUL), Lisboa, Portugal ; Britta.Baumgarten@iscte.pt

Diferentes modalidades de participação política vêm desafiando estudos de base comparativa sobre o fenômeno da participação nas sociedades contemporâneas. Mais recentemente, tanto na Europa como na América Latina, com destaque para o Brasil, os protestos têm ganhado importância com novas ondas de fortes manifestações. De outra forma, se o Brasil foi pioneiro na criação de experiências institucionais de participação, como o conhecido modelo do orçamento participativo (OP), este modelo vem ganhando um importante espaço em países latino americanos e europeus, ampliando e pluralizando os formatos e

modalidades de participação política. No balanço da literatura sobre essas diferentes modalidades de participação política pode-se perceber que, apesar da grande contribuição empírica que os estudos trazem, evoluindo para análises comparativas, a maioria deles carece de um sólido referencial analítico que busque explicar os determinantes da participação dos indivíduos nessas novas modalidades de participação política, e que também parecem não se enquadrar na classificação que divide as modalidades em "convencionais" e em "não convencionais", sugerindo a pertinência dos estudos que atualizem o diálogo com as perspectivas que apontam para a multidimensionalidade do fenômeno da participação. Diante disso, propomos uma sessão voltada para a apresentação de estudos comparados (desenvolvidos no âmbito do Programa CAPES/FCT) entre essas modalidades de participação – protestos e participação institucional - em países latino americanos e europeus, lidando com as seguintes questões: Qual o perfil dos participantes em protestos e em OPs nos diferentes países? Em que contextos os protestos e os OPs ocorrem? Quais os determinantes da participação nessas duas modalidades? E as relações entre essas modalidades de participação política?

5.6. **Civic Participation and the Process of Revitalization : Eastern and Western Perspectives and Experience**s

Session Organized by:

Paweł Starosta, University of Lodz, Poland; starosta@uni.lodz.pl
Kamil Brzeziński, University of Lodz, Poland; kamilbrzezinski84@gmail.com

From the perspective of Central and Eastern Europe, the Western cities seem to be more prosperous and democratic. Their residents seem to be more involved in local affairs and issues. The Western cities have become a kind of a model for cities in Central and Eastern Europe.
That is why, in recent years in the cities of Central and Eastern Europe two significant phenomenons might be observed. On the one hand, strong pro-development and pro-growth tendencies. After a period of socialist system domination, Eastern European cities are trying to "catch up with" Western cities and reach comparable level of development. In this context the processes of revitalization become more and more interesting for municipalities, non-governmental organizations, inhabitants, as well as city researchers. Revitalization is to be seen as a remedy to the city crisis and all problems "inherited" from the previous system.
On the other hand, increasing citizens' interest in the affairs of the city is observed. City authorities are also more willing to invite residents to decision-making processes. Public consultation, participatory budgets become more and more popular and obvious to authorities as well as residents. Whereas these two phenomena are very important and connected, during our session we would like to discuss the role of civic participation in the context of revitalization, both with reference to Western European perspective and experience, and Eastern European. We would like to discuss the level of civic participation in different European cities, as well as determinants of its level. Proposed perspectives:

- Participation, Organizational Democracy and Self-Management
- Regional, Urban and Local Participation
- Europe and Democratic Participation

5.7. **Économie et démocratie dans les pays en transitions démocratiques *: " Quelles politiques sociales et de l'emploi dans les pays en transition démocratiques " ?***

Session Organized by:

Kamel Béji, Directeur du département des relations industrielles, Université Laval, Canada ; Kamel.Beji@rlt.ulaval.ca

