

Eighteenth International Conference on Interdisciplinary Social Sciences

Agency in an Era of Displacement and Social Change

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2023

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BROOKES
UNIVERSITY



Interdisciplinary Social Sciences

The Eighteenth International Conference on Interdisciplinary Social Sciences Conference Proceedings

<https://thesocialsciences.com/about/history/2023-conference>
<https://interdisciplinasocial.com/acerca-de/historia/congreso-2023>

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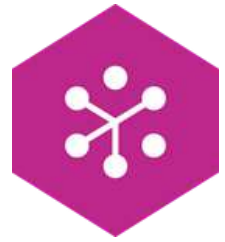
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Welcome Letter

Dear Conference Delegates.

On behalf of Oxford Brookes University, and Common Ground, I would like to welcome you to the 18th International Conference on Interdisciplinary Social Sciences: Agency in an Era of Displacement and Social Change. We are very excited about the range of presentations at this year's conference, and we are pleased that you have joined us this year, whether in person or in our blended, virtual forum. We hope you find the conference to be stimulating and thought provoking, and we hope you enjoy all that the City of Oxford has to offer.

With a tradition of conversation and thought leadership dating back for almost a millennium, we feel that this is an optimal venue for this year's special topic, one which is a particularly important one, and one that is dominating global discourse. With heightened global tensions, and the increasing need for humanitarian action and intervention, we hope this conference will provide a forum for important discussions, and as an opportunity to build lasting change. We also hope that the hybrid conference format will widen participation and open new communication with colleagues across the globe.

I would also like to thank our partners at Common Ground for facilitating these presentations and providing us with a forum for these important discussions. Again, we would like to welcome you and look forward to your participation.

Sincerely,

Scott Crisman Sworts, AIA, LEED AP

Postgraduate Programme Lead for Architecture
Oxford Brookes University.



Interdisciplinary Social Sciences **Research Network**

Founded in 2006, the **Interdisciplinary Social Sciences Research Network** is brought together by a common interest in disciplinary and interdisciplinary approaches, within and across the various social sciences, and between the social, natural and applied sciences. As a Research Network, we are defined by our scope and concerns and motivated to build strategies for action framed by our shared themes and tensions.

The Disciplinary Work of the Social Sciences

Each of the sciences of the social is marked by its distinctive disciplinary modes—the thinking practices of Anthropology, Archaeology, Behavioral Sciences, Cognitive Science, Communications, Cultural Studies, Demography, Economics, Education, Geography, Humanities, Law, Management, Media, Politics, Policy Studies, Psychology, Social Welfare, Sociology, to name a some of the principal sciences of the social. The disciplinary variation is so broad that practitioners in some of these areas may not even consider their discipline a ‘science’, whilst in other disciplines there is a general consensus about the scientific character of their endeavor.

Disciplines represent fields of deep and detailed content knowledge, communities of professional practice, forms of discourse (of fine and precise semantic distinction and technicality), areas of work (types of organization or divisions within organizations such as academic departments or research organizations), domains of publication and public communication, sites of common learning, shared experiences of apprenticeship into disciplinary community, methods of reading and analysing the world, ways of thinking or epistemic frames, even ways of acting and types of person.

‘Discipline’ delineates the boundaries of intellectual community, the distinctive practices and methodologies of particular areas of rigorous and concentrated intellectual effort, and the varying frames of reference used to interpret the world. And what is a science? Some of the studies of the social habitually and comfortably call themselves ‘sciences’, but others do not. The English word ‘science’ derives from the Latin ‘sciens’, or knowing. Return to the expansiveness of this root, and studies of the human could lay equally legitimate claim to that word.

‘Science’ in this broadest of senses implies and intensity of focus and a concentration of intellectual energies greater than that of ordinary, everyday, commonsense or lay ‘knowing’. It is more work and harder work. It relies on the ritualistic rigors and accumulated wisdoms of disciplinary practices.

These are some of the out-of-the-ordinary knowledge processes that might justify use of the word ‘science’, not only in the social sciences but also in the natural, physical, mathematical and applied sciences:

Science has an experiential basis. This experience may be based direct personal intuition of the already-known, on interests integral to the lifeworld, on the richness of life fully lived. Or it might be experience gained when we move into new and potentially strange terrains, deploying the empirical processes of methodical observation or systematic experimentation.

Science is conceptual. It has a categorical frame of reference based on higher levels of semantic precision and regularity than everyday discourse. On this foundation, it connects concept to concept into schemas. This is how science builds theories which model the world.

Science is analytical. It develops frames of reasoning and explanation: logic, inference, prediction, hypothesis, induction, deduction. And it sees the world through an always cautiously critical eye, interrogating the interests, motives and ethics that may motivate knowledge claims and subjecting epistemic assumptions to an ever-vigilant process of metacognitive reflection.

Science is application-oriented. It can be used to do things in the world. In these endeavors, it may be pragmatic, designing and implementing practical solutions within larger frames of reference and achieving technical and instrumental outcomes. Or it may be transformative—redesigning paradigms, social being and even the conditions of the natural world. What, after all, is the purpose of knowing other than to have an effect on the world, directly or indirectly?

Science can be any or all of these experiential, conceptual, analytical, and applied things. Some disciplines may prioritize one or other of these knowledge processes, and this may be the source of their strength as well as potential weakness. In any event, these are the kinds of things we do in order to know in the out-of-the-ordinary ways worthy of the name ‘science’.

The Interdisciplinary Work of the Social and Other Sciences

This may be for pragmatic reasons, in order to see and do things that can’t be seen or done adequately within the substantive and methodological confines of a discipline. Broader views may prove to be more powerful than narrower ones, and even the more finely grained within-discipline views may prove all-the-more powerful when contextualized broadly. The deeper perspectives of the discipline may need to be balanced with and measured against the broader perspectives of interdisciplinarity.

Interdisciplinary approaches may also be applied for reasons of principle, to disrupt the habitual narrowness or outlook of within-discipline knowledge work, to challenge the ingrained, discipline-bound ways of thinking that produce occlusion as well as insight. If the knowable universe is a unity, discipline is a loss as well as a gain, and interdisciplinarity may in part recover that loss.

Interdisciplinary approaches also thrive at the interface of disciplinary and lay understandings. Here, interdisciplinarity is needed for the practical application of disciplined understandings to the actually existing world. Robust applied knowledge demands an interdisciplinary holism. A broad epistemological engagement is required simply to be able to deal with the complex contingencies of a really-integrated universe.

Ways of Seeing, Ways of Thinking, and Ways of Knowing

In English (but not some other languages), ‘science’ suffers a peculiar semantic narrowing. It seems to apply more comfortably to the natural world, and only by analogy to some of the more systematic and empirically-based of the human sciences. It connotes a sometimes narrow kind of systematicity: the canons of empirical method; an often less-than reflective acceptance of received theoretical categories and paradigms; formal reasoning disengaged from human and natural consequences; technical control without adequate ethical reflection; an elision of means and ends; narrow functionalism, instrumentalism and techno-rationalism; a pragmatism to the neglect broader view of consequences; and conservative risk aversion. These are some of the occupational hazards of activities that name themselves sciences—social, natural or applied. In studying the social setting, however, it’s not good enough just to have a rigorous empirical methodology without a critical eye to alternative interests and paradigmatic frames of reference, and without a view to the human-transformational potentials of knowledge work.

Humanistic methodologies sometimes address the social in a deliberate counterpoint to science, distancing themselves from the perceived narrownesses of scientific method. This move, however, may at times leave science stranded, separated from its social origins and ends. The natural and technological sciences are themselves more subject to contestation around axes of human interest than the narrow understanding of science seems to be able to comprehend. Whether it be bioethics, or climate change, or the debates around Darwinism and Intelligent Design, or the semantics of computer systems, questions of politics and ideology are bound closely to the ostensible evidence. Faux empiricism is less than adequate to address the more important questions, even in the natural and technological sciences. Science can be found lacking when it is disengaged from the humanistic.

The humanistic, however, has its own occupational hazards: disengaged critique and supercilious inaction without design responsibility; political confrontation without systematic empirical foundation; ideological fractiousness without apparent need for compromise; the agnostic relativism of lived experience and identity-driven voice; voluntarism that leads to a naive lack of pragmatism and failure in application.

A reconstructive view of the social, natural and applied sciences would be holistic, attempting always to avoid the occlusions of narrow methodological approaches. It would also be ambitious, intellectually and practically. In this context, the Social Sciences conference, group of journals, book Imprint, and online media pursue two aspirations, two openings. The first is an intellectual opening, founded on an agenda designed to strengthen the theories, the research methodologies, the epistemologies and the practices of teaching and learning about the social world and the relation of the social to the natural world.

The second opening is pragmatic and inventive. All intellectual work is an act of imagination. At its best, it is ambitious, risky and transformative. If the natural sciences can have human ambitions as big as those of the medical sciences—the fight against MS or cancer or Alzheimer’s, for instance—then the social sciences can have ambitions as large as to settle the relation of humans to the natural environment, the material conditions of human equality and the character of the future person.

Social and Community Studies

On disciplinary and interdisciplinary practices in the study of the social.

Living Tensions:

- Sociology: concepts and practices
- Geographical perspectives on spaces and flows
- What are the behavioral sciences?
- Psychology of the social
- Where mind meets world: cognitive science as interdisciplinary practice
- Economics as social science
- Sociology and history: the dynamics of synchrony and diachrony
- Philosophy's place in the social sciences
- Social welfare studies as interdisciplinary practice
- Health in community
- Horizons of interest: agenda setting in the social sciences
- Research and knowledge in action: the applied social sciences
- Social sciences for the professions
- Social sciences for social welfare
- Accounting for inequalities: poverty and exclusion
- Social breakdown: dysfunction, crime, conflict, violence
- Social sciences addressing social crisis points
- Technologies in and for the social
- Economics, politics and their social effects: investment, ownership, risk, productivity, competition, regulation and deregulation, public accountability, stakeholders, trust, worklife, resource distribution, consumption, wellbeing, living standards
- Commonalities, differences and relationships between the social and the natural sciences: research methodologies, professional practices and ethical positions
- Research methodologies involving 'human subjects'
- The social sciences in the applied sciences and professions: engineering, architecture, planning, computing, tourism, law, health

Civic and Political Studies

On the processes of governance and nature of citizenship.

Living Tensions:

- Political science as disciplinary practice
- Investigating public policy
- Law as a social science
- Criminology as social science
- Public health
- Social sciences in the service of social policy: risks and rewards
- Social transformations: structure and agency in social dynamics
- Accounting for the dynamics of citizenship, participation and inclusion
- Trust, social capital, social cohesion and social welfare
- Politics in, and of, the social sciences
- Interdisciplinary perspectives on politics, public policy, governance, citizenship and nationality
- Security and insecurity, conflict and cohesion, war and peace, terror and anti-terror
- The neo-liberal state and its critics
- Policy measures: assessing social need and social effectiveness

Cultural Studies

On disciplinary and interdisciplinary practices in the study of human cultures and cultural interactions.

Living Tensions:

- Of human lifeways: anthropology in its contexts
- Of human lifecourses: family, childhood, youth, parenting and aging
- Of human origins: paleontology, primate evolution, physical anthropology
- Ethnographic methods
- Social meanings: language, linguistics, discourse, text
- Cultural studies as a constitutive field
- Social science stances: modernism and postmodernism; structuralism and poststructuralism
- Where humanities and social sciences meet
- Social structure and human culture: the sociological and the anthropological
- Interdisciplinary perspectives on human differences
- Identities in social science: generational, gender, sexuality, ethnic, diasporic
- Perspectives on, and voices of, difference: multiculturalism and feminism
- Religion and the human sciences
- Health, wellbeing and culture

Global Studies

On the dynamics of globalization and the transformation of the local.

Living Tensions:

- Global flows
- Global security
- Human movement: migration, refugees, undocumented migrants
- The dynamics of globalization, diaspora and diversity
- Globalized economics: inequalities, development, 'free' and 'fair' trade
- Developed and developing worlds
- Inequalities in international perspective
- Poverty and global justice
- Human rights in global perspective
- The local and the global

Environmental Studies

On the connections between human and natural environments.

Living Tensions:

- The natural and the social: interdisciplinary studies
- Human environments
- Sustainability as a focus of interdisciplinary study
- What are applied sciences?
- Health and the environment
- People, place and time: human demography
- Environmental governance: consumption, waste, economic 'externalities', sustainability, environmental equity
- Human interests in the natural sciences: the politics of the environment

Organizational Studies

On the social dynamics of public, community and privately owned organizations.

Living Tensions:

- Management as social science
- Culture in organizations
- Technology and work
- The social dynamics of organizations
- Human resource management
- Workers' rights
- Corporate governance
- Organizational and social sustainability
- Corporate social responsibility
- Knowledge ecologies: embedded knowledge in the organizational setting
- Tacit and explicit knowledge
- Private and public knowledge
- Scenario building and futures forecasting
- Organizational change

Educational Studies

On learning about the social and social learning.

Living Tensions:

- Education as a social science
- The learning sciences as an interdisciplinary endeavor
- Action research: the logistics and ethics of interventionary social science
- Teaching and learning the social studies
- History teaching and learning
- Economics teaching and learning
- Geography teaching and learning
- Technology in learning and learning about technology

Communication

On the representation and communication of human meanings.

Living Tensions:

- Media studies as social science
- Communications as a social science
- Information and communications technologies
- The social web: the internet in its social context
- Human-computer interactions
- Literacies as a social learning experience

Visit: <https://thesocialsciences.com/about/themes>

Marcin Galant

Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland



Marcin Galant is assistant professor at the Institute of European Studies at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland. He has studied and done research at places including: London School of Economics and Political Science, University of Oxford, and University of Cambridge, UK; University of Leuven, Belgium; Peter Pazmany University, Hungary; and University of Osaka, Japan. He holds a PhD in sociology from Jagiellonian University and teaches courses on European welfare state, migration, citizenship and multiculturalism, European civilization, and European cultural identities. His current research focuses on the interrelationship between cultural, economic, social, and political processes in the European Union. He is mainly interested in heterodox interpretations of regional integrations and in eurocritical strands in the current social thought. He is co-author of the books *Migration and Europeanisation and Changing identities and values among Polish pendulum migrants and their Belgian employers* (Krakow: ZW Nomos, 2009), and he is co-editor of the book *Visions and Revisions of Europe* (Gottingen: Gottingen University Press, 2019). He co-coordinated Erasmus Mundus Master of Excellence "Euroculture: Society, Politics and Culture in a Global Context," an accredited interdisciplinary, international master's degree in the field of European Studies offered by a consortium of eight European universities and four non-European universities. He is also a member of the Commission on Threats to Civilisation of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences in Krakow, Poland.

The **Interdisciplinary Social Sciences Research Network** is grateful for the foundational contributions, ongoing support, and continued service of our Advisory Board.

- **Norma Burgess**, Lipscomb University, USA
- **Vassiliki Chryssanthopoulou**, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece
- **Marcin Galent**, Jagiellonian University, Poland
- **Hillel Goelman**, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada
- **Ron Hayduk**, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, USA
- **Kellina Craig-Henderson**, National Science Foundation, Arlington, USA
- **Paul James**, Western Sydney University, Australia
- **Ivana Batarelo Kokic**, University of Split, Split, Croatia
- **Gerassimos Kouzelis**, University of Athens, Athens, Greece
- **Massimo Leone**, University of Turin, Italy
- **José Luis Ortega Martín**, Universidad de Granada, Spain
- **Francisco Fernandez Palomares**, Universidad de Granada, Spain
- **Dorothy Randall-Tsuruta**, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, USA
- **Constantine D. Skordoulis**, University of Athens, Athens, Greece
- **Sanja Stanic**, University of Split, Croatia
- **Scott Sworts**, Oxford Brookes University, UK



The Eighteenth International Conference on Interdisciplinary Social Sciences



Founded in 2006, the **International Conference on Interdisciplinary Social Sciences** is brought together by a common interest in disciplinary and interdisciplinary approaches, within and across the various social sciences, and between the social, natural and applied sciences.

Past Events

- 2006 - University of the Aegean, Rhodes, Greece
- 2007 - University of Granada, Granada, Spain
- 2008 - Monash University Centre, Prato, Tuscany, Italy
- 2009 - University of Athens, Athens, Greece
- 2010 - University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK
- 2011 - University of New Orleans, New Orleans, USA
- 2012 - Universidad Abat Oliba CEU in Barcelona, Spain
- 2013 - Charles University's Faculty of Social Sciences in Prague, Czech Republic
- 2014 - University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada
- 2015 - University of Split, Split, Croatia
- 2016 - Imperial College London, London, UK
- 2017 - International Conference Center, Hiroshima, Japan
- 2018 - University of Granada, Granada, Spain
- 2019 - Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana Unidad Xochimilco, Mexico City, Mexico
- 2020 - National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece (Virtual)
- 2021 - Oxford Brookes University, Oxford, UK (Virtual)
- 2022 - National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece



Agency in an Era of Displacement and Social Change

The transformative impulse of the 21st century is focused on agency, an agency where people have a voice and are not treated as objects. This agency manifests itself across multiple dimensions of human rights, body sovereignty, de-colonialism, peace building, and transformation of existing global orders and power structures. This conference will explore how we, as educators, practitioners, and humans, can guide this metamorphosis to build a better, stronger, and more just society, and creating opportunities for real lasting change.

Scott Sworts

Oxford Brooks University, United Kingdom



Scott Sworts is the Post Graduate Programme Lead for Architecture and a registered architect.

He earned his Bachelor's of Environmental Design (BENVD) from the University of Colorado, Boulder, and his Masters of Architecture from the University of Colorado, Denver. Throughout his education, he studied under Professor Joseph Juhasz, with a strong focus on Environmental Psychology and architectural Theory.

After graduation with his MArch, he was tapped to be a Lecturer at the University of Colorado. While teaching there, he led a collaborative live project to assist in the rebuilding of Ground Zero after the 9/11 tragedy. This was a joint project where the students worked with Rebuild Downtown, Our Town (R.Dot), the Lower Manhattan Redevelopment Corporation (LMDC), Raphael Pelli, Pentagram, and SHoP Architects. This project produced the first draft of the development guidelines employed by the LMDC in the final project. This project also led to him being listed in Who's Who of American Teachers

In 2007, he was appointed a Professor at the Savannah College of Art and Design, where he worked on a number of live projects with Jacoby Development Corporation, including the redevelopment of the town of Marineland. While at SCAD, his students also participated in the Leading Edge Design Competition, where they won several awards and honors.

As a practicing architect, he has built numerous projects in Colorado, one of which resulted in his firm being named the Firm of the Year for Full Service Historic Preservation. In his professional practice, he worked in Design/Build partnerships with dcb Construction, and helped pioneer innovations in concrete tilt-up construction.

Supriya Akerkar

Oxford Brookes University, United Kingdom



Dr Supriya Akerkar is the Director of Centre for Development and Emergency Practice (CENDEP), Oxford Brookes University, Oxford UK. She has been working in the field of development and emergencies for more than 20 years. She has worked with International development organisations, social movements and civil society campaigns in Global South and UK on issues of gender, social equity and building inclusive societies. Her work focusses on furthering rights of women, gender and sexual minorities, older people and people with disabilities, indigenous people, and refugees, displaced people affected by disasters and emergencies.

She is currently the principle investigator for the research project Ageing in Displacement. Her other research initiatives include exploring marginalisation and displacement processes and the agency of the affected persons in the context of disasters, emergencies and development. More recently she has explored the social changes within the villages affected and displaced by Himalayan river erosions in India. She is also the Co-I for the project The contribution of Urban community gardens to inclusive and sustainable local environments funded by British Academy. She has expertise in the use of quantitative, as well as ethnographic, narratives and life course methodological approaches to understand overlapping and intersectional discriminations and processes for social change.

Supriya has an under graduate degree in law from Mumbai University, India; Masters in Development Studies from Institute of Social Studies, Hague, Netherlands and PhD from University of Northumbria, Newcastle, UK.



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IN KRAKÓW

Eunice Goes

Professor of Politics, Richmond University, London, UK



"Voice, Voice and More Voice: Building Countervailing Power in the Age of the Polycrisis"

Eunice Goes is a professor of Politics at Richmond University, and her area of expertise is ideologies and the role of ideas in the activities of political parties. She is particularly interested in understanding how ideas rise and fall out of fashion, a theme she explored in her doctoral thesis (The Labour Party and the Idea of Work) successfully defended at the LSE in 2002. Her last book was The Labour Party under Ed Miliband: Trying But Failing to Renew Social Democracy, which explored how the Labour party adopted and adapted old and new ideas for its 2015 electoral manifesto. In 2022, she won the Michael Freedman Prize for the best article published in the Journal of Political Ideologies in 2021 ('Ideas and Party Change: Predistribution and Socialist Renewal in the Labour Party Under Ed Miliband', Journal of Political Ideologies, June 2021 Vol. 26, 2, 180-200). She has continued to research and publish on the ideas of the Labour Party, and she is currently working on a short introduction to European social democracy which will be published in 2024 by Agenda Publishing.

Joern Langhorst

Associate Professor, University of Colorado Denver, USA



"The Right to Place: Landscape, Identity, Conflict and Agency in Anthropocene"

Joern Langhorst, Associate Professor of Landscape Architecture at the University of Colorado Denver, was educated in Landscape Architecture, Architecture and Urban Planning, and has taught in Landscape Architecture, Architecture, Urban and Regional Planning and Urban Design in the US and abroad. His practice has focused on projects in highly contested situations, such as redevelopment and remediation in post-industrial cities, brownfield sites, and post-disaster recovery, and he is consulting on these issues nationally and internationally.

His research and teaching are exploring the processes and actors that make and unmake place, space and landscape, focusing on places of incisive and radical change, such as post-colonial, post-industrial and post-disaster cities. His approaches involve multiple perspectives and disciplines, and establish a methodology he calls "landscape forensics". He examines how concepts such as social and environmental justice, resilience, and sustainability are conceived and implemented, arguing for a "right to place". Langhorst scrutinizes the role of emergent technologies, alternative processes and the relationships between traditional and new actors and agents, and foregrounds contestation and conflict as unavoidable processes central to landscape and place change.

Robin Mansell

Professor Emerita, Department of Media and Communications, London School of Economics and Political Science, UK



"Geopolitical Intersections with Everyday Life in a Digital World"

Robin Mansell (PhD, 1984, Simon Fraser University Canada) is Professor Emerita, Department of Media and Communications, London School of Economics and Political Science. She was Professor of Information and Communication Technology Policy at SPRU (Science Policy Research Unit) University of Sussex 1988-2000. Her research focuses on technology innovation, digital platform and governance and its socio-political and economic consequences. She is author of *Imagining the Internet: Communication, Innovation and Governance*, Oxford University Press, 2012 co-author of *Advanced Introduction to Platform Economics*, Edward Elgar Publishing, 2020 and more than 120 papers and other books. She is a Fellow of the British Academy and UK Academy of Social Sciences, member of Academia Europaea, holds an Honorary Doctorate from the University of Fribourg, Switzerland and was awarded the ICA C. Edwin Baker Award.

Elzbieta Korolczuk

Warsaw University, Poland



Elzbieta Korolczuk is an Associate Professor in sociology working at Södertörn University in Stockholm and American Studies Center, Warsaw University. Her research interests involve social movements, politics of reproduction as well as right-wing populism and mobilizations against "gender". Most recent publications include a monograph *Anti-gender Politics in the Populist Moment* written with Agnieszka Graff (2021, Routledge), which received The Bronislaw Malinowski Award in the Social Sciences from the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences of America in 2022. She is also a commentator and a long-time women's and human rights activist.

Michał P. Garapich

University of Roehampton, UK



Dr Michał P. Garapich, Senior Lecturer, at University of Roehampton is an anthropologist and author of an award-winning monograph using intimate ethnography (*Dzieci Kazimerza* 2019), and over 60 publications in English, Polish, French and German. He specialises in the issues of migration, transnationalism, memory, far-right radicalisation, resistance, homelessness, Polish Roma and intimate ethnography, and his fieldwork experience includes Britain, Poland, Ukraine and Peru.

William Allchorn

Adjunct Associate Professor, American University, London, UK



Dr William Allchorn is an Adjunct Associate Professor in Politics and International Relations at Richmond, the American University in London. He is an expert on radical-right extremist social movements in the UK, Western Europe, and globally. He has most recently advised the UK, US, and Australian governments on their approaches to radical-right extremism. His first book, *Anti-Islamic Protest in the UK: Policy Responses to the Far Right* was published by Routledge in 2018. Recently, William's research has shifted to studying the violent far-right threat landscape. As of August 2020, for example, he has started a new research project, testing violent far-right extremist counter-narratives in the UK, US, and Australia. His forthcoming book based on the project, *Moving beyond Islamist Extremism – Assessing Counter Narrative Responses to the Global Far Right*, was published by Ibidem (an imprint of Columbia University Press) in early 2022.

Rafal Soborski

Associate Professor, International Politics, Richmond, The American International University in London, UK



Dr. Rafal Soborski is professor of international politics at Richmond, the American International University in London. He has taught and published extensively on globalization, ideology, social movements, and green politics. He is the author of two books: *Ideology in a Global Age: Continuity and Change* (Palgrave Macmillan 2013) and *Ideology and the Future of Progressive Social Movements* (Rowman and Littlefield 2018).