« Les trois dernières décennies ont connu des mouvements politiques majeures partout dans le monde, cherchant à installer des régimes démocratiques et mettant fin à des décennies de dictature ou de régimes despotiques. Des pays de l'Est de l'Europe, aux pays de l'ex-URSS, à certains pays de l'Afrique sub-saharienne ou de l'Amérique Latine, jusqu'à, plus récemment, aux pays du Maghreb et du moyen orient, les gouvernements fraichement élus promettent une « démocratisation de l'économie » et une meilleure justice sociale. Cette session s'interroge précisément sur la nature des réformes économiques et sociales menées après les changements de régime politique dans les pays en transition démocratique. La démocratisation de l'économie a-t-elle vraiment lieu après le renversement des régimes autoritaires ? L'avènement des régimes démocratiques s'est-elle accompagnée d'une démocratisation des institutions associées au travail et à l'emploi et donc aux politiques sociales et de l'emploi ? Les réformes mises en place réduit-elle les inégalités sociales en matière d'accès à l'emploi et de sécurisation des parcours professionnels ? La démocratisation annoncée de l'économie améliore-t-elle la participation des acteurs et des partenaires sociaux (syndicats, société civile, patronat, etc.) à la construction et la mise en place

des politiques publiques ? Contribue-t-elle à "révolutionner" les systèmes économiques et sociaux déjà présents, qu'ils soient néolibéraux, modérés ou socialistes ? »

5.8. **Democracy in contemporary Africa**
Session Organized by:
Álvaro Correia de Nóbrega, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lisbon (ISCSP-ULisboa), Portugal ; anobrega@iscsp.ulisboa.pt

The Fall of the Berlin Wall stands as a symbol of the 1990 globalization of the Western democratic model, a process that Samuel Huntington coined as the Third Wave of Democracy. In its world diffusion, liberal democracy went into other cultural areas where it encountered and merged with pre-existing social and political institutions and values. The resulting democracies are thus a combination of elements from the western democratic model and from local political cultures. A full understanding of these countries processes of democratization implies the recognition of the positive and negative influence of these elements in their democratic practices. The aim of this session is therefore to discuss the singularities of contemporary African democracies and explore the influence of endogenous political values and practices in their democratic experiments. We would welcome papers discussing the democratic experiments in African countries, analysing their advances and difficulties and the ways in which local political cultures are promoting or, inversely, challenging democratic principles.

STREAM 5
SPECIAL SESSION

Special Session
ISA RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change

ISA RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change

Title: **From Arab Spring to Democracy**

Session Organized by:
Tova Benski, Yzrael Valley College, Israel, President ISA RC48 ; tovabenski@gmail.com
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Is has now been almost 6 years since the momentous uprisings of the MENA, Southern European and Occupy movements in which tens of thousands of activists occupied city squares to protest the consequences of the intersections between neoliberal capitalism, ever growing inequality, and indifferent, if not outright undemocratic governments. As the multitudes clamored for radical transformation, democratization at the level of political economy, seeking more democratic distribution and representation many governments fell beginning of course with Tunisia followed by Morocco, Egypt, followed by Greece etc. But not only have the economic and political conditions remain unchanged, if not worse, but in the intervening years leasing the rapid growth of right-wing if not reactionary anti-democratic governments. How do we understand these transformations of the hopes and visions of democratic progress that were so optimistic just a short time ago have faded? More specifically, how did the emergence of these democratic mobilizations impact sociological concerns with social movement theory and research? How can we today better understand how and why the democratic movements accomplished so little, even when gaining political power as for example Syriza and Podemos, while subsequently we have seen the growing power of the National Front, the ascent of Trump, Brexit, Hofer…
More specifically, we reminded of those legacies of the Frankfurt school with early theory and research concerned the rise of German fascism. How might our understanding of these various movements, left or right, impact social policy as well as future democratic mobilizations to thwart the various forces of reaction? This panel will bring together a number of social movement scholars who have long studied social movements in general and the Arab Spring, Indignado and OWS movements as well as the Tea Party, Trump and Brexit.

STREAM 6

Participation and Democracy Revisited

6.1. **'Popular participation'**

Session Organized by:

György Széll, University of Osnabrueck, School of Cultural & Social Sciences, Germany, Editor-in-Chief Asian Journal of German and European Studies, Scientific Council of the Fondation du Camp des Milles, Past-President RLDWL, Past-President ISA RC10 ; gszell@uos.de
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Since the 1970s Popular participation is an endeavour to promote and practice democratisation in many realms of life. The United Nations launched a Popular Participation Programme, mainly in Latin America, but also in Africa. What is the outcome today? With the crisis of democracy in many countries it is the moment to review past and forthcoming projects and exchange experiences. For successful popular participation we need consciousness and competence. How to raise consciousness and develop competence? What is the role of education from kindergarten to universities in this respect? The role of further education is quite prominent. What did and do trade unions and other civil society organisations in this regard? And finally which is the state of art of research in this field? Papers are most welcome, which discuss theoretical issues as well as practical examples.

6.2. **Participation – Childhood, Youth, Education**

Session Organized by:

Heinz Sünker, Human- und Sozialwissenschaften, Interdisziplinäres Zentrum, Kindheiten/Gesellschaften, Der Direktor, Wuppertal, Germany, Past-President ISA RC10 ; suenker@uni-wuppertal.de
Jo Moran-Ellis, University of Sussex, UK. Head of Department of Sociology. J.Moran-Ellis@sussex.ac.uk

Against the background of the catastrophic 'short' 20th century (Hobsbawm) the crucial question facing developments in our century – all over the world – is that of the future democratic social as well as political progress. This becomes more and more pressing facing the rise of –renewed – old threats to democracy, i.e. right wing and neo-nazi movements.
Therefore reflections on the possibilities of mediating participation - as a contribution to democratization - to the topics childhood, youth and education are necessary. All three topics are connected with the question of a democratic future of our societies.
The challenge is to conceptualize 'participation' in a manner that this becomes relevant for the structures and contents of education and the lives of children and adolescents to enable the democratization of all areas/institutions of societies.

6.3. **Participatory Budgeting and Participatory Democracy: Actors, Processes And Outcomes**

Session Organized by:

Matteo Bassoli, eCampus University, Italy ; matteo.bassoli@uniecampus.it
Paolo Graziano, University of Padua Italy ; paoloroberto.graziano@unipd.it

The on-going political crisis sweeping consolidated democracies not only poses societal challenges but also questions some theoretical foundations of democracy itself, especially if a closer look to the EU is taken (Graziano and Halpern, 2016). Even beyond the EU, the challenges seem to focus on the representative traits of our democracies, although still little evidence exists on the overall impact of the crisis on democracy per se. Meanwhile, the idea of renewing, revitalising or empowering representative democracy constantly surfaces the debate on democracy (Mangabeira, 1987; Fung, 2006). These theoretical concepts have been particularly matched by growing interest towards empirical manifestations of new practices of non-representative forms of participation such as participatory budgeting, citizen audits, popular consultations, deliberative polls, (Fonts, della Porta and Sintomer, 2014; Geissel and Newton, 2012). Even though the first cases of participatory budgeting date back to the nineties and took place in Brazil, in several countries only in the past decade such innovative practice has been developed and has given birth to growing scholarly attention. Furthermore, departing from the analyses of participatory processes, several works have developed greater theoretical

discussions on the relationship between participatory democracy tools (such as participatory budgeting and – according to some – e-democracy) and representative democracy.
Within this broad framework, the session welcomes theoretical and empirical studies on new forms of participatory democracy practices, not only limited to participatory budgeting. More specifically, we particularly welcome papers which will focus on the theoretical tensions between representative and participatory democracy and on the empirical manifestations in local (and/or national) decision-making. Each paper proposal (abstract) will have to be structured as follows: title, topic/practice relevance, (some) literature references, research design and – if relevant – methods. Proposals which do not conform to this structure may not be considered for inclusion in the session.

6.4. **Mandate type, participation as democratisation or deliberation as a limit?**

Session Organized by:
Cristiano Gianolla, Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, Portugal ; cgianolla@gmail.com
Ryan Jepson, University of Vienna, Austria ; ryan.jepson@univie.ac.at

Imperative mandates are generally considered contrary to the spirit of liberal representative democracy in which elected representatives must be free to speak and make decisions in the best interest of the whole political community, as opposed to a specific section of society. This session aims to engage with research on the relationship between mandate type (free or imperative) and the implications for participation, deliberation, political patronage, populism and other consequences for the political system. Is it possible to consider that a free mandate expands the distance between the representative and the represented, thereby contributing to the political crisis experienced by liberal democratic regimes? How do people perceive and react to the decision of elected representatives to share their 'mandate freedom' with the community, adopting participatory exercises to enable the co-creation and negotiation of political decisions within political constituencies or the electorate?
The session especially welcomes papers from political science and sociology researchers in order to investigate the relationship between the mandate, the political system and the political commitment of the political community. Papers may address one or more of the following or similar topics:

- Implications of mandate type in the level of political participation;
- Relation between mandate type and political patronage;
- Relation between mandate type and the commons;
- Relation between mandate type and political responsibility;
- Implications of mandate type in the relationship between representative and represented;
- Implications of mandate type in political satisfaction and accountability;
- Implications of mandate type in the raise of populist phenomena;
- Enhancement of interconnection between representative and represented through e-democracy;
- Mandate type and ideological position;
- Relation between mandate type and party system;
- Relation between mandate type and party organisation;
- Relation between mandate type and social activism;
- Relation between mandate type and infrastructures;
- Mandate types in different world regions;
- Mandate types and social movements.

6.5. **E-petitioning and digital democracy: what kind of democratic participation?**

Session Organized by:
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Jean-Gabriel Contamin, CERAPS, Lille University, France; jean-gabriel.contamin@univ-lille2.fr
Regis Matusewicz, CERAPS, Lille University, France; regis.matuszewicz@numericable.fr

New technologies are often presented as a way for revitalizing democracy, allowing both the remobilization of those who are disappointed by traditional democracy and the mobilization of new categories of people. Yet the findings of the numerous works, which, for twenty years, have studied "digital democracy", and more specifically the political effects of ICT on political participation, remain contradictory. Those who insist on the unique potential associated with these new technologies oppose those who emphasize the limited nature of the changes, noting for example that only the most politicized appropriate new technologies. Moreover, those who see in those practices a sign of a more distant relationship to politics (clicktivism) oppose those who insist on plural relationships to politics. We would like in this session to focus on mobilized actors themselves, in order to

take into account as concretely as possible their sociodemographic profile, their relationship to politics and their political practices in their diversity.
We suggest also to addres citizens e-petitioning as compared to petition, a traditional democratic practice. On the one hand, it has facilitated its use and sometimes made it more effective. But, on the other hand, it has transformed the matrix of costs associated with the signature, making it a more direct public involvement (Hayes, Dietram A. Scheufele and Michael E. Huge, 2006). What are the implications of the development of digital democracy on this supposed traditional democratic practice? To what extent have ICTs contributed to make petitioning a new tool for participatory democracy? To what extent does petitioning remain first of all a tool for representative democracy? Is there a downside to the democratization of political organizing? Are ICTs being used to facilitate the provision of information and to support consultation and active participation of citizens to enable better policy-making?

6.6. **Conceptualizations of the "participant" revisited: Challenges of a biological citizenship model for democratic participation**

Session Organized by:
Nina Amelung, Centre for Social Studies (CES), Universidade Coimbra, Portugal; ninaamelung@ces.uc.pt
Helena Machado, Centre for Social Studies (CES), Universidade Coimbra, Portugal; helenamachado@ces.uc.pt

Recent debate of participation in the contexts of science and technology has discussed the changing relationships among publics, policy makers, and scientific expertise. Thereby alternative understandings of democratic participation of individuals in science and politics have emerged. In particular in some science and technology areas such as genetic research in medical science or forensic sciences where biological markers shape the involvement of participants this has caused fundamental changes of framing individuals as participants and constructing their rights and duties. Individuals then are not any more understood as passive donors of biological material and data, but instead as individuals with active citizenship rights and as potential co-decision makers. As examples we can think of the implications for the construction of participation in the context of medical biobanks or forensic DNA databanks. Thus, participation of individuals can range from volunteering by providing biometric data; to getting directly involved in decision making about genetic research as addressees of public accountability of the state and science; to getting actively involved in the knowledge production or contesting knowledge claims of genetic research. An alternative construction of the participant comes often with different demands for democratic, transparent and accountable governance of research and technology practices. Among them are representative and inclusive decision-making processes and the relevance of creating public trust and legitimization into account.
This session aims at assembling discourses on alternative notions of participation which investigate the implications of a biological citizenship model. We welcome contributions dealing with the following questions: What are the repercussions of a biological citizenship notion for democratic participation? What are the benefits and limits of such an expanded notion of participation building on a biological citizenship? What are empowering and disempowering effects of such a construction of participation for the role of the "participant"?