Each year a small number of Emerging Scholar Awards are given to outstanding early-career scholars or graduate students. Here are our 2023 Emerging Scholar Award Winners.

**Alberto Ernesto Lopez
Carrion**

University of Valencia, Spain



Kate Mc Auliff

Oxford Brookes University, UK



Dana Betts

New Brunswick Community
College, Canada



Anastasia Biggs

Colorado Technical University,
USA



Jennifer Arias Sweeney

Northwestern University and
Stevenson High School, USA



Keri M. Guilbault, Ed.D.

Johns Hopkins University,
USA



Chloe Paré-Anastasiadou

Tokyo University of the Arts,
Graduate School of Global Arts,
Japan



Swetha Anand

University of Minnesota, USA



Haiyi Cheng

Renmin University of China,
China



Fabio Andrés Medina

Ostos

Universidad Central, Colombia



J. Mohorčich

Lehman College, USA



Simón Ruiz-Martínez

Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana,
Colombia



Dosol Nissi Lee

University of Copenhagen/Center for Advanced
Migration Studies (AMIS) and Nordic Institute of
Asian Studies (NIAS), Denmark



Anna Rimkus

University of Massachusetts
Amherst, USA



**Presentations, Presenters,
Participants**

2023 Special Focus: Agency in an Era of Displacement and Social Change

The Participation of Forcibly Displaced Youth with Disabilities in the Humanitarian Development Nexus

Sherin Alshaikhahmed, Oxford Brookes University

The shift to and connection between short-term humanitarian aid and long-term development assistance has been a matter of focus for some time. In the context of displacement, academics and practitioners argue for the need for all concerned parties including host communities and donors to search for new approaches that support sustainable solutions for all displaced and host communities alike (Zetter, 2014). This call for new approaches comes as the international community has recognized that humanitarian assistance which does not address the core root causes of poverty is inadequate in long-term crises. As a result, the humanitarian-development nexus has received huge uptake in research, policy, and practice since the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) in 2016 (Sande, 2020). However, despite the increasing efforts to link humanitarian and development agendas to address the needs, rights, and inequalities faced by the most vulnerable groups in humanitarian and development programmes; youth with disabilities are excluded from participating in these efforts which affect their life choices and aspirations. It is still vague how youth with disabilities participate in humanitarian programming in long-term displacement (Pearce, 2014; Skeels and Sandvik-Nylund, 2012). Youth with disabilities are often neglected by humanitarian and development actors. They are excluded from participating in peer activities that could enhance the progression of their social and protection networks against violence, harm, and abuse (Pearce, 2014). Policy frameworks, such as UNCRPD, provide unique guidance to disability inclusion, nevertheless, there is a sufficient research gap on youth with disabilities' role in humanitarian development actions.

How Can the Justice System Respond to Displacement and Social Change?

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The criminal justice system faces unique challenges and opportunities in an era of displacement and social change. Suppose the criminal justice system is unable to evolve. In that case, it will hinder its ability to maintain law and order while addressing the needs of communities, especially those that are in disadvantaged positions. This paper provides a framework for how the justice system can respond to our current social change in a holistic manner. The framework includes a proactive approach that acknowledges the underlying causes of displacement and social change rather than merely reacting to the symptoms. Agencies within the criminal justice system, such as law enforcement, courts, and corrections, need to recognize the broader social context and address the root causes through collaboration with other sectors, such as social services.

Pre-serve Teachers and Their Understanding and Design of Social Media TESOL Practice: An Exploratory Study on Emerging Language Teacher Identities

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In this exploratory qualitative case study, graduate and undergraduate students who are pre-service teachers were invited to start their (Social Media) SM practices teaching their selected SM audience their chosen aspects of TESOL (Teaching English as a Second or Other Language). The researcher started by interviewing each of them about their backgrounds, experiences, and aspirations related to TESOL and SM. During the 12-week project while developing their SM practice, the participants also engaged in discussions on SM cultures and how such cultures might be in conflict with existing TESOL practice and how it could be made creatively useful for TESOL. They did so by analyzing some SM language-teaching practitioners and their work while using these practitioners' work to dialogue with publications on language teaching methodology (e.g., learner-centered language teaching approaches) and SM culture (e.g., participatory culture). The whole process was documented through audio and video data, including individual interviews, group discussions, written reflections, and the participants' elaboration on their work-in-progress. Drawing on Wenger, the findings is a complex picture of how these pre-serve teachers manifest SM in TESOL through their created SM practices. In particular, their participation or non-participation is related to their emerging language teacher identities (LTIs), for example, whether or not there is a willingness to break the ideological boundary of what it means to be a SM practitioner and a language teacher. Implications and suggestions for language teacher education are provided.

Exploring Resource Preservation Dynamics in Portuguese Business Expatriates: The Qualifying Role of Company Policies

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Aiming to expand upon existing knowledge concerning company policies, job-related resource preservation processes and individual willingness to engage with a specific type of international work regime (business expatriations), the present study considers interaction effects, as proposed by the conservation of resources (COR) theory, as lens to understand if company policies are enacted as qualifying resource passageway of expatriate willingness levels, in developing business contexts. A 3-year study, encompassing 24 expatriate cases observed in 5 multinational firms born or located in Portugal. Two techniques of empirical data collection were used: statistical sources and documental analysis, and in-depth interviews. A total of 37 interviews were conducted, both in-person and remotely, of which 13 were with company managers and representatives, and 24 with expatriates (as defined and referred like this by the companies under study). Overall, three profiles of expatriate willingness were considered to mirror different types of employee positioning towards working abroad: conformist expatriates, protean expatriates and disrupted expatriates. For these proposed groupings, different resource process dynamics were observed, ranging from upward resource fluctuation to downward pressure, respectively. Practical implications are provided to further understand individual agency-level effects of dynamic, non-functionalist company expatriate policies, in developing companies and economies.

Live Projects as a Bridge between Architecture and Social Sciences

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Within the current climate and biodiversity emergency, architectural education needs to provide graduates with the relevant skills needed in order to shape the future of our built environment. These skills are not only creative or technical, there is a social component to architecture for which social sciences could support architectural education. Lefebvre's 1 thinking shifted the notion of space adding a social dimension to it, however, architects are not typically prepared to deal with the social aspects of design and most times this results in object-based proposals rather than people centred solutions. This qualitative research is based on the case study of Unit A (2022-23), an undergraduate design studio at Oxford Brookes School of Architecture. The Unit's approach is to aim for radical change through a series of incremental steps. The teaching method is through Live Projects and this year students collaborated with a community organization based in Plymouth and the brief called for radical interventions to address the impact of climate change in the locality and community. The concept of Social Innovation was introduced in the Unit as new ideas that meet social needs and create new social relationships or collaborations enhancing society's capacity to act 2 . Social innovation starts with innovative and creative ideas in a similar way to architectural design. This study aims to understand the relationship between Live Projects and Social Innovation in order to leverage the creative potential of students' ideas into bringing value and benefiting the communities they collaborate with.

Trans/Queer Against Housing Marketization

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Mass houselessness is not the collateral of development, but indeed is its precondition. Starting here, this roundtable will bring together organizers to not only diagnose the current, and historic elements of trans/queer displacement, but also attempt to chart ways out of it. While much ink, and even more blood has been spilled on the global "housing crisis," the remedy on offer is capital's acceleration by demanding even more empty luxury condos. The trick of trickle-down housing. And yet the only structures that are outpacing the condo towers, are the tents housing those forced out. This, while what little remained of trans/queer public space becomes further privatized under the uniformed guard of "community ambassadors" employed by nonprofits to ensure sidewalks remain benchless, Ubers are at the ready, and the white noise of white return is the only sound you hear. Together we ask, if "solidarity means attack" then what forms of war must be waged against the marketization of shelter?

Addressing Child Welfare Issues in Ghana: The Need for a Public Health Approach

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Various estimates in Ghana put the prevalence of physical and emotional abuse between 12.4% to 44.4% of children, and the prevalence of sexual abuse between 2.4% and 6.5% of children under age 17 (Investing in Children Earns Huge Dividends, 2015). About 650,000 Ghanaians suffer from severe mental health disorders and over two million Ghanaians suffer from moderate to mild mental health disorders (Harvard Global Health Institute, 2020). Adjorlolo et al. (2017) found evidence of childhood maltreatment at the child, caregiver, household, and community levels in Ghana, and concluded that childhood maltreatment significantly predicted, and accounted for, significant variance in depression, self-efficacy, and life satisfaction, as well high depression scores among Ghanaian children. Despite these grave concerns, addressing child maltreatment in Ghana has yet to gain the full attention it needs. This ongoing mixed-methods study seeks to establish whether primary prevention approaches are utilized to address child maltreatment in Ghana. Preliminary findings indicate that child maltreatment in Ghana is addressed from a reactionary/secondary approach, and factors such as cultural norms and practices, insufficient funding, lack of training of child welfare workers, and disjointed governmental efforts contribute to a lack of primary prevention approaches to mitigate child maltreatment in Ghana.

Mentoring to Promote Leadership for Social Change: A Study in Higher Education

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Nancy Cade, Davenport Distinguished Professor of History and Political Science and Chair of the Division of Social Science, University of Pikeville
Chandra Massner, Professor, Communication, University of Pikeville, Kentucky, United States

This workshop will focus on how mentoring in higher education should promote a nurturing and supportive environment in which faculty and staff thrive professionally and personally. The discussion will include the importance of the mentoring relationship, especially after the isolation and disengagement caused by the global pandemic. Presenters will share results from a study on mentoring and leadership in higher education as well as information about mentoring types, stages, benefits, and pitfalls. Mentoring relationships are essential for individual and organizational growth and success as they positively affect both mentors and mentees. Mentoring can enact change on college campuses by establishing professional networks, opening doors to leadership, and creating increased opportunities. Participants will engage in interactive discussion, build a global community, and learn how to lift up others as they engage in discussion and activities. Together, mentoring in higher education can change our world one protege at a time.

Reading and Teaching Literature to Portray Sociological Change: German Realist Novella as a Vehicle to Reflect Social Upheaval

Steven Fuller, Associate Professor of German and International Studies, World Languages and Literatures, German, Portland State University, Oregon, United States

German Realist Novella between 1840 and 1860 portray the disruption of rural economic and sociological structures in rural and urban life—using literature to portray social change. The texts covered include canonical works by Annette von Dröste Hüllshoff, Theodor Storm, and Gottfried Keller. The workshop will center on how to read literature to illustrate information for the Social Sciences.

The Politics of Displacement: Loss in New York City Neighborhoods

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Displacement, physically, involves the moving of an object from its place, and the corresponding volume created by the object's absence. This paper explores how the state uses displacement—both the removal of an individual and the empty volume the individual leaves behind—as a method of social control in contemporary society, breaking social bonds to reduce community solidarity, cultural transmission, and political action. We argue that, in the United States, the state utilizes displacement as a tactic to suppress Black and Indigenous communities, and low-income communities. While research has documented the impacts of various forms of displacement and the concentration of community loss, this paper examines the political implications of mass displacement. We focus on New York City, drawing on publicly available data to quantify the concentration of displacement within the city, and estimate the effects of increases in displacement on civic and political. We concentrate on three forms of displacement at the community district level: incarceration (adult and child jail admissions, foster care placements), housing disruption (evictions, homeless shelter entries, and residential turnover), and premature mortality (community violence, suicide, and environment-related mortality). We quantify each form of displacement individually and create a cumulative index that shows the concentration of displacement in specific neighborhoods. We model the impact of these forms of displacement on civic engagement (volunteering, community organizations), community trust, and political participation (voter registration, budget requests). Our findings emphasize the use of displacement as a key tactic in the maintenance of the state, structural oppression, and capitalism.

Augmenting Water, Energy and Food Security in the Sahel Region with an Integrated Ecosystem Services Nexus Approach

Daphne Gondhalekar, Research Scientist, Chair of Urban Water Systems Engineering, Technical University of Munich, Bayern, Germany

Groundwater is a critical underlying resource for human survival and economic development in extensive drought-prone areas of Sub-Saharan Africa such as the Sahel region. Here, recurrent droughts are dominant climate risks that compromise livelihoods, water, and food security, and exert a major negative effect on GDP growth in one-third of the continent's countries. Some of these countries belong to the poorest in the world, with a large part of the population depending on subsistence farming and face huge impacts. With projected climate change impacts and huge population growth, environmental and water stresses will be further amplified. Land degradation due to overgrazing is causing herders to move farther south to find suitable grazing areas, which is also fuelling social unrest. With climate change and population growth, water development in Africa needs to go forward in ways that consider all water sources in conjunction. Further, despite huge solar and other power potentials in the region, two-thirds of the Sahel population do not have access to electricity, hampering social and economic development, as well as access to groundwater. As the sectors of water, energy and food are closely interlinked, a cross-sectoral Nexus approach can help to develop sustainable solutions, address this complex geo-political challenge and accelerate the achievement of the UN SDGs.

The Social Resilience of the Affluent Class to Environmental Pressures in Jakarta, Indonesia

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This inquiry aims to understand social perceptions and adjustments to floods and environmental stresses in Jakarta, including attitudes towards relocating the capital to Borneo. The focus is on the affluent segments of society, which has received little attention. The research examines how these groups, with significant resources at their disposal, respond to the environmental crisis. While resilience is typically analyzed in the context of vulnerable communities, wealthy residents also strengthen their resilience. This research seeks to identify global patterns of behavior, decision-making, attitudes and influence. It can be extended to different locations globally, to build more comprehensive understanding of the role of wealthy individuals in the context of pressing climate change. A qualitative ethnographic approach and bottom-up perspective are used to observe and describe how wealthy residents perceive climate-induced risk and maneuver in their spatial, social and economic contexts. In-depth interviews, search on online forums, and physical participation in the relevant events are the main tool of data gathering.

The Impact of National Culture Dimensions on Corporate Social Responsibility of Firms: A Case of Private Sector Organisations in MAURITIUS

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This study examines the effects of different dimensions of national culture on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities of private sector organisations in Mauritius. Previous research has shown that Hofstede's cultural dimensions have significant impacts on CSR performance. Even though studies relating to CSR and national culture has witnessed an increasing interest in researchers, small island economies like Mauritius have limited empirical and theoretical evidence to showcase. Therefore this study uses a mixed method research to investigate the impact of national culture on the CSR practices of private sector organisations in Mauritius. At first, it uses a panel regression analysis to examine the effect of Hofstede's national culture dimensions on firms CSR engagement. It then uses qualitative interviews to further investigate the phenomenon in the actual context of a small island economy, Mauritius.

UN Sustainable Development Goals and the COVID-19 Pandemic: Evidence from Applied Research on Localized Outcomes in Toronto

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This paper presents findings from a mixed methods study on the interlinkages between the COVID-19 pandemic and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the community level. Canada, a UN Member State, has adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which is a shared global model for partnership and prosperity. The pandemic has presented significant challenges that could stymie Canada's progress in accelerating the implementation of the SDGs. In partnership with the Good Shepherd Non-Profit Homes Toronto, a leading an essential social service provider, surveys and individual interviews were conducted with 20 service providers and 20 clients to understand how the pandemic has impacted or shaped the capability of vulnerable communities to negotiate their health, well-being (SDG 3 Good Health and Well-being) and access nutrition (SDG 2 Food Security); and to channel the knowledge and insights gained to develop a methodology and evaluative criteria for the establishment of sustainable partnerships between NGOs and community stakeholders (SDGs 11 Sustainable Cities and (Inclusive and Resilient) Communities & 17 Sustainable Partnerships). Analytically, the study drew on perspectives of targeted universalism, resilience, and sustainability to analyze participants' narratives. Findings highlight that global challenges are indeed local challenges that require integrated approaches directed at strengthening organizational capacity and service provider/service user agency so solutions based on recovery and community resilience can be surfaced quickly. Further, findings point to the need to facilitate stakeholder partnerships and dialogue between service providers and beneficiaries (stakeholder communities) if SDGs are to be achieved.

Understanding livelihood strategies and coping mechanisms adopted during COVID-19: A study on Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh

Minakshi Keeni, Assistant Professor, Graduate School of Agricultural Sciences, Tohoku University, Miyagi, Japan

The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has disrupted the lives of people worldwide, severely impacting marginalized communities. Among marginalized communities, Rohingya refugees face numerous challenges, including limited access to education, healthcare, and livelihood opportunities. Therefore, this study seeks to understand the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the various livelihood choices pursued by Rohingya refugees and the related coping mechanisms adopted. Additionally, the study also looks into the effectivity of the various types of aid provided to the refugees. This study draws on quantitative data collected through face-to-face interviews conducted in September 2022. Using a cross-sectional dataset covering 339 households from Rohingya refugee camps in Bangladesh, we performed a regression analysis to find out the adoption of coping mechanisms based on livelihood choices. Results revealed that refugees who were self-employed were the most impacted by the pandemic, additionally a rise in the shift of livelihoods of refugees from employment to self-employment during the pandemic was also recorded. Regarding the coping mechanisms adopted by the self-employed, the most popular coping mechanisms were the sale of breeding animals and the withdrawal of children from school. Additionally, the majority of self-employed refugees prioritized the change or recovery of their livelihoods. Hence, it is recommended that aid agencies and the host government provide additional non-monetary assistance to Rohingya refugees who had recently shifted their livelihood activities from employed to self-employed.

Immediate Design Solutions after the Türkiye Earthquake: Designing a Mobile Urban Module for Children

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Following the devastating earthquakes that hit Türkiye's southeast region in February 2023, millions of people were displaced and suffered significant losses. In response, a project was developed by design students from five different departments at the İzmir University of Economics as part of the Collective Act elective course. The aim of the project was to provide immediate design-oriented solutions to create a positive change, especially for earthquake survivor-children particularly inhabiting the container district in İzmir. The project used a co-design workshop session to gather insights and determine the needs of the community in temporary residential areas, offering an interdisciplinary and participatory approach to the design process. Based on the workshop session findings, a mobile urban module was designed to circulate within different parts of the city and host activities according to the needs and dreams of the community. Collaboration and the "PLAY" concept were the central aspects of this social responsibility project; therefore, design students worked together with children and collaborated with the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality to design various aspects of the mobile unit, including graphic identity, service-system strategy, interior design, and product design. In addition, we believe that children need to be actors in their own lives and raise their voices in the situations and decisions that affect them. This approach allows them to be included in the design process without disregarding their ideas.

Agency of Refugees sur Place: A Biopolitical Analysis of Border Crossing of North Koreans

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This paper employs middle-range theory, situating North Korean refugees sur place presented in various "space" including borders, camps, and courts. Firstly, this paper analyses legal status of North Korean border crossers in five states (South Korea, China, Russia, the UK, and the US) vis-à-vis North Koreans' predicaments as refugees sur place. The legal status is then compared to this paper's survey on self-identification of border crossers. Through this triangulation of identity analysis, this paper describes endogenous and exogenous variables of (de)refugeeisation. Notably, this paper focuses on the "agency" of (non)border crossers drawn on Foucauldian resistance and Bakhtinian answerability. In this view, border crossing is rephrased as self-emancipation practice in response to the body management of the states. This is further articulated upon this paper's theoretical foundation, Ethics of Coexistence (EoC). EoC addresses the power to restore the politics of migration against scapegoating mechanisms; the fitness of deviance for constructive social changes; and the resilience of human agents to risks in border crossing. This paper concludes with ethical, legal and methodological reflections on primarily but not limited to North Korean refugees sur place.

The Traces of Francoism - Family Narratives of a Dictatorship in Three Generations

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On July 18 1936, Franco staged a coup in Spain, initiating a Civil War. As a result, a dictatorship is established, during almost forty years. It is not until the death of the dictator in 1975 that a process of democratic transition begins. Different generations have passed through these different periods, constructing particular and changing ways of understanding the world and themselves. The Civil War, and the dictatorship that it originated, can be considered points of reference in the recent history in Spain, for the mark they left on society through violence and repression. In this project we present the narratives, the set of meanings about Francoism, of different generations that are part of the same family. In-depth interviews were carried out with each of the generations of the same family: the generation that lived the Franco regime, the generation that participated in the democratic transition and the generation born in democracy. We understand the family as a scenario of transmission, exchange and appropriation of these narratives, especially in contexts of political violence. By applying thematic analysis and analysis of positions and voices, we can describe the narratives that each generation has, their transformations and continuities, and the forms of acquisition. In this way, we are able to trace the representation and communication of the meanings of the event of the dictatorship in the social dynamics of the family group.

Deaf Refugees: Mobilizing Agency in Double Displacement

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Deaf refugees face two simultaneous displacements. They are displaced from their homes, countries, and livelihoods by forced displacement. They are also displaced from the hearing world as deaf people and users of signed languages. Deaf refugees in Jordan navigate this double displacement by mobilizing their agency through connections to deaf networks across borders. This interdisciplinary study describes how deaf refugees are situated at the intersection of Deaf Studies, Refugee Studies, and Disability Studies. It highlights the main enabling and disabling factors of deaf refugee agency including language use and access, social capital, and intersectional power dynamics. The paper explores what implications a recognition of deaf refugee agency could have on institutional practice and policy. The aim of this study is to provide insight into how agency is mobilized by a marginalized community which is displaced in multiple ways, in this case, deaf refugees. This presentation is the culmination of PhD research conducted from 2019 to 2023. It documents and explores the experiences of deaf refugees in Jordan, primarily from Syria and Iraq. It used an inclusive research approach with deaf refugees in Amman & Irbid, Jordan to ensure research methods, knowledge creation, and outputs were led by deaf refugees as much as possible. Methods included interviews, focus groups, photo elicitation, and participant observation conducted in 2021 and 2022. This study also includes a review of the situation of displaced deaf people worldwide, collected through literature review.

What Agency Does Air Pollution Leave Us?: Nonviolence in Violent Atmospheres

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This paper evaluates community-level responses to air pollution. Air pollution is widespread and quite lethal. Moreover, state efforts to reduce it remain uneven and slow. This presents an agency problem for those affected by air pollution: how to respond to this sort of slow violence, deadly but widely-distributed? I argue that, in part because of its physical characteristics, air pollution exposes the limits of civil disobedience as moral communication. I evaluate one nonviolent and one unarmed but violent strategy for collective self-defense against air pollution and make at least two concrete recommendations for engaging in such a defense.

Objective 8 of Sustainable Development and Freedom from the Senian and Foucaultian Perspective

M. Rosario Carvajal Muñoz, Sociology Assistant Teacher, Economics, The University of Cadiz, Cádiz, Spain

The paper analyzes objective 8 of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development on decent work, conditional on economic growth, as collected from the indicators of the National Institute of Statistics (INE) in Spain. It is an exploratory investigation of the possible consequences of this discourse on negative and positive freedoms. Negative freedom relative to the removal of restrictions on the effective decision making of individuals. The positive refers to the existing internal and external opportunities for personal autonomy. These reflections lead to highlighting the need for an operational change in the conception of economic development, expanding to other dimensions of human development that go beyond the economic. A conception of economic development that expands freedoms would positively affect individual freedoms. Positive freedom is related to Sen's concept of capability, defined as an aspect of freedom that occurs when there are substantive opportunities for individuals to become and do what they consider important in their lives. The objective is also analyzed from Foucault's contributions on political rationality, as a form of government that limits freedoms. Lastly, collective capabilities are vindicated, mainly among the most vulnerable, as a necessary preamble to broaden individual capabilities and overcome the limitations of the labor market.

The Effect of Migrations on School Dropout in Italy: A Regional Analysis

Iacopo Odoardi, Researcher, DISIPEQ, University of Chieti-Pescara, Italy

Migration flows can influence many social aspects of the hosting countries, including their tendency to make investments in human capital. We examine how migrant inflows affect the proportion of students who drop out of school before completing their tertiary education in Italy. The hypothesis is that societies with higher proportions of immigrants tend to have more younger people (born abroad) in school who may have trouble adapting to local educational systems. With a regional analysis (using fixed- and random-effects models), we observe that the relationship exists and a higher percentage of migrants during the period 2003–2021 tends to decrease the dropout rates. The effect is potentially the result of greater interest from policy-makers due to the larger migratory inflows in recent decades, and the larger share of migrants in schools. This has led to greater involvement in specific investments for the benefit of all. We suggest how possible interventions can help the development of human capital and better integration of young migrants.

Agency and School Dropout : Learner Identity and Resilience of Students from Areas in Need of Social Change

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In the last decade, adolescent drop out has been aggravated by the great economic and social crisis experienced in Europe. Despite the identity challenge posed by development in risk contexts, it is possible to find students who develop specific skills which allow them to remain in the education system. We studied the learner identity of students in Secondary Post-Compulsory Education from schools in Areas in Need of Social Transformation, paying special attention to agency and resilience. Their identity as learners was explored through an interview applied in a focus group format, where their supports, strengths and psycho-social obstacles that facilitate/hinder their stay in the education system in the post-compulsory stage were identified. Results show that adolescents have a good attitude towards academic training, based on the conviction that, in the future, they will be able to achieve a higher quality of life and a rapid insertion in skilled jobs. The image students have of themselves combines a negative perception of their lack of work habits, the difficulty of self-regulation and the little effort made, with a more positive view of their agency in the process, highlighting their intellectual and academic capacity and their effort when they set out to do so. We consider these data to be fundamental for identifying risk and protection factors within a prevention and intervention approach.

Playful Placemaking: A Scoping Review of Urban Heritage Area Applying Play Strategies for Placemaking

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In the context of Bangkok's urban heritage area, in addition to the growth of the tourism industry those who support the execution of the State-led Gentrification are the "Creative Class" Specifically, the designers, urban architects, and scholars, who came to develop the project in the urban heritage area with the good intention of creative city development, but the result turned out to support the upper middle class's lifestyle while replacing the meaning of place from the original inhabitants, potentially leading to forced displacement of the poor from the area as has happened in many cities around the world.^{[1][1][1][1]} This research is designed to discover the possibility of integrating the characteristics of play and urban play which is the universal language that different people's needs can express through their playful behavior, plays a crucial role in creating trust, mutual understanding, and shared values between players (Swanson, 2020), and also be able to create new ways of imagining and experiencing the city. (Ackermann et al. 2016) into a placemaking framework to recreate the process of gathering and comprehending the needs of the local people during the pre-production phase of a creative city development project for the placemakers who planned to develop the project in the community.^{[1][1][1][1]} This research employs qualitative methods. Explore the possibility of utilizing the characteristics of urban play in a placemaking framework through a literature review and interview. In addition, action research was conducted to design and evaluate a prototype of a playful placemaking plug-in in the real-world context.

Living in a Dangerous World: How Global Governance Must Combat Global Terrorism

Dominic Hakim Silvio, Student, DSDD (PhD), EUCLID University, Canada

This paper focuses on how global or international governance can combat terrorism. It assumes that terrorism is not random, undirected, and purposeless violence. Terrorists and those who support them have definitive goals, and terrorist violence is the means of achieving them. Also, due to globalization, today's threats see no boundaries and need to be dealt with nationally, regionally, globally, and in unison. Therefore, the paper argues that international or global governance is the most effective antidote against terror.

The Conflict between the Identity of the Built Environment and the Rise of Idiopathic Architecture

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A fundamental shift has occurred in the 21st Century, where facts are no longer (or possibly again not) considered to be the foundation of what is “true.” In an era of Deepfakes, image manipulation, and normalized lies, Identity and Truth (with a capital T) have formed the foundation of an emerging global discourse. Identity, in this context, is the story we tell ourselves ABOUT ourselves. Truth is the emotional weight we put behind that story. In this emerging world, Truth has become disconnected from fact and relies on the emotional investment we layer onto our identity, leading to a situation where much of our identity is formed by what our aligned tribe holds to be True. Our cities and landscapes, long a tool for embedding social values and belief systems, in some ways become reflection of our Identities and our Truths, where the places we chose to live come to define us as a member of a tribe, or possibly as a rebel against it. Further, in a polarized world, the design of environments becomes weaponized. We see this in attitudes towards social housing, the creation of hostile architecture, and the re-emergence of spatial segregation. What is the response? How do we as environmental designers re-embed identity into what we create without feeding into divisive culture wars? To respond to this, we must begin to tell the Truth, not simply facts and knowledge, but broad Truths that speak of connections, human to self, human to human, and human to world.

Making Their 'Voices' Heard: Participatory Arts and the Social Agency of Objects in Supporting People Living with Dementia

Meghann Catherine Ward, Research Fellow, Health and Society Knowledge Exchange (HASKE), University of Cumbria, Lancashire, United Kingdom

Community-based participatory arts are being increasingly promoted worldwide for the wellbeing of people living with dementia and their caregivers. Yet, there remains variability in the arts-based programmes available and inconsistencies in how they are evaluated. Moreover, the voices of people with dementia are lacking in the research process. This conference paper is based on findings from a doctoral research project in partnership with Lancaster University and Theatre by the Lake, UK, to examine the effectiveness of a participatory multi-arts dementia programme developed by the latter organisation. The project involved a participatory action research (PAR) and sensory ethnography design, with qualitative and visual multi-methods. An ‘in the moment’ theoretical lens was developed by integrating more-than-representational theory, therapeutic landscapes and relational wellbeing concepts. This paper focuses on one aspect of the research findings, which explores the plurality of communication and participation in art-making through more-than-verbal, more-than-human tenets. This is explored through a small number of participant case studies which demonstrate different dimensions of multi-arts activities. This paper ultimately promotes the use of objects in creative settings for people with dementia, to provide agency whilst living with complex symptoms, and to support ways of self-expression, meaning-making, and having their ‘voices’ heard through unconventional methods of multi-sensory arts engagement.

The Idea of Private Law: A Communitarian Version of Kantian Right

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This paper begins with the introduction of two competing schools in tort or private law. One school claims that tort or private law is to achieve efficient resource allocation or wealth maximization. The other school follows the bipolar structure of corrective justice with the assistance of the Kantian theory. While each side is very strong and elegant, neither is able to claim the totality of tort or private law. Naturally, scholarship reconciling the two schools is urgently needed. Although there is a thin body of literature, trying to rationalize or reconcile the two competing schools, the outcome has been far from satisfactory so far. This paper tries to fill an important gap in the literature by developing the communitarian version of Kantian right while taking into consideration of efficient resource allocation within the bipolar structure of corrective justice. After articulating such a theory, the article has made an effort in searching empirical evidence from US judicial practice to test whether the communitarian version of Kantian right is supported by evidence. The study then examines the success or failure of judicial analyses when the utilization of the communitarian version of Kantian right respects the bipolar structure of corrective justice and keeps an appropriate balance on the interaction of the relationship between private parties in private law and the relationship between the government and individuals under public law. The idea is on the horizon, realization of the idea, however, remains a daunting task.

Social and Community Studies

The Effects of the Pandemic on Vocational Rehabilitation Service Delivery: Changes and Solutions

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The pandemic had a major impact on not only people with disabilities but also how services were delivered at vocational rehabilitation offices. Changes such as virtual meetings, centralized processing, and hiring practices seem to be the most significant changes. This workshop will present some useful strategies for managing these changes through rehabilitation pedagogy and training. Recommendations for moving forward will also be discussed.

Plural Data Epistemologies: Implications for Interpretive Authority in Interdisciplinary STS Research

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Implementation of Peace Education at University Level in Pakistan

Sufi Amin

Reporting and reflecting on the outcomes of four interdisciplinary workshops funded by the US National Science Foundation's Science and Technology Studies (STS) Program between 2016 and 2022, we explore implications of competing understandings of data in the context of new developments in and expectations for data collection, management, and sharing. Specifically, we unpack and compare different sources of interpretive authority underwriting knowledge claims in interdisciplinary STS research generated by distinct epistemological starting points for what constitute data among big data researchers and ethnographers, and examine some consequences of these epistemological differences for future interdisciplinary work in STS. To date we have yet to adequately consider the implications of an interdisciplinary lack of consensus or clarity around often competing conceptions of what data are, and what makes data collection processes rigorous, as these inform typically interdisciplinary STS research methodologies. But these differences play a critical role in competing processes of sense-making, including how data are collected, classified, interpreted, archived, and made available to others. Against the background of the emergence of new technologies, practices, and ethics of archiving, circulation and sharing of data, therefore, we view the need to consider differing conceptions of what constitutes data as a necessary precursor to the interdisciplinary pursuit of such broader goals as open science and transparency.

Human Agency in Migration: The Impact of Migration on Social and Cultural Identity

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This paper examines the processes of changing the life of Georgian migrants and the members of their families after migrating to the US. Labor migration in Georgia started in the 1990s, after the collapse of Soviet Union, as a result of the difficult economic and political situation in the country, which have led to the highest levels of out-migration from Georgia. According to the last World Bank data, approximately 23 percent of Georgia's population lives below the official poverty line. Economic crisis have been exacerbated by political turmoil and violent conflicts in Abkhazia and South Ossetia. During the first years of the Georgian independence, labor migration from Georgia consisted predominantly of males and was directed towards Russia. A decade later, female labor emigration from Georgia started to increase, indicating the demand for domestic jobs at the global market. Accordingly to the recent studies, the most interesting countries are EU countries, Turkey and North America, where women generally perform babysitting work, care-giving, nurse, saleswomen, and waiters. Surprisingly, more women than men migrate from Georgia. The present paper is based on a quantitative and qualitative research, conducted with labor migrants from Georgia, living on the east coast of the US, describing migrant's life in a new social environment. The research illustrates the changes of their lifestyle underwent in several important areas, such as: the family structure and family relationships; the level of integration and their social life; agency and identity.

Women with Disabilities Who Experience Gender Violence: Strategies for Change

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Marcela González Olmedo

This proposal presents the data of an intervention process in a public center (Intendencia de Montevideo in agreement with the Faculty of Psychology, Universidad de la República) and its results. The beneficiary population is women with disabilities, inhabitants of Montevideo, who suffer gender violence from their partners or ex-partners. The framework is the interactionist ecological model. This perspective understands the phenomenon's complexity, incorporating into its paradigm the multiplicity of factors that interact in the origin and maintenance of violent behaviors (Bronfenbrenner, 1986; Monreal-Gimeno, Povedano-Díaz and Martínez-Ferrer, 2014). The proposal describes the care protocol offered by an interdisciplinary team: psychosocial and legal. The protocol guides the intervention according to the current risk level of the woman from the Risk Index (RVD-BCN, 2015) application. The attention is weekly and can include between one and 20 appointments. The first interview is interdisciplinary. From the first interview, the intervention to follow is planned. The protocol also establishes the signing of the informed consent. All intervention is recorded in Clinical Histories and respects ethical and confidentiality rules. The study is based on a sample of 100 women who attended in one year. We describe the women's sociodemographic characteristics and the main barriers to access to care services. Reflections on interdisciplinary teams and the importance of community networks in gender violence are presented.

Intergenerational Relationships and Eldercare Preparation amidst COVID-19 Pandemic: The Role of Digital Literacy

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Rapid ageing trend spotlights the need for more eldercare. Care preparation as a form of proactive coping can mitigate the negative effects of potential eldercare needs. Acquisition and preservation of resources are essential for effective proactive coping. The roles of digital literacy and intergenerational relationships as two significant resources on older people's care preparation are still understudied. Integrating social convoy theory, intergenerational solidarity theory and proactive coping theory, this study compared the levels of digital literacy, intergenerational relationships and care preparation in son-dominant, daughter-dominant, and daughter and son-balance families; and examined the direct and indirect effects of digital literacy on care preparation through intergenerational relationships. Data of 3,626 participants with at least one adult child were drawn from the Panel Study of Active Ageing and Society, designed to be a biennial study conducted with a representative sample of people older than 50 years in Hong Kong. ANOVA was used to compare scores of key variables in three types of families. PROCESS was used to examine the mediation effects. Results showed that digital literacy directly and indirectly influence care preparation through intergenerational relationships for ageing parents. The findings implicate the need to enhance older people's digital literacy and foster their intergenerational relationships, thereby assisting them to be well-prepared for care needs in later life.

Human Agency in an Inhumane World

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This phenomenological paper underscores the idea that human beings are agentic and always already in relationship. Many shared understandings of ourselves and our relations with others are socially constructed. Mainstream patterns posit that life is predictable, thus, possibly facilitating one's navigation of the world, ostensibly in most contexts. Some shared understandings, however, can prove problematic. Markedly, mainstream psychology favors the philosophies of 'atomism' and 'determinism,' the former conceptualizing suffering as located inside the individual, which can lead to blame the victim, and the latter relegating agency to a meaningless "back-seat." Consequently, mainstream psychology may be complicit with socially and morally unjust practices. The social construction of the self, as isolated, acontextual, and separate from anything that could offer meaning to it, ignores the meaningful situatedness of a person, often unique and differentiated from other contexts even when these seem similar. For instance, ignoring systems of oppression, economics, religion, race, gender, etc. at once ignores a person's holistic lived-experience. Agency cannot be invoked without morality. An intentional effort must awake [agentic] capacities in all parties within the helping relations to effectively and holistically ameliorate suffering, and perhaps prevent some of it. This requires attending to the particular, a person's situatedness and invoking agentic capacities for decision-making and autonomy. A case-study illustrates these phenomenological principles and invites participants to re-think the dynamics of psychotherapy. A holistic, compassionate psychotherapy entails efforts taking place outside the office, including meaningful, active advocacy and community involvement, in this sense "reimagining the traditionally individual bounds of psychology."

Interdisciplinary Collaboration in Posture Training for Community-dwelling Adolescents with Mild Scoliosis

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Poor spinal posture is associated with several spinal musculoskeletal disorders. Adolescent idiopathic scoliosis (AIS), the most common type of poor posture, is characterised by uneven shoulders, curvature in the spine, and uneven hips. Around 15–20% of adolescents in the community suffer from a mild level of scoliosis (that is, spinal curvature angle between 10° and 20°). These adolescents show significantly lower self-image and poorer daily function. They are unhappy with their back shape and suffer from back pain. This study was an interdisciplinary collaboration that included expertise in social work and clinical psychology, textile technology and orthopaedics (spine surgeon). A mixed methods approach was used to investigate the health-related quality of life issues due to poor posture and/or spinal deformity and their associated risk factors in daily activities and evaluated the effectiveness of non-invasive, user-friendly, and evidence-based surface electromyographic (sEMG) biofeedback posture training for community-dwelling adolescents with mild scoliosis. The results showed that sEMG biofeedback posture training facilitated the active participation of community-dwelling adolescents with mild scoliosis in improving their spinal posture, enhancing their quality of life, and decreasing the likelihood of further curve progression. The findings substantiate evidence-based sEMG biofeedback posture training as an effective intervention in AIS, especially for community-dwelling adolescents with mild scoliosis.

The COVID-19 Pandemic in Binmaley: Changes in Religious Space, Memory, and Faith Expressions

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This is a qualitative study into the changes in space, memory, and faith expressions of the parish church community of Binmaley, Pangasinan due to COVID-19 public guidelines. Through interviews and fieldwork with the community, the study recognizes the parish as thirdspace. Interpreting Soja's thirdspace, the trialectic of spatiality-historicity-sociality, the study denotes spatiality as space, historicity as memory, and sociality as faith expressions. With space as the starting point, the study looks into how COVID-19 guidelines affected the way people remembered and experienced the parish church. In terms of space, the parish church functioned as religious space (center of faith) and public space (center of community). With the pandemic, the parish church as space was decentralized—accessed from a distance or through digital screens. In terms of memory, the parish church was seen as community and sacred space. During the pandemic, the parish church as memory has shifted to smaller units (individual or family) and to a distanced/distracting space (e.g., outdoors or at home). In faith expressions, the individual often expresses their faith as working towards an individual need (penance or blessing). On the other hand, the community expresses its own faith as a way to respond to God's call. Both convey their faith proactively. With the pandemic, both faith expressions—individual and communal—felt too passive for the respondents. Socially distanced and online/virtual religious practices have stripped respondents of their initiative and duty. In the end, respondents claimed an "incomplete" experience of religion during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Exploring the Experiences of Healthcare Assistants/workers within Mental Health Services during the COVID-19 Pandemic

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My study explores the experiences of healthcare assistants working within mental health settings during the COVID-19 pandemic. This research project aims to understand the experiences of a healthcare assistants (HCA's) within the healthcare sector in order to suggest recommendations for delivering practical/resource support to employees in the future. COVID-19 has put healthcare under pressure in ways the UK has not seen for almost a hundred years. The pressures came from constant changing government guidance and subsequent workplace changes and increased pressures surrounding workload and changing workplace practice. Due to COVID-19 being a recent phenomenon, the available literature on the effect of the pandemic within healthcare is sparse, especially concerning the experience of HCA's within mental health. This study looks to fill the gap and make sure HCA's views are recorded. The study is exploring the personal experiences of HCA's within their workplace, during the pandemic which often involved conflicts of conscience. The existing literature on COVID-19 and previous research on other respiratory diseases will help shape the study and demonstrate why qualitative research is vital to understanding frontline workers' perspectives, compared to the majority of quantitative studies available. I use the data from this study to explore the thematic similarities and differences of HCA's experiences in the hope that it may then be used to help deliver recommendations, resources, and training for future similar outbreaks or emergencies that arise – as well as giving a basis for other researchers to use.

The Use of In-depth Interview Data in an AI-based Pandemic Simulator

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This paper describes how in-depth interview data was used to develop an AI-based simulator that can be used to predict COVID spread under different interventions and their impact on underprivileged social groups. This simulator can simulate different environments, such as educational zones, industrial zones, fishery zones, residential zones, etc. In order to obtain data to be fed into the simulator, in-depth interviews were conducted with 189 interviewers. The sample is purposively selected to cover different occupations such as teachers, drivers, office workers, factory workers, garment workers, school students, housewives, daily wage earners, farmers, and medical professionals. Based on the in-depth interview data, a location matrix in binary form for each individual was developed that has an hourly resolution. Using these location matrices, for each occupancy, a probability density function was derived for a given location. This information was used inside the AI simulator to determine the probability of contact tracing and then to predict COVID spread. The simulator can easily be adopted for other pandemics due to its modular nature.

Uncertain and Unsettled: Muslim Youth and Police Violence in Delhi

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This paper focuses on the uncertainties and ambiguities of the young Muslims of Jamia Nagar, a neighborhood in New Delhi, on their everyday interaction with the police force strolling in their neighborhood. Jamia Nagar is a highly Muslim-populated and segregated neighborhood in New Delhi neighboring the Jamia Millia Islamia University has had a history of police violence in 2008, known as the Batla House encounter, and in 2019 during the anti-CAA protests. Currently, the neighborhood is permeated by the presence of police personnel, buses, and police booths that keep the residents of Jamia Nagar in a state of anxiety, uncertainty, and ambiguity about their lived spaces and lives. Through an ethnographic inquiry, these questions will be expanded by listening to the perspectives of the Muslim youth about the constant presence of the police, unsettling rumors, and false alarms that keep them in anticipation of police violence or communal riots. By describing these questions of ambiguity, the paper attempts to expand what Arjun Appadurai has called 'the ethics of probability' in doing an anthropology of the future. Overall, the paper offers an understanding of the transformation of a space experienced in terms of safety and belongingness to a space that boasts insecurity and fear instilled by the state towards the Muslim community, especially during the aftermath of the CAA.

A New Theoretical Approach to Social Well-being: Romanian Case Study

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The society we live in for centuries focused on social welfare with the intention of guaranteeing social well-being. To ensure this, we concentrate on the concept of economic growth and job creation. Similarly, in 2020 the European Union came up with the Horizon Europe program that aims to improve European welfare through economic growth and job creation. However, we ask ourselves if these aspects are able to ensure social well-being. To answer this question we consider a Romanian case study. In the first instance, we disseminated 100 questionnaires among Romanian working citizens, which helped us observe how much free time people have, their ability to develop social and personal relationships, and the influence of the job and its quality on people's level of happiness. As a result, we understand that social well-being no longer depends only on the possession of a job and economic growth, but also on the quality of life that a job and financial growth ensure. Taking these into account, we propose a new approach to the concept of social well-being, starting from the psychological and social needs of man. We also analyze the social policies formulated according to the old social welfare ideology and their impact on social well-being. This paper ends with solutions for the improvement of social well-being in order to allow social development.

Sharing the Knowledge: A Conceptual Discussion of Digital Dissemination Tools

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Social science researchers have long deliberated on the challenges and possibilities associated with being an insider or an outsider in qualitative research. This is primarily because in qualitative research, the stories shared, how they are told and the narratives that get formed by the researcher are influenced by researchers positioning (social, political and economic). Drawing on the 'insider' experiential insights of three qualitative researchers who conducted 40 interviews with second-generation Ethiopian and Eritrean youth in Canada this paper revisits the insider-outsider discussion within both the research (data collection and analysis), and the knowledge dissemination process. First, the paper complicates binaries (insider-outsider; privileged-oppressed, us-them) and second, presents how both the research and knowledge dissemination process demonstrate the ways in which the researchers came to occupy the space in-between (Hellawell 2006). Critical reflections across various stages of the research process provided epistemological insights thus elucidating how the methodological direction of the study was relative to the positioning of the researcher on a continuum between the insider and outsider. This paper critically engages with these concepts, and how the continual state of fluidity in positioning allowed for knowledge dissemination process that goes beyond the conventional research outputs in the form of conference presentations and academic papers to one that is generated and driven by study participants (i.e. digital media).

Do Black Birthing Persons Prefer a Black Health Care Provider during Birth?: Race Concordance

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For many years in the United States there has been an active discussion about whether race concordance between care providers and patients contributes to better health outcomes. While several beneficial effects have been associated with concordance, there is minimal evidence for health outcomes. A cross-sectional survey was conducted including 200 Black mothers who had given birth within the last two years asking about the perceived racial identity of their birth health provider and whether they preferred to have a Black female provider. In addition to race and gender concordance, several other variables, including respect, trust for the care provider, perceived competence, care provider empathy and inclusive communication, were tested for their impact on birth satisfaction. Black mothers showed a preference for Black female providers during birth. Forty-one percent of the mothers in this study were assisted in birth by a Black female provider. While care provider competence and respect shown to the patient contributed to birth satisfaction, neither race nor gender concordance showed any effect. Twenty-four percent of mothers were dissatisfied with the obstetric care given by their Black and White providers. While about half of the participants showed a preference for race concordance with their birthing provider, Black and White providers were equally associated with respect, competence, trust, and birth satisfaction. Whether in fact race concordance contributes to better health outcomes needs additional investigation.

Community Health Strategies against SARS-CoV-2 in Santander: A Post-pandemic Case Study

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Humanity experienced a health, social and economic crisis caused by SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19), which generated high-level impacts on people's physical and mental health due to the disease's own and collateral effects. The pandemic meant a challenge for those who made decisions on how to address it and thus minimize its impact, due to high uncertainty from the scientific environment, the infodemic, and pre-existing difficulties in the health sector. Colombia is the third country in Latin America with the most cases of COVID-19, so addressing the pandemic involved developing strategies such as coordination between academia and the health sector, and working with the community to minimize the impact on vulnerable people. A case study was developed about the approach to the pandemic in the department of Santander in Colombia, as a social investigation in which the context and evolution over time were studied. The case study considered security policies in the face of social risk, regional actors from the public and private sectors that articulated to mitigate the effects, and community awareness to comply with security measures and promote self-care. As a result, it was identified that in the different stages of the pandemic the health sector maintained the challenge associated with the care of people's physical and mental health, that there was no adequate articulation between the government and academia, and that it is necessary to establish early actions related to community health to prevent and/or mitigate the impact of a pandemic.

Generality and Generalisation in Transdisciplinary Social Science

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Transdisciplinary research is becoming increasingly popular in the social sciences due to its unique perspective on tackling complicated problems. Yet, little theorising has been done on how to synthesise distinct, yet also integrable, points of view from different disciplines. I propose 'generalisation' and 'generality' are two ways of doing this. 'Generalisation' is the process by which findings from one discipline are applied to other areas of study. I suggest complexity theory is an example of 'generalisation', the same paradigms and rules are applied across the sciences, social sciences and humanities. In this way, complexity can be said to be found in different scenarios and because of this it is possible to use different disciplines to tackle problems in another area (i.e., a complex social system may be compared to a communication system like the internet- they all share reoccurring features). After this, I introduce 'generality', which, in contrast to 'expertise', is having a breadth of knowledge rather than depth. I suggest this allows integration between different vantage points. To do this, I use complexity theory again and argue different disciplines should be understood as a system of interacting parts which have complex features (such as emergent behaviour, non-linearity and feedback loops). Conceptualising transdisciplinarity like allows us to build a framework to understand the process of synthesis in transdisciplinary research. Overall, then, 'generalisation' and 'generality' are both seen as vital to transdisciplinary research and that complexity theory provides a way and vocabulary to talk about uniting distinct perspectives.

The Church - a Social Representative Medium for Positive Communication, Interbeing, and Shared Cultural Meaning

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Representation and communication are integral elements in human meaning making, with the former referring to the way individuals or groups are depicted or reflected in various forms of communication, media, or culture, and the latter referring to the process of exchanging information, ideas, and emotions through language, symbols, signs, gestures, or other modes of expression. The way representation and communication are employed can either promote neutral, shared, or oppositional understanding among people, and these represent different communicative approaches that shape meaning making. Neutral communication is a method of communication that promotes a shared understanding without imposing any pre-established beliefs or values on the audience. It is a form of communication that emphasizes the usage of words and symbols that have a clear and agreed-upon meaning across different cultures. In this approach, communication is considered to be a tool for conveying information and establishing common points of reference. The purpose of neutral communication is to facilitate meaning making without causing confusion or promoting misunderstandings. The Church as an institution has long been viewed as a center for social interaction, where individuals of different backgrounds and beliefs come together to share their faith and traditions, resulting in a shared communication that can be used within the context of the church setting and in the larger society. Experiences within the church setting creates a social capital, which serves as a container for belonging, neutral communication, inter being, and shared representation of positive traits applicable in society outside of the four-walls of the church.