6.7. **Citizen participation in the health systems: Between limits, potentialities and challenges**

Session Organized by:
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Citizen participation has marked central political and social debates in the world. Many of those debates assume that participation improves decision-making processes and contributes to reduce several types of inequality experienced by citizens. This debate is actively present within the health systems. The World Health Organization has been consistently supporting and promoting citizen participation in its official documents and statements since 30 years now. However, in this field there is still a mismatch between the discourses promoting public participation in health and the practices that effectively were implemented over the past decades. In the absence of institutionalized mechanisms for citizen participation and communication channels to enable people's voice in decision-making, it is important to recognize that forms of collective action, such as protest events, are legitimate forms of participation, since they are considered privileged spaces to voice needs, disagreement and to claim for change concerning health policies that are being implemented.
For this panel we invite papers focusing on the analysis of different participatory mechanisms and strategies (both invited and claimed or self-created spaces of participation) developed in within health systems. Papers should enhance the potentialities, the main critical aspects as well as the main challenges that such participatory mechanisms have been raising. In this regard, are particularly welcome contributions analyzing users' involvement in health services (both

through conventional and non-conventional forms of participation), the quality of deliberative processes, the question of representativeness, levels of influence of participation on policy-makers, as well as the evaluation of the effectiveness of participatory exercises.

6.8. **Citizenship**
Session Organized by:
Jurate Imbrasaite, Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania ; j.imbrasaite@smf.vdu.lt

Citizenship can be defined as legal, political and social entitlements or a set of institutionally embedded practices. There is a great deal of public debate about the meaning of citizenship, the relationship between citizens and government, effectiveness of democracy, policy measures aimed at promoting active citizenship and future prospects in the globalized world. There are increasing concerns about the role of the state in promoting effective policy-making and the effects of a strong civic tradition on the performance of the political system as a whole. Most scholars agree that the nation-state is in decline and that there is a need to do some hard thinking about what these changes mean for being a citizen. The state, the market and the forum as well as their complex relationship should be analyzed as competing fields of citizenship practices in order to understand the institutions and practices of citizenship in the contemporary world.
This session welcomes papers applying different theoretical and empirical approaches with respect to change and development of citizenship on the national and global scale. In particular we are interested in the following themes:

- What does it mean to be a "good" citizen in the 21st century?
- What are the consequences of citizenship for the effectiveness of the political system?
- What can the trajectories of citizenship development be in the context of rapid marketization?
- What is the relationship between capitalist development and citizenship development?
- What is a sense of political membership in a globalized world?

STREAM 6
SPECIAL SESSIONS

Special Joint-Session

ISA Research Committee 10
and
University of Cyprus
School of Social and Political Sciences

Session Organizers:
Eleni Nina-Pazarzi, University of Piraeus, Greece, Vice President of Eurorpean Sociologial Association (ESA) and of ELEGYP, Treasurer ISA RC10; enina04@yahoo.gr
Savvas Katsikides, Dean of the School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Cyprus, Cyprus ; savvask@ucy.ac.cy

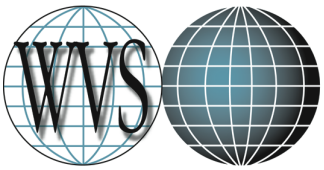
Title : **Promoting Participation in times of crisis: The role of Public Sociology**

The on-going global changes have led to a new social context with increasing inequalities, massive migration/ refugee flows, reductions in welfare state provisions, democratic deficits, uncertainty, worsening of the well-being of people etc.