Obstacles and Opportunities for the Development of Small Crop and Livestock Farming: The Perception of Small Producers in the Metropolitan Region of the Paraíba Valley of São Paulo, Brazil

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This paper studies the self-perception of the socioeconomic reality of the productive process of small rural producers in a metropolitan region of Brazil. Small food production accounts for a significant portion in the country. The objective of this work is to investigate the opportunities for advances in small production and the institutional, environmental and economic obstacles that hinder this process. The hypothesis is that the failure of producers is related to regulatory complexity and the difficulty of adapting to legal regulations. The adopted methodology was documentary and qualitative analysis (online research). The results confirm the hypothesis as in the view of small producers, regulatory complexity impairs the performance of their enterprises. The work also identified an unexpected complaint: difficulties in selling production in the most developed region of the country. It is concluded that the productive activity of small producers faces difficulties both because of the entangling and overlapping divergent laws and because of the production flow infrastructure, which producers point out by as being inadequate.

Modes of Expression and Representation in Chinese Calligraphy: Calligraphic Works as Aesthetic-object-cum-public-message and their Dynamics with Contexts of Use in the City of Hong Kong

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Little research has been conducted on Hong Kong calligraphy. Previous works have largely treated calligraphy as a form of high art, produced and appreciated by only a small community of literati. As a result, it has been generally assumed that calligraphic art is of little importance except to a restricted circle of specialists. To compensate for this neglect of calligraphy's wider significance, this paper examines calligraphic works in public venues around Hong Kong and alternative modes of expression with their contexts of use in the city. In the field of art history, conventional methodology of stylistic analysis is commonly adopted for research on Chinese calligraphy. In contrast, this paper's new research methodology is inspired by the parameters of "geosemiotics" that eventually offers a more encompassing approach for examining and interpreting the relationships and synergistic effects of the following factors: 1) calligraphic aesthetics and style as semiotic resources for meaning making; 2) calligraphic expressions manifested in a wide range of material forms in physical and cyber spaces; 3) alternative modes of calligraphic expression; and 4) calligraphy's social and cultural contexts and contexts of use in Hong Kong. Scrutinizing calligraphy as a form of aesthetic-object-cum-public-message that connotes more profound meanings pertinent to the city and city life, the new methodology thereby illuminates how calligraphy has been transformed from a literati-oriented, rarefied form of art with a restricted audience into a more accessible form of visual culture that reaches wider audiences, thus shedding light on what has shaped Hongkonger's thoughts, values and identity.

Business Confidence Indicator in European Union: The Social Identity Approach

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This study explores the business confidence indicator dynamics in the nineteen European Union (EU) countries with an interdisciplinary social sciences perspective. The social identity approach predicts that: (i) the political factor-government instability is a crucial element in the business confidence formation process. (ii) the international lead-lag relationship holds for business confidence indicator in European Union. The empirical analysis using aggregate-level data provides empirical support to these predictions. This study argues that international confidence spill over channel information friction might exist because of fast growth in wiring capacity and low costs in the acquisition of information. This study finds that the lagged Germany, France, U.S. and China business confidence indicators have significant prediction ability in European Union (EU) countries. The theoretical and empirical content of this paper offers potentially valuable perceptions of the confidence dynamics.

The “Dark Side” on Social Media

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With the growth of social media, we are observing a change in peoples' life. Some people bully others, and some people are bullied by strangers. Some of them end up with depression and some commit suicide. Especially, teenagers are living in a 3D virtual community with limited parents or government control. And parents are facing a harsh situation that they can't protect nor forbidden their children in this wild world. Teenagers have died playing dangerous games on TikTok. These situations happen around the world. Unlike film rating system used in filming industry in certain countries, the social media industry hasn't created any monitoring system to control corporations' behavior and operation, neither any government. In this paper, we provide a cross-cultural comparison between Western and Eastern countries (US, UK, Japan, South Korea, and China) to analyze the social and behavior change on social media (Facebook, YouTube, TikTok, and so on). Furthermore, we discuss the CSR (Corporate Social Response) and internet law involved in these circumstances. In sum, we hope to offer an explanation of the current “dark side” of social media and provide suggestions to social media corporations and governments who may manage and control the situation.

The Balcony: Social Importance

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An analysis of the balcony allows us to know its importance in social interest housing. Referential cases are reviewed, comparing several examples. All of the above this allows us to be sure of including a balcony in social interest homes. The presence of a balcony in social interest homes is a need confirmed by the pandemic. From its beginnings as a recreational use in countries with suitable climates, the balcony has evolved and has manifested itself as the intermediate space between the interior and exterior of a multi-family dwelling. In addition to the social use of these balconies, its importance as an element of composition in architectural design is seen.

Inclusive Design and Actual Space Performance: (Un)expected Role of Design Decisions in Enabling Social Inclusion

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Inclusive and accessible design was at the core of the 2012 Olympic efforts (London Legacy Development Corporation, 2012). This approach did not only extend to the Park and the Games' venues at the time, but to all aspects of the built environment, and into the urban re-development that came after as part of the legacy of the Olympic and Paralympic Games. To this effect, the LLDC built a guidance document to support all the stakeholders involved in this coordinated effort (LLDC, 2013). In this area, the new residential spaces, therefore, were planned, designed and constructed, applying high-level Inclusive Design provisions consistently, and to an uncommon scale for an existing urban area. These conditions, then, provided a unique opportunity to explore how these design provisions are performing when spaces are in use. Accessing their performance from the users' perspective, is the area around which the author's primary research revolves. In conversations with the residents, architectural design's key role in the level of inclusion achieved at multiple scales was made clear, but not only in the expected and quite direct aspect of space definition. The findings suggest a more nuanced role of design decisions, especially around intangible dimensions of space, that can positively or negatively impact crucial social aspects, such as inclusion and integration. Using the concept of affordance, first proposed by Gibson in 1979, and its current conceptualisation and application in design (Chong and Proctor, 2020), this paper explores these findings using the researcher's technical knowledge and participants' reported experiences.

Live and Alive: Cinematic Time and the Replication of Communities on Social Media during the COVID-19 Pandemic

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This research addresses live streams on social media platforms and the concept of immediacy. Live streams are characterized by their liveness because they are transmitted and viewed in real time, presenting a substantial degree of immediacy. The immediacy offered by live streams on social media is the result of live streams' specific temporality and interactivity. Temporality refers to the relationship between time and various media forms, such as photography, film, television, and livestreams. Interactivity refers to the features on social media which invite interactions between social media users and digital media. Perceived immediacy is subject to the immersional circumstances of social media users. Using a series of weekly religious services live-streamed on Facebook as a case study, this research explores how one community transitioned from in-person gatherings to digital gatherings under the unprecedented circumstances produced by the COVID-19 pandemic. It asserts that these circumstances heightened the immediacy displayed by the livestreams and perceived by their viewers. It explores the paradoxical situation produced by the COVID-19 pandemic: one wherein an intuitive understanding of community and life as antithetical to isolation and death was overturned. Because of COVID-19, the physical gathering of communities could cause deaths, and the physical isolation of individuals could save lives. Within this context, social media offered a virtual semblance of life and community.

"Disaster Strains" - An Exploratory, Thematic Analysis of the 2010-11 Brisbane Floods through the Theoretical Lenses of Agnew's General Strain Theory

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Agnew's General Strain Theory (GST) is a criminology theory that explains how strains, and negative emotions that result from these strains, can push an individual to engage in maladaptive coping mechanisms. Strains are negative situations and circumstances that individuals tend to be averted by. Such strains can surface during periods of exogenous shocks, such as disasters, that can disrupt an individual's wellbeing, day-to-day living, and ensuing interactions with others in the community. I conducted a secondary data, thematic analysis on 45 interview transcripts to understand the types of strains and responses that were expressed during the 2010-11 Brisbane floods. These transcripts were obtained through informal data sharing from the original Australian Community Capacity Study (Wave 4) that investigated the 2010-11 Brisbane floods. Interviewees were from the flood-affected suburbs of Chelmer, Tennyson, and Goodna, in South-East Queensland. Preliminary themes include "disempowering flood victims/survivors when offering help", "latent strains in recovery period", and "shared trauma and collective coping improves community relationships that in turn reduce anticipated strain", as types of strains, responses, and coping mechanisms that were present across the dataset.

The Right to Exist and be Existent Framed in the Ambient Trust of Commons

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This study reflects on two ambiances: the Ambience-body (communication/recognition and regulation in the thresholds and surroundings of the bodies-ambiences), the body-ambiences (the body-flesh-ambience, limit-boundaries-bodies, the body that absorbs and fattens the ambiances and swallows up the now). Our discussions provide further insights on the meaning of to exist and existent framed in the Ambient Trust Commons and emerging conflicts as we try to understand our relationship with Nature, natural resources and the functioning of our global economy.

Who Can Be More Creative? : Creative Aging for Community Resiliency Under and After COVID-19 Pandemic in Rural Thailand

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The pandemic has had a great impact on both social and economic development. Especially in developing countries, both rural and urban communities have been severely affected. Far from the governing power geographically, the limitation of resources distribution from the central government could not provide sufficient help and services to maintain decent livelihoods in rural communities. This paper discusses the emerging creative practice by those who are generally viewed as dilapidated, poor health and uncreative in a Thai peasant community. Chara Chatri, a group of Thai folk performing art, in Viset Chaicharn in Ang Thong province, is chosen. Under lock-down policy, such an artistic group had emerged as creative aging employing community cultural assets with creativity to attract audiences during the Covid-19 between 2021 and 2022. After relaxing mobility restrictions, Chala Chatri has still remained active and got support from state cultural agencies. Participant observation, in-depth interview, and site visit were employed to seek the way in which elderly residents as an unexpected local resource come to create attractive and creative shows delivered online and later onsite to generate incomes for the community. The analysis shows that with creative uses of social and cultural infrastructure embedded in the local as collective resources, the community have found a creative solution to mitigate impact from the pandemic. Therefore such a creative practice makes the community become more resilient that could be replicated elsewhere whereby older citizens with artistic skills mingle with creative ideas can enhance degrees of resiliency at the community level.

Career and Life Development Hope Scale: Factor Structure and Scale Validation among Non-engaged Youth in Hong Kong

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The current labor market conditions concomitant with the COVID-19 pandemic have created great challenges for non-engaged youth (NEY), who face various disadvantages in the school-to-work transition. It is imperative to promote NEY's hope for the future so that they can become active agents to address numerous challenges and strive for continuous growth in their career and life journeys. Nevertheless, research is scarce exploring what and how to assess career and life development hope (CLDH) among NEY. To address this gap, this study aims to develop and validate a CLDH measurement instrument. A total of 1,998 NEY aged 13–29 years in Hong Kong participated in our study. Exploratory factor analysis of the 20-item CLDH scale suggested a two-factor structure—career and life development pathways (CLDP) and career and life development agency (CLDA)—which accounted for 63.08% of the total variance. The confirmatory factor analysis results showed a good model fit (CFI = 0.934, TLI = 0.926, RMSEA = 0.060, 90% CI [0.055, 0.065], SRMR = 0.042) and all the items significantly represented the corresponding sub-constructs. The results also demonstrated a satisfactory internal consistency of all subscales and the full scale (0.89–0.95). Sub-group consistency across subsamples categorized by gender, age, and years of residence in Hong Kong was indicated. Correlations between the CLDH scale and subscales with other career-related and social well-being outcomes showed good concurrent validity. Our results supported that the CLDH scale is a valid and reliable tool for measuring NEY's hope for career and life development.

Attaining Functional Solidarity: Visioning an Inclusive Nation

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As societies and people become complicated, values have been lacking particularly loving the Creator and His creation and this inevitably result in chaos, conflicts and underdevelopment. The affect of solidarity seems to be lacking and needs reflections among leaders who should be visionary as they perform their functions. Mindfulness is such quality and awareness of something, a mental state achieved by focusing on the present moment, while calmly acknowledging and accepting one's feelings, thoughts, and bodily sensations. Social change theory posits processes of change in a culture's past and present that would be possible thru reflections and visioning. This could be achieved in being mindful of the history, eventualities and the course of action undertaken by national leaders. This study explores the vision statements of leaders as well as their ways of attaining the vision. It assumed barriers to vision and solidarity attainment and social processes that are dispensed. It is qualitative in design, post positivist in paradigm and it employed one-on-one interview to select organizational leaders. The study puts in attributes for changes, such as magnitude of change, time span, direction, rate of change, and restructuring society as underlying themes to inclusive nation building. Implications for social psychology such as cooperation and leadership are forwarded.

Behind Death and Construction of the Beyond: Historical and Narrative Analysis of the Mortuary Rituals of Current Religions in Latin America

Fabio Andrés Medina Ostos, Maestrante, Universidad Central, Colombia

Although not everyone fears it, at least it is something that no one can be indifferent to. Death is the protagonist of this study that begins with an in-depth analysis of ancient civilizations, religious construction, the emergence of the gods and the perception of the Beyond. Later, it continues with a tour, hand in hand with the sacred books, through the paths of paradise, purgatory and hell, which have been created in the Catholic, Muslim and Jewish religions, as a product of the contacts and migrations of the most important civilizations of the world; finally, we explore the symbolic, narrative and social complex of these three religions, which materializes in funeral rituals and how to this day it is still the way of saying goodbye to those who have transcended to another form of existence.

The Political Economy of Straits Chinese Business Networks: An Examination in Colonial Singapore through Economic and Political Lens

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Economics is inextricably linked to politics. In the years following the establishment of a trading post, nineteenth century Singapore witnessed the arrival of wealthy “Chinese-Peranakans” or Straits Chinese, who had considerable economic and political clout. Entrepreneurial and articulate in English, Chinese and Malay, these Peranakans were able to form business partnerships with the British, and also served as socio-political mediators in the Singapore society at large. The Straits Chinese community was thus significant to the economic and political governance of colonial Singapore. This paper examines how and to what extent the Straits Chinese business community in Singapore was influential in both economic and political aspects, from the early nineteenth century to the immediate years after World War II. I first examine the structure and organization of the Straits Chinese business community in colonial Singapore. Then, I explore the linkages between economics and politics, investigating how economic power became tied to political power, and how the Straits Chinese business community used their limited political power to influence the establishment. This paper thus analyzes the dynamics of economic and political power of the Straits Chinese community in colonial Singapore, with broader implications on how ethnic Chinese business networks are able to exert real political influence.

The Role of Parental Unemployment in Children's Internet Use Time in China

Yuhui Peng, Policy Researcher, SouthCN, Guangdong, China

Parental unemployment, a typical stressful family event, has been found to have spillover effects on children's development. However, there is only limited empirical research on the impacts of parental employment on children's internet use time and most existing studies are conducted on a cross-sectional analysis, which leads to a risk of bias caused by the unobserved variables and thus makes causal inference impossible. This study seeks to determine whether parental unemployment has a significant effect on children's internet use time, employing a difference-in-differences design combined with a fixed effect to control for unobserved variables. This study utilized data from the 2013–2015 China Education Panel Survey. Based on baseline regression and robustness tests, evidence suggests that it is maternal rather than paternal unemployment that significantly increases children's internet use time. Moreover, a mechanism analysis shows that the mother-child relationship partly mediates the relationship between maternal unemployment and children's internet use time.

Housing a Narrative: An Assessment of Narrative Enquiry as a Tool to Uncover the Imaginations of Home and Belonging amongst the Foreign Construction Workers in Trondheim, Norway

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How do people on the move—with the ambivalence of being here and there, form belonging experiences? Trondheim, the largest city in the Trøndelag region of Norway, has seen rapid urban and industrial growth. This has resulted in an increase in developmental projects, which in turn has created a demand for labor. We focus on the construction industry in Trondheim where labour requirements are temporary and contract-based and has therefore been dependent on foreign workers due to their flexibility, reduced costs, and mass availability. These foreign workers from central and eastern European countries, especially Poland and Lithuania, come to Trondheim with temporary contracts to work in secondary positions. Once hired, their housing and period of stay in Trondheim are largely undocumented, quantitatively, and qualitatively. In this paper, we adopt an interdisciplinary approach to analyse how the use of narrative enquiry, as a tool to explore the experiences of foreign workers, ultimately revealed that housing cannot only be viewed as a physical structure but needs to be understood as a complex concept that is an evolving sum of non-physical experiences, goals, and social capital of the labour migrants. The paper interweaves narratives shared by participants that reflect an ongoing, recurring, and unending transition that requires them to constantly acquire new skills and knowledge, and renegotiate their perception of self and their sense of belonging. Ultimately the paper aims to contribute to the ethnographic practise of narratives and its use to reveal interactional dynamics amongst minority communities for researchers working towards social inclusion.

Measuring the Social Rate of Return to Education Using the Social Progress Index

Allison Roberts, Peter and Sue Freytag Associate Professor of Economics, Business Administration, Flagler College, Florida, United States

Estimating the private rate of return to education has been a popular undertaking by economists, and a review of the literature reveals that return is somewhere on the order of 9% for the individual. However, efforts to provide accurate measures of the social rate of return to education have been fundamentally futile. Published results are candid in that they are certainly an underestimate because – while the costs to the individual and society can be quantified – the benefits to society, beyond the individual, aren't included. This is because researchers are unable to monetize the positive externalities derived from education. The Social Progress Index (SPI), however, is a measure that allows us to quantify the advances enjoyed by society due to access to education, not with dollars, but with a comprehensive index. The SPI measures a nation's social well-being based on 53 non-economic indicators in categories covering basic human needs, foundations of wellbeing, and opportunity. The SPI provides data for more than 160 countries for the past 7 years, making robust, panel data estimation of the social rate of return to education possible. This paper utilizes the SPI to estimate the social rate of return to education, which provides policy-makers, NGOs, and philanthropists with the information needed to make strategic resource-use decisions regarding optimal investments in education.

Evaluation of MSW Primary Care Internship: A Mixed-methods Look at the First Year

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Kimberly Stauss, Professor, School of Social Work, University of Arkansas, Arkansas, United States
Shawnda Fields, Assistant Professor, Social Work, University of Arkansas, Arkansas, United States

The University of Arkansas School of Social Work was selected as one of three universities to receive funds to develop MSW internships in primary care settings. Although the award was provided in 2021, the school decided to spend the first year creating an individualized program curriculum, developing internship sites, and selecting students. The uniqueness of this internship was the emphasis placed on supporting students who represent the Northwest Arkansas Community, which includes a large number of Spanish-speaking individuals and a significant Pacific Islander population. This focus is due to the recognized need in these underrepresented communities, which is particularly stark in the medical and mental health professions. Through primary care internship opportunities, the School of Social Work hopes to train and build a network of social workers, who represent the community's needs. A qualitative study completed the first semester is presented. This includes strategies, challenges, and successes during on-boarding and embedding social workers in this unique environment. Social work students have the potential to become leaders in the field of primary care and can provide the needed supervision to future social work practitioners and social work students. One of the primary goals of the evaluation of this program would be a commitment by the clinics to create permanent social work positions. It is our hope that an evaluation of the first year of the program would provide the evidence that social workers are a vital component of the health care team in primary care settings.

Connecting Community: Artistic Echoes of a Forgotten Small-town Community

David Sinfield, Associate Professor, School of Art and Design, Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand

Jean Paul Sartre said "People are always tellers of tales. They live surrounded by their stories and the stories of others; they see everything that happens to them through those stories and they try to live their lives as if they were recounting them". As a social construct and an artistic inquiry this paper considers the impact on the community with the closure of its main industry. Through a series of artistic artworks shaped from interviews of people that worked at the factory, it will consider the artistic narratives of the community and the impact it had on its closure. According to Sharp, when artists participate with local community it can become a form of public art to "engage with communities and existing social struggles, to develop collaboration and dialogue with residents". He defines this approach as 'new genre public art' and operates with 'connecting' a community. In doing so this paper will demonstrate how communities can engage with artists and how the town they live in can operate as an exhibition gallery of artistic artworks and narratives from the community. In doing so this paper reflects on the worker's stories through a series of artistic works and how they were exhibited throughout the town and embraced by the local community. It also gives concerns to communities having political agency when the artistic narratives are expressed and exhibited inside the local communities of the workers' lives that are being expressed and translated into artistic works.

Macro and Micro Histories Embodied In The Politics of Self-representation by African Youth: Case-Studies of Habesha Identity Formation

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Mary Goitom, Associate Professor, Social Work, York University, Canada

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African youth are equally influenced by their micro-histories in-so-much as they are influenced by the Canadian social/geographical milieu in which they are raised. Twentieth century developments in the Horn of Africa region have had profound explicit and implicit effects on the lives of youth of the Horn-of-Africa Diaspora born and raised within Canada. On the one hand, children of this particular Diaspora embody the cultural influences of their ancestral heritage and are profoundly affected by historical influences which have often been transcribed unto them by their families. However, born and raised within Canada, their narratives are equally reflective of the socio-historical climate of their birthplace. The micro histories of the families of the youth featured in this study mirror the trajectory of East-African migration to, and settlement in Canada; inextricably infusing the individual stories and experiences of the youth into the historical framework of both their country of citizenship and the region of origin of their ancestry. For the purposes of this research, discovery focused interviews were conducted with second-generation youth from the cities of Toronto, Ottawa and London, Ontario. Reinforced by findings from other available scholarship on Habesha, the voices and life experiences of six Habeshas aged between 20- 32, are reflective of the continued influences of the roots of the Horn-of-Africa Diaspora. Their narratives are prisms through which representations of historically rooted Horn-of-Africa identities can be located and contextualized within contemporary Canadian societies.

Enhancing Agency in Social Welfare in an Age of Displacement: The Case for Critical Practice

Paul Stepney, Adjunct Professor of Social Work and Social Policy, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tampere University, Finland, Finland

Social work practitioners report that they are regularly faced with a number of practice dilemmas, in particular, the need to find more effective ways of managing risk when working with vulnerable adults and children. Research has consistently identified three crucial dilemmas: how to promote prevention alongside protection in responding to everyday crises, how to enhance stress resilience in coping with adversity, and the need to balance effectiveness with a commitment to social justice. The refugee crisis in Europe, with over 8 million women and children displaced from Ukraine during the past year, has only intensified these dilemmas and the pressure on social welfare agencies. There have been numerous research projects in Europe, Australia and the United States concerned with prevention and resilience, but unfortunately few of the lessons appear to have been incorporated into mainstream services. The latter remain heavily focussed on protection and risk management. In this presentation the case for critical practice will be examined, informed by findings from cross-national research with practitioners in three welfare states. This will indicate why, in an era of displacement and social change, critical practice offers the most effective way of responding to the dilemmas facing social welfare agencies on the front line.

Advocacy for Reading Reform in Aotearoa New Zealand: An Auto-ethnographic Examination of Community Building

Jennie Watts, Senior Lecturer, School of Communication, Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand

In this study I document and reflect on the advocacy work undertaken by Lifting Literacy Aotearoa, a small volunteer group that was formed in 2020 to advocate for evidence-based practice in literacy instruction in Aotearoa New Zealand. The history of reading instruction under a 'balanced literacy' approach in this country has led to a literacy crisis where learners who have been at school for 10 years do not know how to correctly use capital letters and full stops (periods). The work of Lifting Literacy Aotearoa has brought significant attention and awareness to the issues of reading instruction, and contributed to policy change. The group's work in media engagement is particularly notable, having attracted coverage on national radio, television and print media. This paper explores the building of a community around the issue of reading reform in Aotearoa New Zealand and describes the activities that have made the most impact.

Performance and Postpartum Mental Health: Enhancing Women's Care through Applied Theatre

Tianyu Xiao, PhD Candidate, Communications, Drama and Film, University of Exeter, Devon, United Kingdom

This research study investigates the application of performance and applied theatre in improving the care and support for women during the planning and postpartum stages of childbirth, with a specific focus on postpartum mental health. By exploring the intersection of performance, social care systems, and women's reproductive health, this research aims to identify opportunities for enhancing support and addressing postpartum mental health challenges. The research methodology employs a comprehensive approach to gathering insights and perspectives. A literature review establishes a foundation of knowledge on the relationship between performance, applied theatre, and women's fertility health. Social media research and analysis were conducted to explore discussions and narratives about postpartum mental health, drawing on online forums and social networking sites. Additionally, an analysis of existing performances, specifically those that address women's health, childbirth, and postnatal issues, are conducted to understand the effectiveness of applied theatre in this domain. This study anticipates several outcomes. The literature review contributes to a comprehensive understanding of the intersection between performance, applied theatre, and women's reproductive health. The social media research and analysis provide insights into the narratives and experiences shared by women regarding postpartum mental health, shedding light on the importance of support systems. Analyzing existing performances offers insights into the effectiveness of applied theatre in addressing postpartum mental health challenges. The findings of this research contributes to developing strategies and approaches that enhance care and support for women during the postpartum period, utilizing the power of performance and applied theatre.

Research on the Validity and Reliability of the World Health Organization's Quality of Life Module in Elderly Individuals

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Based on career development, socialization and working process are generally accepted as a necessary and important phenomenon in the life of all people. In our age, even if a person does not work, he remains in the process of maturation and old age in both these periods. On the other hand, recent developments in medicine indicate the importance of quality of life as well as prolonging the aging period. Based on these general opinions, the aim of the research is to examine the validity and reliability of the scale for cultural differences and the quality of life in old age, socio-demographic differences in total scores and sub-dimensions. For this purpose, the quality of life of 148 elderly individuals was investigated in terms of socio-demographics. As a result of research, at the overall dimension or sub-dimension level; differences were found in terms of education level, marital status, smoking or not, a drug that is used regularly, and whether or not to have children. In addition, it has been observed that education level, marital status, and continuous drug and smoking use play a role in explaining the quality of life.

Educational Studies

Promoting Mental Health in the COVID Era: Developing Interactive Educational Tools

Megan Adams, Associate Professor, Reading Education/Secondary and Middle Grades, Kennesaw State University, Georgia, United State

This session presents attendees with a pilot version of an open-access mental health tool to be used in various educational settings. A small scale pilot study using case study will be complete prior to this session. The participants will utilize the tool and receive access to a full version for their own use.

An Exploratory Case Study of the Implications of Gamification Theory's impact on Adult Learners in Post-secondary Computer Science Programming Classes

Anastasia Tracy Biggs, Lead Faculty, Computer Science and Information Technology, Colorado Technical University, United States

Dana Betts, Engineering Instructor, School of Engineering Technology (Mechanical), New Brunswick Community College, New Brunswick, Canada

This exploratory case study examines the impact of gamification theory on adult learners in programming classes. This is an empirical study of how effectively adult learners retain and learn programming languages through the use of gamification in the classroom. This is studied from the online and traditional classroom approaches. At this time, adult learners were more receptive to learning programming through fun and enticing games in traditional and online classrooms. Their retention of programming knowledge gained from these classes was evaluated by assignments and in-class gamification results. The online and traditional classroom data were compared and contrasted to determine the effectiveness of gamification theory in the classroom. Incorporating evidence from tests, assignments, and in-class gamification contests, this study demonstrates that students learn and retain more material on complex programming topics, when gamification theory introduces games in the classroom. It argues for the use of gamification theory as a means to engage multi-generational students in learning complex and advanced programming material in a fun setting. This can occur in both traditional and online classroom conference tools such as; Zoom, or Microsoft Teams. Keywords: gamification, education, adult learners, and programming.

Collaborative Professional Development Centered Around Innovative Curriculum Materials

Cory Callahan, Associate Professor, College of Education, University of Alabama, Alabama, United States

Here the author synthesizes findings and implications from two research studies that comprise a continuing line of inquiry into the potential of an innovative professional development program to help in-service teachers understand and implement a complex model of social studies instruction. The paper specifically explores the question: To what degree can a collaborative professional development program centered around innovative curriculum materials help social studies teachers understand and implement a powerful social studies approach? Findings suggest the teachers increasingly incorporated substantive thinking (i.e., second-order historical domain knowledge) into their respective practice and they facilitated students' use of historical photographs as evidence to begin to answer a compelling question. The teachers also began to effectively support students' abilities to make claims about the past. Implications include the foregrounding of high-quality questions during planning and the need for explicit guidance in the form of structures and procedures (i.e., scaffolds) to help teachers systematically review students' work products. The work shared here contributes to scholarship that posits explanations for why teacher-support is routinely ineffectual and suggests ways to provide substantive collaborative support for in-service social studies teachers.

Second Language Teachers and Their Sense of Agency

Silvia Selene Moreno Carrasco, Professor, Foreign Language Department, Universidad de Sonora, Sonora, Mexico

This study has the purpose of describing second language teachers' sense of agency in their workplace, aiming to identify how they make professional choices, and which personal, contextual and institutional factors seem to influence those choices. A collective case study involving three language teachers was conducted. Participant observations and semi-structured interviews were employed as data collection methods. It is hoped that this study contributes to a better understanding of teacher agency and its impact on the improvement of education in general.

Reimagining Fieldwork in Teacher Preparation: An Action Research Study Examining the Role of Clinical Practice in Uncertain Times

Dorothy Valcarcel Craig, Professor of Education, Department of Educational Leadership, Middle Tennessee State University, Tennessee, United States

This study adopted a qualitative stance within the framework of Action Research in examining the role of clinical fieldwork, adaptations due to uncertain times, and the perceptions of value held by graduate students enrolled in field-based classes as part of an English as a Second Language Professional Licensure program. A broad goal of the study was to assess the fieldwork requirement mandated by national and state accrediting bodies for Teacher Preparation and to adjust, adapt, and revise tasks to meet the demands of today's classrooms within the context of professional licensure requirements. Participants included graduate students representing a variety of teaching situations with varying degrees of experience. Data were collected over a four-month period and consisted of interviews, surveys, online discussions, artifacts, and field journals. Analysis continued throughout the data collection period as units were examined and theory-grounded in data, codes, themes, and patterns—was established. Findings indicate that although fieldwork presents numerous challenges to graduate students who are also practicing teachers there are benefits for those preparing to work with linguistically diverse learners. However, viable options through the use of technological resources were identified that—when needed—may replace the face-to-face field tasks. These options proved to serve as alternative avenues for fieldwork and encourage teachers to reflect on their teaching, engage in their own action research, and apply findings to improve their personal practice.

The Transition of Migration in Families with a Disabled Child

Victoria Mehringer, Lecturer / PhD Student, Inclusive Education, Catholic University of Applied Science Freiburg/ Philipps University Marburg, Baden-Württemberg, Germany

I consider the intersection of displacement and disability based on the living situation of displaced families with disabled children. In my PhD Thesis (qualitative design), I examine the daily life challenges of these families and how the transition of migration or displacement works with a disabled child. The transition is made more difficult by language barriers, complex authority structures, laborious care of a disabled child, and various challenges of being a migrant and being parents or single parents of a disabled child. Besides these challenges to manage daily life, the situations of these families are also characterised by multiple experiences of discrimination, such as racism or ableism. The reality of racism, ableism and other discriminatory experiences or bureaucratic barriers can destroy the hope for a better life in the „Global North“. This interface has hardly been researched so far, and there is a need to conduct research not only in a culturalizing way but also to examine excluding and discriminating structures and the possibilities for participation. Based on the first results of my current research, I discuss the interweaving of barriers to participation in important discourses and how the disability of one child influences the assimilation process of all family members. I also want to figure out the influence of postcolonial aspects on the living situation of the families and how their explanation of disability and the circumstances of their lives are affected by postcolonial practices.

In the Beginning: What Is Originality in Architecture and When Does It Start?

Robert Greenstreet, Professor and Dean Emeritus, Architecture, University of Wisconsin Milwaukee, Wisconsin, United States

The paper explores the concept of originality in Architecture, both from the perspective of its role within the design process and also in relation to the restrictions of copyright laws which seek to define and regulate its impact. Through the examination of architectural practice, recent caselaw and existing research, the paper seeks to determine at which point in the design process originality can be deemed to begin, where and how legal protection is asserted and the impact of legislative restraint on creativity, the practice of architecture and the built environment.

“I Have a Peaceful Place”: Redefining Disability, Trauma, and Access in Law and Education

Allison Heinemann, Senior Lecturer and Director of Writing, School of Industrial and Labor Relations (Global Labor and Work), Cornell University, New York, United States

This paper focuses on the implications of *Peter P., et al. v. Compton Unified School District, et al.*, a lawsuit filed on behalf of Compton Unified School District (CUSD, Compton, California) students and teachers who have experienced complex trauma, meaning repeated exposure to not only interpersonal harms and deprivation, but also to institutional and structural inequities and injustices. These exposures are then compounded by schools' reliance on punitive measures, in conjunction with the school-to-prison pipeline. The lawsuit argues that CUSD's lack of appropriate response to the disabling effects of such trauma constitutes a violation of U.S. federal disability law in denying access to a meaningful education. This paper thus illuminates the groundbreaking, but complicated, potential of using disability law to compel schools to implement trauma-sensitive practices that reject educational policies of marginalization and criminalization, particularly of students of color. In so doing, this paper also addresses, and responds to, recent calls from within the discipline of critical disability studies to engage with discourses and experiences of trauma.

Integrating Social and Emotional Learning into the English Language Classroom

Yueh Nu Hung, Associate Professor, Department of English, National Taichung University of Education, Taiwan

Shih Chieh Liao, Professor, Medical School, China Medical University, Taiwan

Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) receives great attention in education because of migration, epidemics, war, refugees, cyberbullying, and many others. Although not a new concept, its importance has been well recognized recently and promoted globally at all levels of education. Teachers of all disciplinary areas can integrate SEL into their teaching to create a supportive learning environment and help students achieve better learning results. This presentation shares how SEL has integrated into university English classes in an English-as-a-foreign-language context in Taiwan. The integration strategies are divided into three categories: (1) classroom management, (2) community building, and (3) curriculum integration. I will provide activity examples and talk about them. The presentation will help language teachers to learn some practical strategies to make their classrooms a more socially and emotionally supportive place for students to learn not just the language but also develop social and emotional competencies.

Early Head Start Classroom Quality and Child Emotional Development

Stephanie Kathan, Student, Social Welfare, University of California, Los Angeles, California, United States

Well-known within the United States, Early Head Start (EHS) is a multigenerational early childhood intervention program with multiple program types, including a home-visiting program and a classroom program. This program intends to assist families with pregnant people and children under three years old in a wide variety of different needs, including employment, education, and child development. Within the classroom intervention, some classrooms may be more effective at improving childhood socio-emotional development based on classroom-level factors, such as the parent-staff relationship quality, the physical classroom space, classroom structure, teacher sensitivity, and the facilitation of learning and development. The effectiveness of the classroom-style intervention regarding children's socio-emotional development is examined using linear regression analysis with clustering at the child level. Independent variables include results on the Parent-Caregiver Relationship Scale and the Classroom Assessment Scoring System – Toddlers, whereas the dependent variable includes the Brief Infant Toddler Social Emotional Assessment. By utilizing regression analysis, potential effects across time of children's involvement within the classroom can be considered. Implications and policy considerations are discussed.

Gifted and Highly Able Coordinators: Agency and Adaptive Leadership for Equity During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Guilbault Keri, Assistant Professor, Counseling, Johns Hopkins University, United States

The COVID-19 pandemic created unique challenges for supervisors of lead gifted and highly able teachers as they navigated frequent changes to policies, procedures, and learning environments. Emerging research on the COVID-19 pandemic and gifted education indicates that gifted and highly able services may have been negatively impacted, gifted learners may have experienced social and emotional stress, and virtual learning may have exacerbated gaps in equity and access (Duraku & Hoxha, 2021; Guilbault & McCormick, 2021; Patrick, Grissom, & Newsome, 2021; Wolfgang & Snyderman, 2021). On the other hand, online learning and teacher professional growth in the use of technology may provide new opportunities for educator and student collaboration, gifted learner acceleration, and curriculum compacting. In this qualitative study, a national sample of 11 district-level gifted education coordinators from small, medium, and large school districts across the United States were interviewed to learn how their roles and responsibilities shifted and how gifted and highly able services were impacted during the pandemic. An analysis of semi-structured interview transcripts revealed four categories: a) adaptations and innovations, b) leadership styles, c) challenges and barriers, and d) a focus on equity. In this session, presenters will share participants' innovative solutions implemented to address common challenges such as constant changes to policies and procedures, delivery of professional learning, teacher burnout, gaps in access to technology, student attendance and active participation, equity, identification processes, and communication with families and caregivers. Recommendations for future learning and leadership adaptations are discussed.

Examining the Role of Interdisciplinary Arts Courses in Liberal Arts Universities: A Qualitative Case Study

Catie-Reagan King, Managing Editor, Metropolitan Universities Journal, United States

This study addressed the literature gap surrounding the arts' value to other disciplines, particularly concerning design thinking found in university arts education. In addition, the research aimed to encourage students to take art courses, universities to support them in doing so, and researchers to continue exploring the effects of arts-based cross-departmental courses on students' development of 21st-century skills. This study's research design was a qualitative case study using a human-centered approach informed by constructivist theory and design thinking methodologies. Constructivist theory shaped data collection, as the goal of observation and interviewing was to explore the research problem from the perspective of participants directly subjected to the phenomenon and who reflected on the impact that interdisciplinary art education had on their growth and development. A human-centered research approach focused on the community as a whole and generated meaning from lived experience. The researcher examines the implications of university arts courses offered to non-art majors by posing actionable recommendations for university administrators, curriculum designers, faculty, and students. Implementing these recommendations by liberal arts universities will lead to more well-rounded graduates equipped with the 21st-century skills needed for professional success. The findings indicate that participants benefited greatly from engaging in artistic expression. This triangulated data collection method created a way to analyze the data meaningfully. Positive outcomes, such as newfound confidence, a sense of community, a broadened worldview, and problem-solving skills were a few of the takeaways from participants. Each participant found value in creating art, working with others, and reflecting.

Developing Professional Competence through Interdisciplinary Learning as Teaching Pedagogy : Starting Interprofessional Collaboration from Interdisciplinary Education

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An interprofessional and interdisciplinary learning as teaching pedagogy and program design provides quality professional training and education to social workers and helping professionals in Hong Kong. Division of Continuing Professional Education at the Department of Social Work, the Chinese University of Hong Kong acknowledges the complexity and complication of human condition that requires the inter-professional intervention and inter-sectoral collaboration. A series of training programmes is developed to offer interdisciplinary teaching and learning to the social workers and helping professionals who work with young children and their families in pre-primary and primary institutions in Hong Kong. An interdisciplinary teaching team with physician, psychiatrist, clinical psychologist, lawyer, social worker, and university teaching professionals is formed at the programme. It not only co-creates a constructive-ecological framework in working with young children and families, but it also enhances the inter-sectoral collaboration in child protection, provision, and participation. It strengthens a team approach in achieving the best interest of children in multi-disciplinary settings. Mixed strategies including the training evaluation, students' consultation and interdisciplinary teaching team meetings are utilized to (1) evaluate the interdisciplinary teaching and learning of the training programme, (2) understand the learning experience of the participants, and (3) explore the teaching experience of the interdisciplinary team members. The results show that interdisciplinary training could enhance the participants' cross-disciplines knowledge and skillsets. The learning experience of the participants is constructive with recognition of professional identity and appreciation of self as team member. Interdisciplinary teaching supports professional exchange amongst different disciplines in an education platform.

Exploring the Application of Project-based Service Learning Courses in Medical Education: Trials of Curriculum Designs during the Pandemic

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This study investigates the potential benefits of project-based service-learning courses for medical students, focusing on impact on learning motivation and achievement. Additionally, the study also explores the ideal curriculum design for such courses. First-year medical students were enrolled in a mandatory one-credit service-learning course that provided professional service to the neighboring community. The students were divided into 12 groups, each assigned a different service-learning project such as public education on special diseases or raising health awareness. Following the completion of their projects, a questionnaire was distributed to the 135 students, and a total of 122 (90.3%) valid responses were collected. The results indicate that most students believe their projects were helpful (94.3%) and did not cause inconvenience to their service recipients (85.2%). Furthermore, a significant proportion of students (91.8%) agreed that various teaching techniques employed in the courses, such as discussions and project formulation, enhanced the effectiveness of their learning. However, fewer (74.6%) considered sharing experiences with teachers and past students beneficial. Interestingly, compared to those with a neutral or negative opinion, a considerably higher number of students agreed that the inclusion of incentives like prize money or funding for outcomes, as well as the involvement of professional teachers, significantly improved the effectiveness of their learning experiences (all $p \leq 0.01$). Based on these findings, the study concluded that the results could inform educators and institutions seeking to enhance instructional effectiveness and learning motivation within project-based service-learning courses in medical schools.

Crossing the Boundary between an EFL Multiliteracies Classroom and the Industry: From the Learners' Perspective

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University-Industry collaborations have been increasingly recognized as an approach to crossing the boundary between academia and the industry. Much research has been exploring the issues and challenges generated from collaboration from the perspective of the organization (either academia or the workplace). Scant research has investigated the impact of such collaboration from the learners' perspective. To address the research gap, this collaborative project aimed to (1) understand the emergent factors contributing to the boundaries faced in the academia-industry multimodal branding process and to (2) investigate how the students respond to the boundaries as the result of the collaboration. A total of 37 advanced English-as-a-foreign-language (EFL) learners, two literacy instructors, nine collaborating target brand owners, and five workplace professionals were the stakeholders participating in the joint academic-industry project. Individual in-progress reflection papers, in-depth focus group interviews, and learners' multimodal branding materials were collected and analyzed. Results show that (1) the conflicting priorities, needs, requirements, and demands between and across different stakeholders involved in the project, (2) learners' lack of multimodal, digital, marketing, and collaborating skills, and (3) the gap between their imagined and experienced curricula were the factors contributing to the boundaries for their learning. To respond, the learners view meeting the needs of the workplace as their priority while also feeling torn by the obligations of fulfilling the course requirements. The discussion is further illuminated by boundary crossing theory and multiliteracies theory and pedagogy. Both theoretical and practical implications are provided.

Buddhist Psychology to Enhance Recovery from Co-occurring Disorders: Enhancing the Effectiveness of DBT, ACT, MBRP, CBT

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Buddhist psychology and spiritual recovery are highly effective pathways for recovering from co-occurring disorders. Therapists who are better informed of Buddhist principles that are incorporated in DBT, ACT, MBRP and CBT will enhance relapse prevention. Attendees will learn Buddhist principles, teachings and practices to inform their approach and effectiveness with third-wave psychotherapy.

Interprofessional Education and Professionalism in a Social Work and Nursing Simulation: Capstone Project Paper

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Students placed in field education are assumed to have acquired the necessary knowledge, skills, and abilities to be successful in their internships. If social work skills are not initially developed and applied prior to students' BSW field education, and prior to students entering a foundational masters level program, it is likely that these students will be less successful during their advanced standing master-level internships. Social work programs could utilize experiential learning theory, and specifically simulations in their curriculum by placing emphasis on developing social work skills. These skills can be related to understanding diverse populations, intersectionality, accessibility/equity of services, critical consciousness, and the role positionality and social location play in delivering services. As noted above, simulation allows students to practice skills in a safe setting, where they can receive feedback. This experiential learning activity will allow students to hone skills prior to practicing without supervision; this leads to less harm and marginalization of vulnerable populations. The purpose of this study is to analyze gaps in services provided in a social work program's pedagogy utilizing case study methodology. This study considers how experiential learning opportunities, specifically, the role interprofessional education and simulation play in increasing professionalism (communication, respect, excellence, altruism, and caring) amongst graduate social work students prior to field education.

A Study of Pull and Push Factors Influencing Hong Kong Students Decisions in Enrolling in MBA Programmes in the United Kingdom

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The purpose of this study is to examine the key factors affecting Hong Kong students in pursuing MBA programmes in the U.K, particularly their study abroad decision and return intention. The current study employs a quantitative method approach to investigate the six factors that affect Hong Kong students to pursue MBA degrees in the U.K. Participants are invited to fill in the questionnaire. SPSS is used as a statistic tool in analyze the data, ANOVA test is used if the mean value is significant. The findings indicate that push factors from Hong Kong are more important than pull factors from the U.K. in students' decision making in order to pursue MBA in the U.K. Participants have more desire to stay in the U.K. upon graduation due to the political factors in Hong Kong recently. It is surprising that push factors are dominant in all other factors reflected that Hong Kong students are now facing an unforeseen circumstance, they feel hopeless once they graduated. The unfavorable conditions in Hong Kong serve as a major push factor for them to study abroad. Most of the Hong Kong students will reside in the U.K. after graduation due to the pessimist political and economic situation in Hong Kong. It is crucial to understand the needs of the Hong Kong students in a competitive, globalized tertiary education market. It can help marketers of universities in the U.K. to develop better strategies in order to attract overseas students.

Disaster Response and Professional Trajectory: Transformative Experiences in Higher Education

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During the last decade there has been an increased emphasis on the role of calling or vocation and professional choices. The literature proposes different definitions of these concepts, generally revolving around the idea of finding a purpose in life. Authors propose that the perception of one's vocation may change due to different positive or negative lived experiences. Trauma research has investigated the effects of both direct exposure as well as secondary or vicarious traumatization on first responders, volunteers, or mental health professionals. It is known that exposure to disaster response can have long lasting effects through either post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptomology, or post-traumatic growth (PTG). PTG is described as the positive result of the struggle to deal with one's traumatic experiences. Participating in disaster response activities can impact individuals directly affected by the disaster, as well as the first responders and volunteers, who are often members of helping professions. Each individual can have unique personal responses to the disaster response experience, affecting them psychologically through either burnout or satisfaction with the disaster relief work, as well as socially either through isolation, or by emphasizing the need for, and role of, community in building resilience and post-traumatic growth. However, the literature is scarce in investigating the impact of disaster relief experiences on one's vocational and career choices. Therefore, this phenomenological case study will explore the effect of disaster response volunteering on students and education professionals' career choices through the lens of calling and vocation.

Apprenticing Adolescent Readers: Developing Social Agency through Effective Text Processing Strategies

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Society is bombarded with text written for myriad purposes. Adolescents are a particularly vulnerable and underserved population. Participation in our ever-changing society requires the ability to think critically with the multiple genres and styles of text. This proficiency relies on cognitive processing often overlooked in school: the development of knowledge about text and the requisite text negotiation strategies. To understand the challenges and requisite thinking processes involved in informational text processing, participants will engage in activities with text to uncover the automatic thought processes used by proficient readers and align those with the text-based comprehension roadblocks faced by readers who lack requisite strategic processing. Because genres demand varied thought processes, participants will consider multiple in-school and social media examples. The Adolescent Critical Reading Intervention framework (Russell, 2005) aligns carefully crafted questions with anticipated comprehension roadblocks using three research-based strategies. Questioning the Author (Beck, McKeown, & Sandora, 2020) encourages students to analyze and synthesize author's choices, purposes, and stance text-based inferencing and matching a question to an answer (Raphael, 1986), affords readers a way to make inferences within and across sentences, paragraphs, and sections of text. Finally, text structure questioning encourages students to identify and unpack the relationship between the author's choice of structure and the information it carries (Chambliss & Calfee, 1998; Meyer & Poon, 2001).

Teaching Writing Online: A Case Study of Selected Grade 9 ESL Teachers

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The outbreak of COVID-19 necessitated an abrupt transition from on campus, face-to-face sessions to Online Distance Learning (ODL). Alongside this sudden shift, educators were challenged to further explore new strategies or pedagogical changes in teaching writing. In order to aid in the enhancement of teaching English as a Second Language (ESL) writing online in the Philippines, this study explores the teaching practices implemented in online writing classes and determine the teaching principles that guide the teachers in implementing such practices. An exploratory-descriptive case study was conducted to three Grade 9 ESL teachers from two different private schools in Metro Manila. The researcher conducted semi-structured interviews, structured synchronous and asynchronous class observations, and a document review. The research findings show that three principles ground the writing instructor's teaching practices in the online writing class: The value of providing structure to writing, the importance of implementing guided instruction, and the significance of giving timely and purposeful feedback. To provide structure to writing, the teacher-respondents were able to implement online lectures, lecture-type discussions, and demonstrations. Modeling and practice writing exercises were provided to guide the students as they harness their writing skills. The participants also employed oral and written feedbacking techniques during the prewriting and the composing stage of the process approach to writing. However, it was observed that ESL teachers implemented more teaching practices during the prewriting stage of the process approach to writing, and students were expected to compose, proofread, and revise their written output mostly on their own.

Beyond the Academy: Students Find their Voice in Planning for Life and Citizenship after College

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Financial hardship, social isolation, stress about transitioning to adulthood and the workplace, and the rapid pace of change in work environments are some examples of the challenges for college students as they prepare for graduation. The modern discourse on the post-college transition commonly emphasizes the economic and practical hurdles, such as educational loan debt, student employability, skill transferability, career networking, and job interviewing. Receiving far less attention are the psychosocial and developmental dimensions that color the student experience of the graduation transition, yet these factors have far-reaching implications for students at the end of their college careers. A team of college faculty at a public university in the United States, from social work, media studies, computer science, and communication, are tackling the conundrums facing students through an interdisciplinary, credit-bearing seminar titled, Launching into Life After College (LILAC). At the heart of the course are the concepts of agency and voice. The success of the course is evidenced in reduced anxiety and increased self-confidence to embark on a path forward toward a successful life and career. The course originators are currently engaged in a project to make LILAC available as an Open Educational Resource (OER). We share data and findings from LILAC as well as the process of creating a LILAC OER as we work to make the course accessible to a wider user base. We also provide a toolkit to participants, to allow for the replication or adaptation of LILAC in other educational settings.

Racial Melancholia - Understanding Literary Forms and Student Experiences: Improving Educational Outcomes

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I explore the intersections among melancholia and transoceanic journeys and how these concepts are situated in the Black Atlantic and Asian Pacific cultural conversations. The trope of melancholy is a symptom of problematic race and cultural relations and operates as protest against the hegemony. I address how these literary tropes help us understand and create opportunities for students to explore racial melancholia. The ethnic canon must not become a homogenized “difference” of neutralized conflict. My study considers how melancholy operates as a refusal by ethnic subjects and texts to be co-opted into a center that represents a manageable and ultimately silenced “other.” Like these scholars who refuse the category of victimhood, I assert that the trope of melancholy is a force for restitution. This recursive structure is a melancholic trope that refuses to give closure to racial grievance. Because the melancholic subject mourns the loss of the American ideal of a promising future, and in this study, the failure of multiculturalism to create cultural revolution, the melancholic figure reattaches itself to the past. However, the connection to the past is ruptured through violence and lost histories. Thus, the protagonist claims ownership of the temporal space of memory. Exploring these themes in literature provides venues for students to understand racial melancholia in their lived experiences. The outcomes of well-developed curriculum include students’ ability to express, negotiate identity and meaning in a diverse community. I share various activities to establish a learning community that understands diversity and learns from it.