Public Sociology, with the reorientation and engagement in public debate, the political discussion and collaborating dialogue between the Publics and the Sociologists has the potential to promote democratic participation in societies. From the classical work of Jurgen Habermas "public sphere" was considered as an area of public discussion open to all, which has become the focus of participatory approaches to democracy. This presupposes actual equality, freedom, participation and democracy. Special focus is expected to be given by the contributions to issues of Public Economic Sociology in order to discuss the new features of economic life – economic and financial crisis, digital and information era, networks, changing economic roles, industrial relations in the knowledge economy etc. We invite critical papers to open the dialogue and shed light on the social features of the beginning of the 21st century.

Special Session

World Values Survey Association



Session Chair:
Christian W Haerpfer, University of Vienna; President of the World Values Survey Association; Chair of IPSA RC17 "Comparative Public Opinion", Director of Eurasia Barometer, Vienna, Austria; c.w.haerpfer@gmail.com
Session Convenor/ Co-Chair:
Kseniya Kizilova, Secretary of the World Values Survey Association; Secretary General of IPSA RC17 "Comparative Public Opinion"; Vice-Director at the Institute for Comparative Survey Research, Vienna, Austria; ksenniya.kizilova@gmail.com

Title: **Patterns of Political Participation in Global Perspective**

Political participation is an essential element of political culture of the population and an important indicator and predictor of the democratic political system development. In one of its broadest definitions, political participation is considered as an aggregated category for all those actions of private citizens by which they seek to influence – support or challenge – government and politics. This influence can be realized either directly by affecting the decision-making process or the course implementation of public policy, or indirectly – by participating in the nomination of the group of people who will make those decisions and policies. The range of concrete actions which can be defined as political participation varies from voting in national elections to organizing a demonstration, from writing a letter to a governmental official to establishing an online protest-community. Some forms of political participation, like voting, are among most traditional and have existed since many centuries while those which presume using the resources of Internet and social media are relatively new and evolving.

Development of comparative surveys in political science in the recent three decades has contributed to the establishment of an extensive empirical data-base in this field including such large-scale research programs as Eurobarometer, European Social Survey, International Social Survey Program, World Values Survey, European Values Study, Comparative National Elections Project as well as the group of regional barometers – Afro Barometer, Arab Barometer, Asian Barometer, Eurasia Barometer, and Latinobarometro.

Current session invites papers analysing available empirical evidence from quantitative research programs as well as case studies and other research efforts describing patterns of political participation in different world regions and in a global comparative perspective. The main question which the session is focusing on is if we can speak of one specific trend of political participation which is the same in all world regions or if we have to speak of regional patterns of political participation.

Special Joint-Session

International Sociological Association **(ISA)** Research Committee 10 **(RC10)**
and
Laboratory of Education Policy, Research, Development & Interuniversity Cooperation (**ERDIC**)

Session organizers and Chairs:
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Title: **Education and Democracy: European policies and tools**

Democracy and Education are two terms inextricably linked to each other that create a type of education that all democratic societies should provide to their citizens. Democratic education implies a particular social idea related to students socialization as future citizens with higher values that will influence the larger political, ideological and economic forces of future societies. At the same time it treats participants in the learning process equally, it raises social responsibility and it promotes the values of respect, equality and freedom of speech at the learning environment, intending to develop real democracy through the active participation. The Paris Declaration on promoting citizenship and the common values of freedom, tolerance and non-discrimination through education, intends to boost EU-level cooperation on four priorities: a. Ensuring young people acquire social, civic and intercultural competences, by promoting democratic values and fundamental rights, social inclusion and non-discrimination, as well as active citizenship, b. Enhancing critical thinking and media literacy, particularly in the use of the Internet and social media, so as to develop resistance to of discrimination and indoctrination, c. Fostering the education of disadvantaged children and young people, by ensuring that our education and training systems address their needs, d. Promoting intercultural dialogue through all forms of learning in cooperation with other relevant policies and stakeholders.
Key questions that should be discussed:
-How can participative democracy be approached through education?
-How can Democracy in Education promote democratic social change?
-Which is the role of Democratic Education in today's global society?
-What European tools exist for the preservation of democratic processes in the educational environments?
-How the promotion of European values can enforce democracy in Europe?
-How can Education for Democracy act as tool for the inclusion of immigrants/refugees in European societies and for combating extremism and radicalization?


CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE
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ET PARTICIPATION
AU 21ÈME SIÈCLE