Find Professional Understanding through Visual Self Study Practices: Meaningful Teacher Growth

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This paper addresses the complexities of experienced teachers constructing new understandings through visual narrative self-study projects. These visual projects include the use of multimodal and self-study practices that explored visual ethnographic theory. The research has two purposes: (a) to examine how experienced teachers working in co-construction develop new contextual understandings as a result of reflection and collaborative dialogue related to visual ethnographic research, and (b) to identify ways in which these experiences support the development of impactful professional growth. This study discovered ways in which this experience supports the meaningful growth, wellness, and resiliency of teachers.

Perception Theories and Archetypes of Information Processing

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Following the idea of Nelson Goodman that human knowledge processing is based on the same mechanisms independent of any particular knowledge domain, whether arts or sciences (Goodman, 1978), we generalize our approach to looking for the sources of particular modern information perception mechanisms. We demonstrate that the world of the Internet is constructed using the archetypical schemes of information processing, originating from early childhood memories, as well as from prehistoric experiences and priorities.

Exploring Diffractive Action and Human-Material Entanglements in the “Metagrid” Art Workshop

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The question of this paper is how the canonicity of knowledge production can be addressed and un-learned through art workshops. This article explores the “metagrid” art installation and workshop, part of “#metttafestival – Who are we on social media?” held at BUoY in Tokyo in October 2022. In this study, I analyze through the position of the artist and facilitator of “metagrid”, how reading diffractively can be communicated within art workshops. I created this installation out of hand-recycled paper strips woven into a net and conceptually inspired by new materialist feminisms. In the “metagrid” activation workshop, I invited the participants to answer with their bodies what is their perception of knowledge, how they learn, and how they make. Many of the people who participated drew connections between failing to make outstanding contributions and the practice of solving problems in their lives and this was the central theme for the discussion, a recurring experience. The workshop observations reveal how bodies are directed in certain ways depending on each person’s background. Through auto-ethnographic narration and direct observation, I recount and reflect on the material and human agencies, during the workshop and in the aftermath. This article provides insights into the importance of art workshops in exploring complex themes through diffractive lenses and emphasizes the significance of including diverse voices and agencies. Overall, this paper contributes to the growing discourse on the intersection between matter and knowledge production and highlights the potential for transformative learning experiences through embodied practices.

The Virtual Ballet Studio: A Phenomenological Enquiry into the Domestic as Dance-Space

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The paper is based on an autoethnographic study of dancing via Zoom over the COVID-19 lockdown in Sydney, Australia. Its theoretical framework takes up Iris Marion Young’s critical phenomenology and work on domestic space to think about certain focal points of the experience, such as having a room to move in, the floor, and the screen. The aim is to examine how important dance-space is to the experience of dancing, and what the specifics of our current situation have revealed about dancing that were obscured to a greater extent before: for instance, the embeddedness of a dancer in their context and what this means for thinking about privilege, as well as the curatorial work that goes into making domestic space an aestheticised dance-space. In this way, I propose that Zoom classes, as well as being a distinct new phenomenon, also have much to teach us about ‘conventional,’ pre-COVID dance practice.

Where Is the Joy? Reframing Children and Childhoods in Residential Childcare

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Much of the literature and discourse around children in residential care is framed in terms of trauma, recovery, and resilience and the ways in which these things can be addressed or fostered. While the importance of play is discussed and used in this field, joy seems to be somewhat absent in the conversation. What difference does it make to our thinking and our practice if we reframe the debate around the concept of joy? Drawing on data from an ethnographic research project (participant observation, qualitative interviews, and play-based methods) in a residential setting in Scotland, we argue that joy is important to healthy development and that framing the conversations we have about children in this way affects how we think and act in relation to them. Children in residential care are not just victims of past experiences, they are often masters in the art of joy and of drawing others into their joyful experiences. Following work on positive emotions, we argue that repeated experiences of joy provide opportunities for children to 'broaden and build' their resources for survival. Moreover, the shift in emphasis brings the children and their childhoods into focus rather than their trauma.

"We Eat Our Own Pigs": How Economic Principles and Institutions Shape the Emotions of Piggery Employees

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The "emotional schema" in the piggery illustrates the tension between the construction of the pig as a commodity to be sold and as a life to be suffered in the pig farm. The emotional experience of pig farm employees is not only denied and repressed by masculinity, but also shaped and motivated by the economic principles that govern the pig farm, and by the specialised institutions. Through fieldwork in family pig farms and slaughterhouses in southwestern China, we illuminate how economic principles construct pigs as profitable, edible individuals through the daily interactions in pig farms – feeding, breeding, selling – and how state laws requiring of specialisation normalises the cruel side of the farm-to-eat process through institutionalisation, and thus helps the employees to manage their feelings about pigs. Whereby much of the sociological literature on edible meat production focuses on one end of the chain, we analyse the interactions of the meat production process to reveal how economic principles shape and transform the emotional experience of workers through institutionalisation and specialisation in order to reconcile the tensions of commodity and life, and how changes in the structure of the pig industry and price quotations affect the role of economic principles in the construction of the pig. This provides further insights into how economics principles and institutions influences the human-animal work and our emotional experiences with animals.

ADHD and Agency from a Position of Marginality in the Mexican Educational System: An Autoethnographic Case Study

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This paper investigates the concepts of agency and resistance within the context of ADHD and the educational system. By challenging the prevailing medicalized perspective that views ADHD as a limitation to agency, we argue for an understanding of agency that is socially embedded within the neurodiverse framework. Using an autoethnographic approach based on personal experience as an ADHD student in the Mexican education system, the study analyses power dynamics and marginalization mechanisms. It explores how constraints and possibilities within the system shape an individual's capacity for resistance and agency. This paper draws on theories by Foucault and Butler to conceptualize as performative and socially constructed, highlighting the paradoxical nature of subjection. By critically examining the exclusionary practices that pathologize neurodiversity, the study offers insight into alternative educational models that can better support neurodiverse individuals and their agency.

Waseda University's 1905 American Tour: The First US-Japan Baseball Games and Japan's First Overseas School Excursion for a Sporting Event

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Japan hosted the 2019 Rugby World Cup and the Tokyo Olympic in 2020. The Japanese enthusiasm about competitive sports seems to be ever growing thanks to Abe Isoo (1865–1949), who initiated Japan to the world of competitive sports decades ago. On 4 April 1905, during the Russo-Japanese War, Abe Isoo, a Christian intellectual and Professor of economics and political science at Waseda University, took his baseball players to the USA to play against American students and local players in California. Amidst the war and growing anti-Japanese sentiment in California, Abe realized his decade-long dream of participating in international athletic competitions in anticipation of such games contributing to the resolve of international conflicts without arms races. His two primary goals were that his students would experience 'scientific baseball' in its home soil and that they would broaden their international perspective. This paper focuses on Abe's view of education, particularly in respect to physical education, as seen in his 1905 US tour (4 April – 29 June 1905).

In The Name of 'Sustainability': An Indigenous Rights-based Critique of the Current Sustainable Development Discourse

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This paper investigates the human rights violations that have occurred as a result of the global push for green energy, whilst questioning whether climate solutions can be achieved without sacrificing Indigenous lives. By analysing the historical and current relationship that Sweden, New Zealand, Australia and Canada have with their Indigenous Peoples, it explores recommendations for ethical conduct in future progress. A deeper investigation into other Indigenous Peoples complex circumstances is needed to move forward with truly sustainable development that considers the diversity in customary practices. Through a mixture of second-hand research, case studies and first-hand interviews with Indigenous Activists in Sweden, it has been possible to elicit the common experiences of oppression as well as the diversity in customary Indigenous practices around the world. Thus a 'one-size-fits-all' solution is not suitable. Instead, the findings show that there needs to be a mixture of international and national legislation, education and awareness surrounding the historical and current oppression of Indigenous Rights, accountability from States for this oppression as well as their inaction in protecting Indigenous people from the impacts of climate change. Thus the 'politics of indigeneity' is explored as a concept for a new co-habitation between western nations and Indigenous Peoples, one that is rooted in sustainability. Lastly, we must neither view Indigenous Peoples as victims or as saviours. They are ultimately human beings who have the right to enjoy their own lives. But there is no doubt that the rest of the world can learn so much from them.

Negotiating Identity: An Analysis of Grindr Users Self-Presentation Online through Static Profile Data

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Digital intimates are not new. Yet we have continued to see the rapid development of how users define themselves on dating apps. The data included is based on five indepth interviews of Grindr users, whereby using a novel research methodology, were able to discuss their profile curation in detail, and their understanding of identity on Grindr. Gender and humour were of the most distinguished themes, and provided insights into thinking about how much dating app profile data, although static, can still offer huge amounts of analysis, and more so when talking to participants about their thought processes and negotiations while presenting themselves on dating app platforms. Ultimately, the link between sexual position and gender was inseperable for some users, and the inclusion of listing it led to participants needing to redefine their boundaries of gender and sexuality at times. Humour was used less consciously within users creative written descriptions of themselves, reflecting their insecurities.

Agency in Creating Immigrant Identity through Foodways: Mango Memories and Culinary Nostalgia

Constance Kirker, Assistant Professor, Retired, Department of Integrative Arts, Pennsylvania State University, Pennsylvania, United States

This paper examines examples of the shared use of mango references as a culinary metaphor that is powerful in maintaining immigrant identity in the works of diaspora authors from a variety of regions of the world, including South Asia, the Caribbean and Africa, and across a variety of genres, including novels, culinary memoirs, and children's books. There has been past criticism of so-called sari-mango literature, suggesting that use of the image of mango is a cliché, even "lazy," attempt to "exoticize" and sentimentalize South Asia in particular. A broader review across national boundaries reveals that diaspora authors including those beyond South Asia, write nostalgically about mango as much about the messy "full body" tactile experience of eating a mango as about the "exotic" quality of mango representing the "otherness" of their home country. Many of the narratives detail universal childhood food experiences that are more shared than exotic, such as a desire to subvert the adult societal rules of neatness and get very messy, or memories of small but memorable childhood transgressions such as stealing mangoes from a neighbor's tree. In recent years, food technology has evolved, and mangoes have become more familiar and readily available in Europe and America, from smoothies and baby food to dried fruit snacks. The meaning associated with the imagery of mangoes for both writers and readers in diaspora literature evolves as well and authors do not have to heed Salman Rushdie's command, "There must be no tropical fruits in the title. No mangoes."

Affective Memory: Making Sense of the Recent Past through Letters to the Disappeared by the State during the "Dirty War" in Mexico

Xatziri Peña Licea, Student, PhD, Universidad Iberoamericana, Distrito Federal, Mexico

This research focuses on the writings that visitors to the memorial museum "Casa de la Memoria Indómita", made during their visit to the institution. These writings are in the visitors books displayed along the exhibition. Through a qualitative analysis, I suggest that an affective memory is created in order to understand the violence that the Mexican State inflicted to several citizens during the so called "dirty war" in 70's and 80's. This affective memory takes form in letters that the visitor writes to the disappeared, deploying emotions, calls to justice, hope and a reflections of current events in contemporary Mexico.

Singlehood : The Quest for Significance

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More people choose to live alone – as a phase in life or for good. Some from choice, others – reluctantly, and this phenomenon is expanding worldwide. Our qualitative research study sheds light on the prevailing issue of singlehood and the experiences of this phenomenon for Jewish-Israeli men and women, who are not married and have no children. Israel is an extremely family oriented society, which sees family as its basic unit. It is also a pronatalist society, in which fertility levels are very high relative to other developed countries. As a result, single men and especially single women may face stigmatization because of their relationship status. Single women struggle with images of defected and incomplete and experience heavy pressure from their family and society. Through snowball and purposeful sampling, 23 participants at the ages of 33 to 61 were interviewed to find the reasons the singles suggest for their status. The results from the data analysis indicate four primary themes: (1) High sense of self-efficacy and of significance; (2) Willingness to be free and perceiving romantic relations as restrictive; (3) Fear from closeness, attachment issues and separation anxiety; (4) Lack of experience with long-term relationships. Those singles, especially the older ones, feel need for control over their life and believe it can be obtained alone only. Their quest for significance, their desire to matter, to have dignity and merit respect led them to believe in themselves while seeing an intimate partner as an obstacle.

Australian Indigenous Identity Change: A Story of Global and Cultural Transitions

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First Australians currently account for just over three percent of the national population, estimated in 2021 to be just under one million people. Unfortunately, overall First Nation Australians continue to have poorer socio-economic outcomes in health, education and employment. For example, a significant gap remains in life expectancy between Indigenous Australians and others. However, the Indigenous population in Australia is growing rapidly, at a rate above that which is possible through additions from fertility rates. Growth is most prominent in and nearby to Australia's largest cities. Exploring research on this issue demonstrates that, to a large extent, the growth in the population is driven by socio-cultural transitions for Australia's First Nations populations. As societal acceptance of and appreciation for Indigenous cultures, land ownership and contributions to society and communities receives growing support, more Australian's who previously did not identify as Indigenous are choosing to do so. Teasing out this issue in population data reveals the complexity for individuals, for the sustenance of Indigenous cultures and for the ways in which Indigeneity is collected in official datasets like the five-yearly Census in Australia and beyond as the characteristics of the rapidly growing segment of the population align more closely with those of the non-Indigenous population.

Symbolic Interpretation in Jane Eyre and Wide Sargasso Sea: An Intertextual Study

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The intertextuality begins from the continuity of characters of a novel, same or different setting to give the effect, a new perspective and angle shown which is relevant to the contemporary time of different culture. The novels of intertextuality are also interesting for testing various standpoints, the evolution of societal norms, and understanding and sensitizing to cultural contexts. One such novel is *The Wide Sargasso Sea* by Jean Rhys which is a post-colonial prequel to *Jane Eyre* by Charlotte Bronte. Jean Rhys has used the character of Rochester and Bertha and left out Jane. The novel talks about the early life of Bertha whose original name is shown as Antoinette Cosway and how she faces problems of identity, in a patriarchal society. Both novels have employed symbolism subtly for driving home the points and creating heightened effects. Symbols are significant literary devices employed by writers to bring about the various ideas, themes, effect of the setting and the correlation among characters, setting and themes. There are symbols in *Jane Eyre* and *The Wide Sargasso Sea* and they have been used effectively with strategic positioning throughout the plot structure. The symbols like 'Fire', 'Dreams' and the thesis discusses their deep meaning and philosophical connotation with the themes and ideas. The paper endeavours to understand the use of symbolism as a literary device and endeavours to interpret and analyse various symbols, both from colonial and post-colonial perspectives as the same symbols are used differently by both writers.

It Takes Time to Shift Historical Paradigms: Changes in Structure, Governance, Perception, and Practice During a Decade of Child Welfare Policy Reform in the United States

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This research explores changes in structure, governance, perception and practice within the United States' child welfare system over a ten-year period. Using an anthropological perspective and holistic approach, the child welfare system is presented as a type of meta-organizational culture inclusive of subsystems and subcultures which are all embedded in historical and socioeconomic context that involves alternations between child safety and family preservation approaches to care. Guided by a grounded theory approach to qualitative data analysis, content analysis of child welfare organization documents, child welfare stakeholder interview transcripts, community governance partner surveys, and observational field notes was performed. Findings are presented within a systems theory framework and include emphasis on 1) systems change as a nonlinear, evolving process that takes time to sustain real change, 2) externalities and emergencies, as well as response to crises as ever present influential factors impacting system change and the creation of shared meaning and perceptions of, 3) the challenges involved in aligning structural views on poverty with practice models that more often employ the idea that poverty is individual, 4) the merit of privatization for social services if the reform is designed to create a public private partnership inclusive of caring for all children and families in a community, and 5) the value of flexibility and variance in local system design in order to best match a community's needs and resources.

Civic and Political Studies

The Perennial Hyphen: Complex Identity Formation in a Case Study of African Migration and Settlement

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Over the last two decades, there has been a steady increase in the number of immigrants from Africa coming to Canada. Given these trends, very few studies examine the integration experiences and outcomes of African immigrants and their descendants – especially those from Ethiopia and Eritrea. This paper explores the integration experiences of second-generation Africans (Canadian-born descendants of immigrants from Ethiopia and Eritrea) in Canada. By way of 40 interviews with youth from both communities, this qualitative study engaged in a critical examination of the relationship between transnationalism, hybridity and integration. Findings suggest that participants' experiences of a one-dimensional construction of Canadian identity through a range of sociocultural mediums (media, literature, education, sports, journalism, and ideologies) have maintained a fixed construction of Canadian identity that has demarcated the boundaries between the Canadian and the 'ethnic' Canadian. At the center of participants' experiences is the unmasking of those discursive formations that stratify the experiences and identities of the 'other' and how these fashion notions of citizenship, belonging and civic engagement. This paper concludes with a theoretical, conceptual and critical discussion on how Canadian-born second-generation African youth actively construct their "Canadian identity" in a manner that moves traditionally othered identities to the forefront and the ways in which these shapes dynamics of citizenship, participation, and inclusion.

Animal Citizenship - Animals as Subjects of Rights: From Anthropocentrism to Biocentrism

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Talking about animal rights generates controversy because in most legal systems animals are seen as objects and not as subjects of rights. In this paper I consider the question: In the face of this anthropocentric vision, is there the possibility of making changes towards a biocentrism where rights are included and crimes against animals and nature are punished? We are facing an era of social changes where reflections arise on our relationship as human beings in front of animals and nature. Concepts such as animal dignity, the animal person, animal citizenship or ecological citizenship are the object of study. It is necessary to analyze the positive and negative aspects of granting rights to animals and nature, to consider them in the future as subjects of rights.

Perfecting the Narrative: The Bush Administration's Construction of the 2003 United States Invasion of Iraq

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This study explored the Bush administration's construction of the 2003 United States invasion of Iraq. Specifically, this study focused on the subtler narratives and tools utilized by the administration within their construction of the invasion in order to illuminate the potential employment of problematic discourses and practices. Using a qualitative framing and critical discourse analysis, twenty public addresses from President George W. Bush and Secretary of State Colin Powell were analyzed to highlight the potential utilization of colonial narratives and practices within the administration's constructions. As such, Edward Said's Orientalism, Makua Mutua's Savages-Victims-Saviors Metaphor, and Achille Mbembe's Necropolitics were selected as the theoretical tools. The analysis undertaken concluded the presence of colonial narratives and practices within the administration's construction of the invasion, a utilization that presented itself through three dominant themes: 1) 'American and Western Supremacy', 2) 'The Construction of the Colonial Other', and 3) 'Iraq as a Death World'. While limited only to an analysis of the administration, the research conducted highlights the necessity to dissect the hidden narratives and tools utilized by Western actors to justify bouts of violence, due to their ability to reproduce unequal power relations that enable modern imperialism to thrive.

Inspiring Change - Japan's Youth Civic Engagement

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In 2018, the Japanese government lowered the voting age from 20 to 18, and this has been viewed to have a potential influence in civic engagement and in the country's political landscape. The study considers the extent of civic engagement among young adults in Japan, specifically in terms of their behaviors: cognitive (gaining information about politics or social movements), affective (joining political groups or supporting advocacies), and psychomotor (examining the mechanisms of civic engagement or the conditions that could further young adult engagement). The study is focused on young adults aged 18-29 based in the Kanto and Kansai Regions due to the areas' high density of young adult population. Snowball sampling from universities and professional civic organizations in these areas is used. Further, to unpack the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor behaviors of the respondents, key informant interviews to stakeholders of institutions dealing with young adults in Japan is included.

Global Implications of the War in Ukraine: A View from Poland

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February 24, 2022, after several months of preparation, Russia launched a full-scale war against Ukraine. For the EU and NATO states, Russia's aggression against Ukraine means, inter alia, a major change for their security. The high-intensity war has been going on over a year now, and its consequences include tens of thousands of victims, enormous destruction in Ukraine, a few million refugees, very large military aid for Ukraine provided by NATO states etc. But the war in Ukraine is not just another local conflict of importance only to the countries directly involved in this war. The main thesis of the paper is the statement that the war in Ukraine is an event that will have a key impact on the international order in the global dimension for at least the next few decades. The aim of the paper is to identify and analyze the most important implications of Russia's aggression against Ukraine from the perspective of a country directly bordering Ukraine and Russia.

European Integration and Migratory Crisis: Between the European Union and the Member States, Who Is in Charge?

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The present work analyzes certain aspects of the European community policy regarding the management of external migratory flows that it receives mainly on the Mediterranean coasts. Specifically, refugee crises and asylum applications collide with the decision-making machinery and community and national regulations of the host states, crystallizing a tangle of bureaucratic borders that, not because they are intangible, become less evident and problematic for migrants. It is from the specific cases of overcrowding in refugee camps such as Moria in Greece, that motivates us to propose a reading of the distribution of powers between the EU and the Member States in matters of migration and asylum under the light already not only of Community Law; but from the field of International Relations. From there, the sieve that this contemporary problem has had under the international security approach in the decision-making and regulatory structure of the EU and its Member States is addressed, losing sight of -or perhaps minimizing- its approach from Human Rights. Finally, some final reflections are rehearsed around a question: are we facing a humanitarian tragedy resulting from this diffuse distribution of powers and responsibilities between the EU and its Member States? Without intending to be definitive, these reflections leave open possible new questions and answers.

Modelling Public Decisions: Fundamental Rights as Conditioning Political Interaction

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Modern political theory defined a state as a sort of juridical state of affairs. This crucial idea has been left out in contemporary legal theory given the complexity of constitutional systems. This ends up creating a gap between what people do (sociology of law, as Ferrajoli would term it) and what the law should assure (from a dogmatic perspective). This gap presents dire problems not only regarding the validity of the constitutional system, but effective fundamental rights-preserving policies. This study develops a formal model that can be used to evaluate policies against the background of the fundamental rights that condition the interactions of relevant agents in the public sphere: a community that may or may not find fundamental rights as binding, and an administrative territorial agent that executes policies in the territory. The output of the model should help the administrative agent to select the most reasonable strategy, given a contextualized notion of fundamental rights, that is, one that is coherent with the communitarian practices (and therefore, the motivations and interests of the people that belong to them).

The Psycholinguistic Authenticity of U.S. Presidential Speeches: Two Outliers - a Comparison of Nixon and Clinton

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The word choices people make for expressing ideas and interests can reveal important social and psychological characteristics, and text analysis allows researchers to reliably and quickly assess features of the words people use. In a previous study, we found significant differences in the linguistic styles that Democrat and Republican presidents used to express themselves and their concerns in their speeches, and also that those have changed over time (McGovern, 2022). In this exploratory study, we investigate which U.S. presidents over the last sixty years display the most and least authenticity in their formal speeches, and whether there are other significant differences in linguistic styles among those presidents. Based on text analysis, our findings show that both Richard Nixon and Bill Clinton were statistically significant outliers, and that Nixon's speeches measured the highest and Clinton's the lowest in markers of authenticity in their presidential speeches overall. Analyses of specific speeches also shed additional light on the specific topics that each president displayed the most and least authenticity. The present study also investigated the levels of confidence indicated by their speeches for each president. Clinton displayed a consistently high level of confidence in his speeches with a few notable exceptions, whereas Nixon's confidence was consistently lower and also seemed to decline over time, again with some notable exceptions. The implications of these findings and limitations of the present study are explored.

Treaty Obligations and Political Commitments: Security, Nuclear Disarmament, and the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

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The Tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (commonly called the NPT RevCon) failed to produce a consensus document. Among the points of contention that doomed the outcome document, this paper focuses on four: the meaning of a “moratorium” on fissile material, disagreement on whether security is necessary for disarmament or nuclear disarmament is necessary for security, legal obligations vs. political commitments, and disarmament vs. arms reduction. By drawing on history, international relations theory, and practical considerations related to treaty verification, this paper argues that “moratorium” is a meaningful and actionable term, that arms reduction must precede disarmament, and, crucially, that both sides of the “security first” and “disarmament first” debate are correct in their convictions but at different times in the disarmament process because there is an inflection point when “disarmament first” must give way to “security first” in order to move from arms reduction to disarmament; furthermore, political commitments are necessary conditions without which the transition point cannot be crossed. The paper concludes with a policy recommendation outlining how the NPT nuclear-weapons states, and other nuclear weapons states outside the treaty framework, can safely and securely meet their Article IV responsibilities.

To Judge and Be a Judge at the National Court of Asylum : Experiences and Background of the Court Assessors

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In France, the National Court of Asylum (CNDA) is the jurisdiction competent to make decisions relating to appeals made by asylum-seekers, including those whose initial demand has been rejected by the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA). It is a specialist administrative court of last resort under the control of its judge of cassation (the Council of State) which rules on appeals brought against the decisions made by OFPRA, an organization attached to the Ministry of the Interior. As an administrative court, the CNDA is called on, like all French administrative jurisdictions, to handle multiple cases falling within its sphere of competence while simultaneously reconciling the exercise of these tasks with the delicate human character of cases relating to applications for international protection. Who are the individuals designated or proposed by the Council of State and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), respectively, as being the most suitable to act in this role and assume these functions? What are the differences in the profiles of the two types of Court assessor? We include 28 interviews and statistical data. Establishing the truth or plausibility of the hardships that the applicants claim to have experienced is the most delicate of the tasks facing these judges. It is, furthermore, a task that contributes to the specificity and the very particular nature of such cases.

From Independence to Independence: The Korean Peninsula in 1945-1948

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The Korean War has never come to an official ending, since the ceasefire agreement in 1953 was only a pause button, not the end button, and a number of attempts to finally and formally end the Korean War in the 21st century failed. While existing literature focuses on the motivations and policy changes of the United States and the Soviet Union in the Korean peninsula which caused the Korean War, this paper argues that two Korea's domestic politics placed the war in the Korean peninsula but nowhere else. Furthermore, domestic politics in the two Koreas before the war was shaped mainly by intervention from the United States and the Soviet Union in 1945-1948, marked by the establishment of United States military government and Soviet Civil Administration. In this paper, I argue that not only direct intervention by sending troops to the Korean peninsula was crucial, but also indirect intervention such as intervention in public ideology. Through intervention, the narrative of solidarity as a single-nation state collapsed and turned into conflictual two Koreas in three years. In other words, the year 1945 was independence for Korea, but 1948 was also independence, not for Korea, but for two Koreas.

Politics of Change and Corruption: A Threat to a Precarious United Nigeria

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Corruption promotes precarious ethnic unity and political stability in Nigeria. The growing political participation of the Nigerian youth since the #EndSars movement in 2020 has positioned itself as a threat to the existing political structure. This paper explores the latent function of corruption in a heterogeneous society like Nigeria and its current challenges, such as the precarious form of peace it faces. This study uses the social identity theory, identity theory, and self-categorization theory to explain the multiple roles played by ethnic, political, and religious leaders in establishing a precarious form of peace in Nigeria. The paper concludes that the growing political change and social movement of the youth in Nigeria have forged a new form of socio-cultural and political identity for a sustainable and united Nigeria.

Tiro en Braille - a Mexican Sport-for-Development and Peace University-based Initiative of Mixed and Unified Sport for the Fulfillment of the SDGs

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The academic literature on Sport-for-Development and Peace (SDP) is no longer a novelty. However, there are scarcely studied topics such as university-based initiatives, as well as those of mixed and/or unified sports. Tiro en Braille (Braille Shot) is a Mexican university-based sport, completely designed by undergraduate students with the guidance of professors. Tiro en Braille, as an organization (indeed it is both a sport and a SDP organization) has developed the VECTOR-I methodology, which was intentionally designed to contribute to the fulfillment of SDGs 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 16, and 17. The methodology also aims at recovering traditional Mexican sports. Furthermore, it prohibits the use of fossil fuels and inputs, while requiring that the resulting sport activity is suitable to be played in a mixed (gender) and unified (ability) format. Tiro en Braille has three core components: 1) teaching; 2) research, and 3) a inclusive sport activity. Covid-19 stopped the inauguration tournament from taking place in April 2020. The first (experimental) tournament was played during May 2022. This paper presents the results using the VECTOR-I methodology as a template/benchmark. The findings are both quantitative (based on questionnaires), as well as qualitative, i.e., based on participant observation as well as on interviews at the end of the tournament. Finally, the findings may orient SDP initiatives in other geographies as a result of the semi-flexibility of the VECTOR-I methodology.

Does Rule of Law Influence the Human Development and Differ Between Economies? : Evidence from BRICS and G7 Countries

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This study investigates the extent to which the rule of law can serve as a determinant of the Human Development Index (HDI), specifically exploring potential differences between developed and emerging countries. We use the panel data regression model, using data from 2014 to 2021 of G7 and BRICS countries in our sample. The results indicate that the measure of constraints on government power has a negative relationship with the HDI and Regulatory Enforcement has a positive relationship with the HDI in both developed and emerging countries. The Absence of Corruption and Open Government measures have a positive relationship with the HDI only in developed countries and have no effect in emerging countries. The measures of Fundamental Rights, Order and Security, Civil and Criminal Justice have no effect on both samples. The results have significant implications for the formulation of policies and development strategies that seek to improve the HDI in different parts of the world and can help identify key areas that need reform to improve the rule of law around the world, which can be beneficial not only for human development, but also for the promotion of justice and equality in democratic societies.

Ethical Technology Assessment of Artificial Intelligence and the Internet of Things among GEN Z Population in the Asia Pacific Region: The Case of the Philippines and Thailand

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This Facebook-funded research examined the knowledge, perceptions, and experiences about the ethics of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Internet of Things (IoT) among the Generation Z population (born between 1997 and 2012/15; now 18-23 years old) in the Philippines and Thailand. A total of 1,499 Filipino and 1,060 Thai Gen Z students accomplished the online self-administered survey. Survey results revealed that GEN Z respondents from Thailand and the Philippines worry more about issues of privacy followed by social contact, autonomy and control, and human reproduction and health. However, Filipino respondents are more worried about both privacy and autonomy issues than their Thai respondent counterparts. Concerning privacy, both Filipino and Thai respondents worry about the possibility of becoming victims of identity theft. Moreover, both types of respondents are most bothered by the potential ability of AI and IoT to control people's behavior beyond agency (individual capacity). Regarding social contact, Thai respondents are most worried about the impact of AI and IoT on decreasing face-to-face human interactions, while Filipino respondents are most worried about relationship conflict due to misinformation driven by misuse of AI and IoT. In terms of human reproduction and health, Filipino respondents are warier about the use of AI and IoT in assisted reproduction and in human sexual activities (e.g., use of sex robots). Overall, the Thai respondents seem to judge AI and IoT favorably more than their Filipino counterparts.

Resolving Insolvency Factors vs Economic Factors in Enhancing Entrepreneurial Activity: Evidence from Asia with Special Reference to India

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The purpose of present study is to establish a significant impact of resolving insolvency factors and economic factors on entrepreneurial activity of limited liability companies in Asian region with special reference to India in a probabilistic manner. The study is of empirical in nature uses secondary source of data obtained from the World Bank Reports for a period of 10 years from 2010 to 2019. A representative sample of five countries namely India, Singapore, Japan, Turkey, and Uzbekistan are drawn from the Asian region for study purpose. The study addresses three main research questions: 1) Whether resolving insolvency factors have significant impact on entrepreneurial activity?, 2) Whether economic factors have significant impact on entrepreneurial activity? And 3) Whether both resolving insolvency factors and economic factors have significant impact on entrepreneurial activity? A Tri- Factor Model will be used for this purpose. The entrepreneurial activity will be measured in terms of total business density, new business density, and closed business density. Both descriptive statistical measures such as mean, median and standard deviation; and inferential statistical measures such as multiple correlation and regression models will be used for data analysis with the help of EvIEWS software. The Akaike information criterion (AIC) and adjusted R² will be used for testing the relative quality of each model. Although the study is limited for a select region and for a limited period, it is expected to enhance the entrepreneurial activity led by resolving insolvency factors in Asian region and India.

A Framework for the Implementation of Select Sustainable Development Programmes in Lesotho: Implementation Framework for a Climate Change Project

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This research seeks to craft a framework for the implementation of the selected sustainable development programmes in Lesotho in the three Government Ministries: Ministry of Social Development (Child Grant Programme), Ministry of Energy and Meteorology (Development of Cornerstone Public Policies and Institutional Capacities to accelerate Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) Progress” normally called Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) project), and Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation (Reducing Vulnerability from Climate Change in the Foothills, Lowlands and the Lower Senqu River Basin Project (RVCC). The study’s main objective is to develop a framework of a model for the implementation of the selected sustainable development programmes in Lesotho. The research employs a cross-sectional qualitative method whereby a case study was conducted in the three Government ministries implementing the above cited programmes to solicit the views from the officials on the development of a framework for the implementation of the sustainable development programmes. Semi-structured Interviews and questionnaires were used to collect data as well as secondary data from books, articles, UN documents, Government legislation, regulations and policies. The recommendations from the empirical findings were aligned with policy and legal frameworks, good governance, financial framework, integrated approaches, capacity building, coordination and collaboration of ministries, stakeholders’ engagement and skillful professionals. As part of contributing to the body of knowledge, this study proposed two models; one dwells on the research objectives (Conceptual Model) and another on 5 phases for managing sustainable development programmes (Programme Management Model).

Education and the Making of Mobile Livelihoods: Dubai Indian Families' Trajectories over Time and Space

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This paper examines how Indian migrant families in Dubai actively sustain mobile livelihoods across the Indian Ocean and beyond, paying attention to the role played by education in the unfolding of such migrant lives. This paper aims to nuance the experiences of Gulf migrants that have broadly focused on systemic vulnerabilities produced by the legal, economic and social structures encountered in Gulf destinations. This paper builds on the stories of three families from the southern Indian state of Kerala with diverse mobility trajectories over time and space, which is conceptualized in relation to the practice of specific livelihoods, focusing on the patterns and impacts of mobility at different life stages and across generations. Literature engaging with the migration-education nexus, which reveals that education is an integral part of mobile livelihoods worldwide, provides an analytical backdrop. The paper shows distinct ways in which education forms a crucial part of complex agendas, informing family migration to and from the Gulf region. Furthermore, it captures how migrants' educational agendas are continuously being adjusted in processes of migration, and how this relates to the ongoing transformation of individual and collective social identities and the remaking of mobile livelihoods.

The Impact of China's Australian Coal Ban on World Economy: An Analysis Based on GTAP Model

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In late 2020, China initiated a series of unofficial measures to reduce imports of coal from Australia. For example, Chinese customs officials tightened their scrutiny of coal shipments from Australia, which led to delays, increased inspections, and disruptions to the clearance procedures. Also, Chinese state-owned utilities and power plants were told not to purchase Australian coal. In this paper, we examine the impact of the unofficial coal ban on the global economy utilizing the GTAP model. The results show that both China and Australia could not get to a better economic condition but might become worse off. Both countries' real GDPs are expected to drop. They are expected to experience a deterioration in the terms of trade, and the loss of welfare. Other Asian countries would get to a better trade condition since they can sell more coal to China at higher prices and import cheaper coal from Australia, resulting in a welfare improvement in those Asian countries. Although the unofficial ban is coming to its end in 2023, it is still of great significance to evaluate its impact through the GTAP model since the results of a computable general equilibrium model are theoretically sound and good for future reference.

Online News Sharing among Arabs: Topics, Users' Demographics, and Motivations

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Sharing news over social media (SM) has become an everyday practice among internet-users all over the world. Despite the potential importance of news-sharing, little is known about this phenomenon in the Arab region. The news-sharing literature and uses and gratifications approach form the theoretical framework of the current research which examines the tendency of news-sharing on SM and its motivations among Emiratis and Arabs residents in the United Arab Emirates. It also explores the correlation between motivation and topics shared on social media. It investigates the difference in news-sharing and motivational factors among the demographic groups, mainly gender, age, nationality, level of education (undergraduate and post-post-graduate), and type of education (private vs. governmental). A convenient sample of 324 respondents filled an online constructed questionnaire. Based on the Uses and Gratification approach, factor analysis revealed four motivational factors that stimulate respondents to share news through SM. A positive significant correlation between news-sharing and both "status-seeking" and "social responsibility" was found. The correlation was non-significant between news-sharing and both "socializing" and "dissemination of information." These factors significantly correlate positively with the type of topics that the Arab respondents share on SM. There is no significant difference between males and females in the news-sharing motivational factors except in the category of "socializing," which is higher in the mean value among females than males. Emiratis have higher mean values in all news-sharing motivations as compared to Arab expats. More results are discussed in the paper and further research is recommended.

Zelensky's Warm War: The Effect of Ukrainian President's Communal Personality Traits on Empathy and Pro-Social Behavior towards the Ukrainians

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The war between Russia and Ukraine is not only over territory or security but also over public opinion. Research has shown that national leaders can leverage their personality – in a general, positive sense – to arouse, in people living beyond their countries' borders, emotions of empathy or pro-social reactions towards their countries' citizens. We focus on the personality of Ukrainian President Zelensky and examine which of his personality traits can promote empathy and pro-social behavior towards Ukrainians. In two experimental studies, conducted in Israel and in the U.S., we found that exposure to a news article that highlights Zelensky's communal traits (warmth or morality), as compared to his agentic traits (competence or determination), led to (a) increased levels of empathy towards Ukrainian citizens, (b) willingness to help them, and (c) an actual monetary donation for their benefit. We end by discussing the theoretical and practical implications of the findings.

Methodologies for Monitoring the Media Discourse on Sustainable Development

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The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2030 Agenda are an action plan supported by the UN with the goal of enhancing human and environmental well-being by that year. Since its adoption in 2015, several actors have carried out communication campaigns with the purpose of spreading it throughout society, but various research and surveys ensure that the global population's awareness of this plan's revolutionary nature is still relatively low. This study focuses on how Spain's major internet media portrays the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda. The methodology uses a set of linguistic and statistical tools for content analysis, discourse analysis, and text mining to establish the various associations with the educational topics with which the media associate the action plan that was approved in 2015 by the consensus of the 193 UN member states. The methodology is based on a quantitative analysis of the number of appearances that have been recorded since the promulgation of this global action plan. The main findings indicate that, since the year of its promulgation, the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda have been more frequently mentioned in the news; however, this issue has been losing importance as fewer and fewer in-depth articles highlighting the action plan's transformative nature are published, and when they are, they are usually mentioned incidentally.

BlackPink in Contested Space of Meaning: A Netnographic Study of Netizens' Perception

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Cultural heritage in conflict is not limited solely to tangible and physical spaces but also encompasses the history and meaning behind it, which can be interpreted and perceived in different ways. These differences can lead to contested spaces of meaning, resulting in the destruction of cultural heritage. This study takes the contested space of meaning surrounding the Supachalasai National Stadium in Bangkok, Thailand, as a case study. The stadium has a rich history dating back to its construction in 1937, including its role in the People's Party uprising in 1932 and subsequent political changes in Thailand. However, the stadium's meaning and history have been repositioned over time due to political changes. This paper explores how the netizens perceive the stadium and its connection to the People's Party through a netnography approach, analyzing online contents and comments on Facebook related to a controversial BlackPink world tour concert held at the stadium. Data was collected from January 5–15, 2023, resulting in 27 posts and 15,576 comments that were analyzed using NVIVO software to identify themes, patterns, and differences in perception. The study contributes to the understanding of how the contested space of meaning surrounding a cultural heritage has diverse and conflicting online perspectives on the stadium's history, architecture, and connection to the People's Party, reflecting the political repositioning of the heritage site over time.

Unveiling the Universal Theory of Everything: Bridging the Gap Between Natural, Social, and Applied Sciences Through the Physics of Communication

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The quest for a unifying theory that encompasses not only natural sciences but also social, biological, behavioral, and neurological sciences has long remained elusive. This paper presents a novel approach to formulating a universal theory of everything, drawing on the author's extensive background in data architecture and a decade of research into the architecture of the universe as the largest data processing architecture in existence. Central to this theory is the concept of Comhysics – the physics of communication – which proposes a paradigm shift from the conventional focus on the components of the universe to identifying a universally common activity performed by those components. This workshop article examines the reasons behind the historical failure to develop a comprehensive unifying theory, including Einstein's struggles, and argues that the key to unlocking the secrets of the universe lies in bridging the gaps between natural, social, and communication sciences. The paper highlights the importance of integrating subjective perceptions and measurements alongside traditional objective observations to form a more complete understanding of our universe. The theory presented in this session aims to spark a collaborative dialogue among researchers, leading to a more coherent and unified understanding of the cosmos and its underlying architecture.

I Draw a Line to You: Dancing with the Brush as Social Learning in the 'Third Space'

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Emerging from the ebb and flow of a constantly changing complex world, balancing the paradoxes and contradictions of our times, is greater recognition of the interdependency and interconnection of the whole. Finding a voice within and between competing agendas and dominant paradigms suggests the need for reflective and transformative spaces and places where connection, imagination, curiosity, risk taking, dialogue, and self-expression can build peoples capacity for learning, and change, through focused attention and intention. The 'third space' recognises the tensions and possibilities inherent in the nexus of interdisciplinary knowledge, cultural learning, and social connection. Drawing on disciplines of the Social Sciences, the Arts and Psychology, this workshop facilitates an experiential learning opportunity within embodied domains of learning, including, Chinese brush painting, poetry, music, mindfulness, movement, and dialogue (purposeful conversation). The Arts facilitate an interplay where participants actively explore, create, and reflect, in a spirit of play designed to elicit insight and understanding through emotion, language and communication. Experiential learning processes are relational, engaging participants in critical and reflective thinking to surface assumptions, question values and beliefs, and encourage change. In addition, increased self-awareness fosters self-efficacy and acknowledgement of our shared humanity, is crucial for disrupting the status quo and challenging social, environmental, economic, cultural, and political inequities.

Inclusivity in Collection Development: Considering the Information Needs of Researchers Outside the Discipline of Communication in their Use of Communication Library Resources

Lisa Romero, Associate Professor, Head, Communications Library, Communications Librarian, Latina/o Studies Librarian, University Library, University of Illinois, Illinois, United States

Communication is an interdisciplinary study that relates to the human condition. As a discipline it contributes to a better understanding of the human element in the development of a successful democracy and pursuit of active citizenship. Scholarly journals are important library resources for many researchers. While journals can be essential in connecting researchers to relevant and timely information, they can be one of the most expensive library resources. In an ongoing climate of increasing prices for library resources and shrinking library budgets, it is important that librarians have data that helps them base collection development decisions on the needs of researchers within the respective discipline as well as those outside the discipline. Focusing on the subject area of communication, the data provided in this study demonstrate the importance of assessing the information needs of researchers from outside the discipline to build a stronger and more inclusive library collection. Citation data from 20-years of journals outside the discipline of communication were collected and analyzed. The purpose of the study is twofold: first, to identify communication journals used by researchers outside the discipline and second, to assist librarians managing communication collections. By providing data that reflect the research needs of scholars from all disciplines seeking communication studies information, librarians will have additional information to build more focused and inclusive collections.

Digital Media and Social Change in Historical Context: Global Civilizational Influence

Ashiyani Rahmani Shirazi, Lecturer/Fellow, Communications, California State University/UN-Mandated University for Peace, United States

Puchner (2017) and the text 'The Written World', present a history of literature and how it has influenced world civilizations. From Don Quixote to the Communist Manifesto, key texts throughout history have shaped social orders and civilizations. In the current digital age, one might consider digital media, as influencing civilization-building in a similar manner. Looking at the key global social issues of the 21st century – gender inequality, racial/ethnic/class prejudice, income inequality as well as climate change, this paper reflects on the way in which digital media influences discourse, and exacerbates or ameliorates digital divides, broadly and in the context of lessons from the dynamic of historical texts in a civilization-building role, including reflections on the innovation of participatory media that has democratized the public sphere and the global civilization shaping force of ideas in textual and other media, facilitated in digital spaces.

A Dramaturgical Analysis of Latina Influencers Use of Props and Settings to Signal Identity

Arthur D Soto-Vásquez, Assistant Professor, Psychology and Communication, Texas A&M International University, Texas, United States

Dramaturgical analysis has been applied by scholars to social media influencers, but how props and settings are used to signal identity is understudied. This study uses a series of in-depth interviews with Latina influencers who live and work in a mid-size city on the U.S./Mexico border and an analysis of corresponding posts to explore how props and settings can be used to signal gender and race while also communicating authenticity. The findings show that influencers have to carefully and strategically navigate the use of props and settings to not appear fake and contrived. They blend the use of frontstage props with calibrated sharing of backstage settings to approximate an authentic online performance of their branded identity that is approachable but also monetizable. When performing their gender, the influencers adopt a having-it-all performance, balancing family, beauty, career success, and health while using backstage settings to create connection. Finally, Latina influencers on the border portray it as a setting that differs from its main-stream representation as a place to avoid. They also strategically deploy Latina identity to market themselves and localize national trends.

Creative Design-driven Interdisciplinary Studio Course for Electronic Waste Management

Swetha Anand, Student, PhD, University of Minnesota, Minnesota, United States
Cecilia Wang

In this paper, I address the need for interdisciplinary design-driven studio education to spread awareness of electronic waste to students. Electronic waste management needs the utmost importance; one solution is educating the next generation of students learn the importance of recycling and the reuse of electronic waste. Students need to be taught how to dispose of electronic waste and should not throw it with other debris into the landfill without proper treatment, which is presently done. Electronic waste, if not treated properly, will enter the soil and contaminate the earth and the water, which contains harmful chemicals released into the environment and cause health issues. Electronic waste is it has been drastically increasing, according to E-Waste Monitor, in 2021, the electronic waste produced was 53.6 million Mt. They estimate that 74 Mt of electronic waste will be generated by 2030 (E-Waste Monitor, 2022). This critical issue can be addressed immediately by introducing an interdisciplinary design studio course to familiarize the younger generation with the problem and prepare them to reduce electronic waste production by reusing and recycling. I research the existing courses, quantitative and qualitative research, and concentrate on how an interdisciplinary design course can benefit students. I also address the need for different departments to collaborate to build classes for students from diverse backgrounds. This way, the awareness of electronic waste is widespread and can be made into a habit in students' everyday life. This will help to build an environmentally friendly tomorrow.

Sustainable Viability In Shrimp Farming In Sinaloa, Mexico

Irma Maldonado Hernández, Student, Estudiante de Doctorado, CIESTAAM, Universidad Autónoma Chapingo, México, Mexico

Aquaculture has increased its social and economic impact in the world through food production, income generation, as well as the provision of offspring for the repopulation of threatened or overexploited aquatic species. In Mexico, Sinaloa is the leader in national farmed shrimp production. Thus, the purpose of the research is to analyze the economic viability of the Representative Production Units (RPU) of shrimp in the municipality of Ahome, Sinaloa. The information was obtained in the period of the year 2022 in the municipality of Ahome, Sinaloa, through the producer panel technique. This technique allowed obtaining the economic, financial and net cash flow or disbursed costs. A 70-hectare URP was built for shrimp farming. Detailed information was collected on costs, classified as disbursed, financial and economic, prices, income and performance. Taking as a point of reference the most likely sale price (\$62 kg) in the study region, the income from the sale of shrimp at the farm is sufficient to cover the disbursed, financial and economic costs, therefore, the modeled RPU is economically viable.

Examining Intentions Using the Theory of Planned Behavior: A Qualitative Assessment of Industrial Sector Managers' Salient Beliefs on Energy Efficiency Investments in Malaysia

Siti Noor Baiti Mustafa, Student, PhD Student, Sophia University, Tokyo, Japan

Energy management studies regarding energy efficiency investments in Malaysia has yet to address the lack of empirical research that examines pro- sustainability behavior of managers in the industrial sector and how it influences energy efficiency investments decision-making. This study adopts the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) to examine the relationship between personal attitude, subjective norms and perceived behavioral control (PBC), the intention of energy efficiency investments and how does perceptions of Non-Energy Benefits (NEB) influence these intentions among managers in the industrial sector in Malaysia. Managerial level personnel from various sub-sectors companies in the industrial sector were selected from a sample of companies that are participants of the Government-led program named the Energy Audit Conditional Grant (EACG) that aimed to promote energy efficiency. Data collection was conducted surveyed an online semi-structured, open-ended questionnaire and then later interviewed. The results of this explorative sequential qualitative study shows that perceived behavioral control is a significant predictor of energy efficiency investment intentions as compared to factors such as attitude and subjective norms. The level of awareness and perceptions towards NEB further plays a significant factor in influencing energy efficiency investment decision making as well. Various measures and policy recommendations are provided together with insights on factors that influence decision-makers' intention to invest in energy efficiency whilst new knowledge on NEB perceptions will be useful to enhance the attractiveness of energy efficient investments.

Digital Dopamine and Slow Onset Disasters: Considering the Impact of Technological Compression of Space and Time on Engagement with Long-term Environmental Issues through the Lens of Intertemporal Decision Making

David Rochlin, Continuing Lecturer and Executive Director, Haas School of Business, Goldman School of Public Policy, and Rauser College of Natural Resources, University of California, Berkeley, California, United States

This paper explores the implications of digitally catalyzed expectations of immediacy – aka “digital dopamine” – on responses and action in support of the avoidance of slow onset disasters such as climate change related drought, ocean acidification, and environmental toxicity, through the lens of intertemporal choice. This framing highlights that many of the challenges in addressing slow onset disasters relate to both a lack of near-term rewards for foregoing current behaviors in favor of changes necessary for long term benefit, and a lack of evidence of impact, when changes are made. These are exacerbated by expectations of increased immediacy. The paper takes an interdisciplinary approach, and reviews the literature on technological compression of space and time (digital humanities) and intertemporal choice (economics and psychology), and then apply the findings to slow onset disasters (environmental humanities.) When considered together, the impact of intertemporal choice on slow onset disasters in a world of increased expectations of immediacy is acts as a barrier to necessary sacrifices today by effectively raising the discount(ing) rate, and lowering the relative cost of inaction. Since discount rates have a greater impact over longer terms, for slow onset issues the discounting of the future value of current sacrificial actions grows substantially. This has far-ranging implications for how to structure rhetoric/messaging, set policy, and select specific actions.

Crop Diversification as Solution to Emerging Water Crisis: A Case of Indian Punjab

**Kulwinder Singh, Assistant Professor, University Business School, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India
Palwinder Kaur, Research Associate, University Business School, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India
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The implementation of new agricultural strategy has resulted green revolution in India. Punjab is the leading Indian state experiencing its short and long run impacts. This change has transformed the multi-crop pattern of Punjab agriculture to monoculture at large and Punjab has started producing mainly two crops i.e. wheat and rice. Rice crop resulted excessive use of water resources and wheat, on the other hand, excessive use of fertilizers. Thus monocropping pattern lead to overutilization water resources and its contamination. Long term dependence on current cropping pattern may create serious water crisis in Punjab. Given this, serious and scalable policy solutions need to be developed and executed. Crop diversification is such a solution to Punjab’s deepening water crisis. This paper discusses important aspects of crop diversification and provides scalable solutions to the emerging water crisis of Punjab.

Anubhava Singla, Head of Research, Economics , Ekonomiko - The Economics Society of ARSD College, University of Delhi, Haryana, India

Vrinda ., Student, Economics, Atma Ram Sanatan Dharma College, DU, Haryana, India

India aims to increase its tree cover to 95 million hectares by 2030, with a focus on tree plantations. News headlines often throw huge numbers like 2.5 lakh trees planted in a day, creating records but are these plantation drives really successful? The answer is unfortunately no, they merely remain boasted news headlines, a medium to gain traction for the politicians and to show the utilisation of funds. These plantations often fail due to poor maintenance, low survival rates, and inadequate research on suitable saplings. To address these issues, land restoration companies can provide a solution and help India achieve its targets. These companies prioritize maintenance, resulting in higher survival rates than government schemes. While developed nations have well-established land restoration companies, India faces challenges in funding these projects. Environmental and social benefits derived from land generation are not enough to secure private financing. Government and philanthropic financing are the primary revenue sources, but they come with their own challenges. To support a land restoration economy boom in India, the study highlights the need to address implementation challenges hindering the industry's proper functioning. The prospective research takes into consideration the JFM scheme introduced by the government in different states to reach the desired result. The study concludes with efforts required to help the restoration economic boom in India.

Solar Power for Schools: A Student project Abroad to Build Systems in Rural Belize

James Skon, Professor of Computer Science, Mathematics, Kenyon College, United States

This project involves a college student project in Belize to build solar power systems for schools. One goal for the trip is to teach both the college students and the Belizeans about the values and concepts of solar power. Also we emphasize cultural engagement for our students, many of whom have never visited a developing country like Belize. Finally we want to teach, through example and experience, that volunteer efforts can make a difference in any context. Prior to departure students learn about the construction, creation, and operation of grid-tie solar power systems, as well training for safe work on rooftops and with electrical systems. While in Belize students collaborate with schools throughout Belize to install these systems. The students can install a 1-2KWh system in a single day, and we usually install 5 systems per trip. So far we have installed systems in 21 schools. We have also built a custom monitoring system to allow the schools to visit a web page on view the current and historical data on their production of electricity. This workshop will cover the process involved in creating such an experience. It includes how we made contacts with the government of Belize and developed those relationships, how we procure and pay for (raise money) the needed materials, how we train and prepare the students, how we assure the students safety, and other lessons we have learned. It is our hope that other colleges and universities can learn from our work and replicate such efforts.

Pragmatic Mistreatment at Work: An Organizational Politics Perspective on Inequality in Working Life

Anneli Matsson, PhD, Social Work, University of Gothenburg, Västra Götalands län, Sweden

The findings of a single-case study conducted in a large Swedish hospital, where organizational processes of ostracism occurred on many levels, is described in this paper. The method used was organizational ethnography during 8 month of fieldwork in the organization, doing observations, conversations in situ, document analysis, shadowing management and interviews with both employees and management. The paper sheds light on how the organization's governing policies and procedures are utilized as tools to facilitate the exclusion of employees who do not align with its strategic interest. Thus, mistreatment at work could be viewed as a pragmatic organizational strategy. Using organizational politics theory, pragmatic mistreatment is interpreted as a key contributor to inequality in the organization. The findings refute prior explanations for workplace mistreatment in the workplace and demonstrate the value of studying exclusion practice as an interdisciplinary issue because it poses a social risk to employees and is influenced by the fiercer labor market competition and, at the same time, increased demands on employees to be employable and attractive, both of which are seriously threatened by an unethical organizational climate.

The Influence of Demographics on Perceptions Regarding Organisational Citizenship Behaviour in South African Retail Firms

Tandiswa Ngxukumeshe, Lecturer, Management Practice, Nelson Mandela University, Eastern Cape, South Africa

Noxolo Eileen Mazibuko, Nelson Mandela University

Elroy Eugene Smith, Nelson Mandela University

The retail industry constitutes an increasingly large percentage of the total jobs in the South African economy and contributes an enormous amount of sales to the gross domestic product of the country. It is one of the most labour-intensive industries and offers products and services that are deemed a necessity in customers' daily lives. Organisational Citizenship Behaviour (OCB) is imperative in retail as it leads to organisational effectiveness, resulting in satisfied customers and profitable retail firms. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the relationships of selected demographical characteristics on OCB in the South African retail industry. Five hundred and fifty-four (554) respondents participated from four provinces (Eastern Cape, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape). The relationship between selected demographic characteristics and perceptions regarding OCB (job considerations, role considerations, job security and employment considerations) were investigated. Descriptive and inferential statistical techniques (regression analysis, one-way ANOVA, Tukey's HSD test) were used to analyze the data. Findings reveal that position, education, organisation's years in existence and retail activity have a significant relationship with perceptions regarding OCB. These findings contribute to the body of knowledge and provide retailers with some practical guidelines regarding the role played by demographics in fostering OCB in retail firms.

Strategic Management and Public Service Delivery in Federal Road Safety Corp, Nigeria

Onyinye Uwaechia, Ag Chairman Board of Trustees, Chancellor's Office, Hezekiah University, Umudi, Imo, Nigeria

Evans Onwubiko, GP, Health Education England, Cornwall, United Kingdom

While previous studies have examined the theories and relevance of strategic management in Nigeria, how strategic management affects public service delivery has not been central to existing academic debate. Using the quality-dominant mixed method approach this study examined the effect of strategic management on public service delivery in Federal Road Safety Corp from 2018 to 2022. The paper found that the strategic posture of the Federal Road Safety Corp is relevant for achieving the core mandate of the organisation on safer roads. Recommendations relevant for achieving the SDG target on safer roads were made.

Social Organizations as an Agency of Social Change: An Historical Institutional Analysis

Xun Wang, Full Professor, Director of China Studies, Director of Child & Family Certificate Program, Sociology, Institute for China Studies, University of Wisconsin-Parkside, Wisconsin, United States

Based on historical data, particularly government policy documentations and news reports, this paper explores the development of social organizations (NGOs) in China from the historical institutional perspective. First, I review the development of social organizations in China since 1949, particularly in the past two decades. Second, I demonstrate the important social changes brought by social organizations. Finally, I explore how the institutional environment affect the development of social organizations. I argue that the institutional environment provides both impetus and restrains for the development of social organizations in China. Nevertheless, social organizations in China not only try to adapt to but also try to shape institutional environment. The implication of this study is that we need to understand the agency of social change in its relationships with the institutional environment.

Gandhi the Inspirational CEO for People, Process, and Productivity: Leadership in 21st Century

Dr Harmik Vaishnav, Associate Professor, English, School of Liberal Studies PDEU, India

Management challenges for any CEO are perennial, especially with people, processes technical, admin or legal and productivity. These three are interlinked and an expert CEO has to understand the linkage and how to make optimum use of the best output. It is a perennial process beginning with the self of the CEO and translating it to the people till the end result. Mahatma Gandhi the spiritual leader of India is a wonderful case study for many fields like management, leadership, politics, law and governance, spirituality and religion, economics etc. He has often be referred to by economists for his economic philosophy and practices in developing a nation economically and socially. He is also a study in finer elements of management like dealing with people, communication, process also called means and ends by him and ultimate productivity in terms of human output and products. In the fast-changing, dynamic and intensely competitive business environment, what can the CEOs and managers learn from Gandhi? What aspects of his life and work can be a guiding force to the industry leaders of today? How was Gandhi also a CEO who not only had a vision, leadership charisma and meticulousness till the end in execution? How would he have envisioned the various projects from mass movements to the establishment of innumerable institutions?

Attendance List

Selam Abebe, Carleton University
Megan Adams, Kennesaw State University
Azza Ahmed, Zayed University
Supriya Akerkar, Oxford Brookes University
Yasemin Albayrak-Kutlay, Izmir Ekonomi Universitesi
Robert Albro, American University
Sherin Alshaikhahmed, Oxford Brookes University
Swetha Anand, University of Minnesota
Anisha Ananth, Durban University of Technology
Jeanette Andonian, University of Southern Maine
Daniel Añorve, Universidad de Guanajuato
María José Bagnato, Universidad de la República
Xue Bai, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
Meital Balmas, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Paige Banas, Flagler College
Diana Carolina Barreto Cardoso, Universidad Nacional de Colombia
Dana Betts, New Brunswick Community College
Anastasia Tracy Biggs, Colorado Technical University
Janis Blenden, Henderson Behavioral Health
Brett Morgan Breton, Utah Valley University
Angelo Brown, Arkansas State University
Andrew Burns, The University of Stirling
Charlotte Bush, SAGE Publishing
Suaditya, C Mohan, The University of Queensland
Otavio Cabello, University of Campinas
Nancy Cade, Davenport Distinguished Professor of History and Political Science and Chair of the Division of Social Science, University of Pikeville
Cory Callahan, University of Alabama
M. Rosario Carvajal Muñoz, The University of Cadiz
Anurak Chandam, National Cheng Kung University
Chin Chi Chao, National Chengchi University
Haiyi Cheng, Renmin University of China
Mei Chun Cheung, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Li-Hsin Chuang, National Chi-nan University, Taiwan
Joao Coelho, ISCTE-IUL
Rosario Cubero-Pérez, University of Seville
Ruth Cuenca, Oxford Brookes University
Jemma De Cristo, University of California, Davis
Hadih Deedat, West Chester University
Pedro Fernando Delgado Jaimes, Universidad Autónoma de Bucaramanga
Mioara Diaconu, Western Michigan University
Faith Dianich, Flagler College

Rizelle Diaz, University of the Philippines Diliman
Matthew Draper, Utah Valley University
Victor Edozie, Buckinghamshire Council
Janaka Ekanayake, University of Peradeniya
Malak El Outa, Carleton University
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La Shawnda Fields, University of Arkansas
Leidy Yohana Flórez Gómez, Universidad Autónoma de Bucaramanga
Diana Carolina Flórez Gómez, Universidad Industrial de Santander
Steven Fuller, Portland State University
Marcin Galent, Jagiellonian University
Masako Gavin, Bond University
Doina Gavrilov, National School of Political Science and Public Administration (SNSPA)
Luke Gerber, Rahum
Tamsyn Gilbert, Common Ground Research Networks
Dennis Gilbert, University of Southern Maine
Eunice Goes, Richmond University
Mary Goitom, York University
Joanne Goldbort, Michigan State University
Daphne Gondhalekar, Technical University of Munich
Liam Greenacre, University of Leeds
Robert Greenstreet, University of Wisconsin Milwaukee
Michal Jan Grzegorzewski, National Taipei University
Rhea Gumasing, University of the Philippines Los Banos
Serkan Gunay, Oxford Brookes University
Sanjiv Gungadeen, Université Des Mascareignes
Tanya Haldipur, Global Shelter Cluster
Allison Heinemann, Cornell University
Shamette Hepburn, York University
Jesse Eugene Herriott, Unity Institute and Seminary (UWSI)
John Hodson, University of East Anglia
Yueh Nu Hung, National Taichung University of Education
Yuan Shie Hwang, National Chi-nan University
Melvin Jabar, De La Salle University
Phillip Kalantzis-Cope, Common Ground Research Networks
Stephanie Kathan, University of California, Los Angeles
Minakshi Keeni, Tohoku University
Guilbault Keri, Johns Hopkins University
Catie-Reagan King, Metropolitan Universities Journal
Constance Kirker, Pennsylvania State University
Godsend Korosha, Oxford Brookes University
Tomasz Kubin, University of Silesia in Katowice

Mariam Lam, University of California, Riverside
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Sy Ying Lee, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology
Dosol Lee, University of Copenhagen
Kit Ting Leung, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Shih Chieh Liao, China Medical University
Michelle Liu, National Taiwan Normal University
De Chih Liu, National Taipei University
Yang Liu, Fitchburg State University
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Jose Antonio Matías García, Universidad de Sevilla
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Christopher Mc Duffie, ATon Center
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Sebnem Yücel, Selcuk University
Recep Yücel, Kırıkkale University



Common Ground Research Networks



Founded in 1984, Common Ground is committed to building new kinds of knowledge communities, innovative in their media, and forward-thinking in their messages. Heritage knowledge systems are characterized by vertical separations--of discipline, professional association, institution, and country. Common Ground Research Networks takes some of the pivotal challenges of our time and curates research networks that cut horizontally across legacy knowledge structures. Sustainability, diversity, learning, the future of humanities, the nature of interdisciplinarity, the place of the arts in society, technology's connections with knowledge--these are deeply important questions of our time that require interdisciplinary thinking, global conversations, and cross-institutional intellectual collaborations.

Common Ground Research Networks are meeting places for people, ideas, and dialogue. However, the strength of ideas does not come from finding common denominators. Rather, the power and resilience of these ideas is that they are presented and tested in a shared space where differences can meet and safely connect--differences of perspective, experience, knowledge base, methodology, geographical or cultural origins, and institutional affiliation. These are the kinds of vigorous and sympathetic academic milieus in which the most productive deliberations about the future can be held. We strive to create places of intellectual interaction and imagination that our future deserves.

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www.cgnetworks.org



The Common Ground Media Lab is the research and technology arm of Common Ground Research Networks. Common Ground Research Networks has been researching knowledge ecologies and building scholarly communication technologies since 1984.

Since 2009, we have had the fortune of being based in the University of Illinois Research Park while building our latest platform – CGScholar. This is a suite of apps based on the theoretical work of world-renowned scholars from the College of Education and Department of Computer Science at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign. CGScholar has been built with the support of funding from the US Department of Education, Illinois Ventures, and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

The CGScholar platform is being used today by knowledge workers as diverse as: faculty in universities to deliver e-learning experiences; innovative schools wishing to challenge the ways learning and assessment have traditionally worked; and government and non-government organizations connecting local knowledge and experience to wider policy objectives and measurable outcomes. Each of these use cases illustrates the differing of knowledge that CGScholar serves while also opening spaces for new and emerging voices in the world of scholarly communication.

We aim to synthesize these use cases to build a platform that can become a trusted marketplace for knowledge work, one that rigorously democratizes the process of knowledge-making, rewards participants, and offers a secure basis for the sustainable creation and distribution of digital knowledge artifacts.

Our premise has been that media platforms—pre-digital and now also digital—have often not been designed to structure and facilitate a rigorous, democratic, and a sustainable knowledge economy. The Common Ground Media Lab seeks to leverage our own platform – CGScholar – to explore alternatives based on extended dialogue, reflexive feedback, and formal knowledge ontologies. We are developing AI-informed measures of knowledge artifacts, knowledge actors, and digital knowledge communities. We aim to build a trusted marketplace for knowledge work, that rewards participants and sustains knowledge production.

With 27,000 published works and 200,000 users, we have come a long way since our first web app twenty years ago. But we still only see this as the beginning.

As a not-for-profit, we are fundamentally guided by mission: to support the building of better societies and informed citizenries through rigorous and inclusive social knowledge practices, offering in-person and online scholarly communication spaces

Supporters & Partners

As they say, “it takes a village.” We are thankful for the generous support of:



And to our Research Network members!

www.cgnetworks.org/medialab



Climate change is one of the most pressing problems facing our world today. It is in the interests of everyone that we engage in systemic change that averts climate catastrophe. At Common Ground Research Networks, we are committed to playing our part as an agent of transformation, promoting awareness, and making every attempt to lead by example. Our Climate Change: Impacts and Responses Research Network has been a forum for sharing critical findings and engaging scientific, theoretical, and practical issues that are raised by the realities of climate change. We've been a part of global policy debates as official observers at COP26 in Glasgow. And we are signatories of the United Nations Sustainability Publishers Compact and the United Nations Climate Neutral Now Initiative.

Measuring

In 2022 we start the process of tracking and measuring emissions for all aspects of what we do. The aim is to build a comprehensive picture of our baselines to identify areas where emissions can be reduced and construct a long-term plan of action based on the GHG Emissions Calculation Tool and standard established by the United Nations Climate Neutral Now Initiative.

Reducing

At the same time, we are not waiting to act. Here are some of the "low hanging fruit" initiatives we are moving on immediately: all conference programs from print to electronic-only; removing single-use cups and offering reusable bottles at all our conferences; working closely with all vendors, suppliers, and distributors on how we can work together to reduce waste; offering robust online options as a pathway to minimize travel. And this is only a small sample of what we'll be doing in the short term.

Contributing

As we work towards establishing and setting net-zero targets by 2050, as enshrined in the Paris Agreement and United Nations Climate Neutral Now Initiative, and to make further inroads in mitigating our impacts today, we are participating in the United Nations Carbon Offset program. As we see climate change as having broad social, economic, and political consequences, we are investing in the following projects.

- Fiji Nadarivatu Hydropower Project
- DelAgua Public Health Program in Eastern Africa
- Jangi Wind Farm in Gujarat

Long Term Goals

We're committing to long-term science-based net-zero targets for our operations – and we believe we can do this much sooner than 2050. We'll be reporting annually via The Climate Neutral Now reporting mechanism to transparently communicate how we are meeting our commitments to climate action.

XVIII Congreso Internacional de Ciencias Sociales Interdisciplinarias

Agencia en una era de desplazamiento y cambio social

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Ciencias Sociales
Interdisciplinarias



Red de Investigación de Ciencias Sociales Interdisciplinarias

Fundada en 2006, la **Red de Investigación de Ciencias Sociales Interdisciplinares** se reúne en torno a un interés común por las aproximaciones disciplinar e interdisciplinar a las distintas ciencias sociales y a su interacción entre sí; así como a la vinculación e interacción de las ciencias sociales con las ciencias naturales y aplicadas. Buscamos construir una comunidad epistémica donde se puedan establecer relaciones transdisciplinares, geográficas y culturas. Como Red de Investigación, nos definimos por nuestro enfoque temático y la motivación para construir estrategias de acción determinadas por los temas comunes.

El trabajo disciplinar de las ciencias sociales

Cada una de las ciencias de lo social se caracteriza por un modo disciplinar distintivo: las prácticas de pensamiento de la antropología, arqueología, ciencias del comportamiento, ciencia cognitiva, comunicaciones, estudios culturales, demografía, economía, educación, geografía, humanidades, derecho, administración, medios de comunicación, política, estudios de política pública, psicología, bienestar social o sociología, por nombrar algunas de las principales. La variación disciplinar es tan amplia que los profesionales de algunos de estos campos quizá ni siquiera consideren a su disciplina como una "ciencia", mientras que en otros casos hay un consenso general sobre el carácter científico de la disciplina.

Las disciplinas representan campos de conocimiento provistos de contenidos profundos y detallados, comunidades de práctica profesional, formas de discurso (de distinción semántica y tecnicismos detallados y precisos), ámbitos de trabajo (tipos de instituciones o divisiones dentro de las instituciones, como facultades académicas o instituciones de investigación), esferas de publicación y comunicación pública, espacios de aprendizaje común, experiencias compartidas de formación en la comunidad disciplinar, métodos de interpretar y analizar el mundo, maneras de pensar o marcos epistémicos, incluso modos de actuar y tipos de personas. El término "disciplina" delinea las fronteras de la comunidad intelectual, las prácticas y metodologías distintivas de ámbitos particulares de esfuerzo intelectual riguroso y concentrado, y los diversos marcos de referencia usados para interpretar el mundo.

¿Y qué es ciencia? Algunos ámbitos de estudios de lo social se catalogan a sí mismos como "ciencias" de manera cómoda y habitual, mientras que otros no. La palabra "ciencia" procede del latín *sciens*, o conocimiento. Volvamos a la expansividad de esta raíz, y los estudios de lo humano bien podrían reclamar para sí un derecho igualmente legítimo a esa designación.

"Ciencia" en su sentido más amplio implica una intensidad de atención y concentración de las energías intelectuales mayor que aquella del "conocimiento" ordinario, cotidiano, de sentido común o lego. Es un trabajo mayor y más arduo. Se basa en los rigores rituales y la sabiduría acumulada de las prácticas disciplinares.

Estos son algunos de los procesos extraordinarios de conocimiento que justificarían el uso de la palabra "ciencia", no solo en las ciencias sociales, sino también en las naturales, físicas, matemáticas y aplicadas:

La ciencia tiene una base experimental. Esta experiencia puede estar basada en una intuición personal directa de lo ya conocido, en intereses integrales de la experiencia del mundo, en la riqueza de la vida vivida plenamente. O puede ser experiencia adquirida cuando nos adentramos en terrenos nuevos y quizá extraños, desplegando los procesos empíricos de la observación metodológica o la experimentación sistemática.

La ciencia es conceptual. Tiene un marco categórico de referencia basado en mayores grados de precisión y regularidad semántica que el discurso cotidiano. Sobre esta base, conecta un concepto con otro para formar esquemas. Es así como la ciencia construye teorías que modelizan el mundo.

La ciencia es analítica. Elabora marcos de razonamiento y explicación: lógica, inferencia, predicción, hipótesis, inducción, deducción. Y ve el mundo con ojo siempre cautelosamente crítico, que cuestiona los intereses, motivos y éticas que puede haber detrás de las pretensiones de conocimiento y somete los supuestos epistémicos a un proceso siempre vigilante de reflexión metacognitiva.

La ciencia tiende a la aplicación. Puede usarse para realizar cosas en el mundo. En estos quehaceres, puede ser pragmática, al diseñar y aplicar soluciones prácticas en mayores marcos de referencia y lograr resultados técnicos e instrumentales. O puede ser transformativa, reformando los paradigmas, el ser social e incluso las mismas condiciones del mundo natural. Después de todo, ¿para qué sirve el conocimiento si no es para tener un efecto en el mundo, de modo directo o indirecto?

La ciencia puede ser cualquiera o todas estas cosas experienciales, conceptuales, analíticas y aplicadas. Algunas disciplinas quizá den prioridad a uno u otro de estos procesos de conocimiento, y esto puede ser el origen de su fuerza, así como una posible debilidad. En todo caso, estas son las cosas que hacemos para conocer del modo extraordinario que merece el nombre de "ciencia".

El trabajo interdisciplinar de las ciencias sociales y otras ciencias

Esto puede ser por razones pragmáticas, para ver y hacer cosas que no pueden verse o hacerse adecuadamente dentro de los confines sustantivos y metodológicos de una disciplina. Los puntos de vista más amplios pueden resultar más poderosos que los más estrechos, e incluso las perspectivas intradisciplinarias más finas pueden resultar aún más poderosas cuando se contextualizan ampliamente. Las perspectivas más profundas de la disciplina quizá necesiten equilibrarse y medirse con las más amplias de la interdisciplinariedad.

Los enfoques interdisciplinares también se pueden aplicar por razones de principios, para trastocar la estrecha perspectiva habitual del trabajo intradisciplinar, para cuestionar los arraigados modos de pensar limitados por la disciplina, que producen tanto oclusión como percepción. Si el universo conocible es una unidad, la disciplina es lo mismo una pérdida que una ganancia, y la interdisciplinariedad puede suplir en parte esa pérdida.

Los enfoques interdisciplinares también prosperan en la interfaz que hay entre los conocimientos disciplinares y legos. Aquí, la interdisciplinariedad se necesita para la aplicación práctica de los conocimientos disciplinados al mundo que efectivamente existe. El conocimiento aplicado sólido exige un holismo interdisciplinar. Se requiere una amplia participación epistemológica solo para poder abordar las complejas contingencias de un universo realmente integrado.

Modos de ver, pensar y saber

En español (pero no en otros idiomas), "ciencia" sufre un peculiar estrechamiento semántico. Se diría que se aplica con mayor comodidad al mundo natural, y solo por analogía son algunas de las ciencias humanas más sistemáticas y de base más empírica. Connota una especie de sistematismo a veces estrecho: los cánones del método empírico; una aceptación a menudo menos que reflectiva de categorías y paradigmas teóricos convencionales; el razonamiento formal desligado de consecuencias humanas y naturales; el control técnico sin una reflexión ética adecuada; una elisión de medios y fines; un funcionalismo, instrumentalismo y tecno-racionalismo estrechos; un pragmatismo que desatiende la visión más amplia de las consecuencias, y una conservadora aversión a correr riesgos. Estos son algunos de los riesgos ocupacionales de actividades que se llaman a sí mismas ciencias: sean sociales, naturales o aplicadas. Sin embargo, al estudiar el entorno social no es bueno tener solo una metodología empírica rigurosa sin un ojo crítico que observe los intereses alternativos y marcos de referencia paradigmáticos, y sin una perspectiva de los potenciales humanos de transformación del trabajo del conocimiento.

Las metodologías humanísticas a veces abordan lo social en contraposición deliberada a la ciencia, distanciándose de lo que perciben como estrechez del método científico. No obstante, esta actitud a veces puede dejar a la ciencia varada, separada de sus orígenes y fines sociales. Las ciencias naturales y tecnológicas están ellas mismas más sujetas a discusión en torno a ejes de interés humano de lo que el estrecho entendimiento de la ciencia parece poder abarcar. Ya sea que se trate de bioética o cambio climático, los debates en torno al darwinismo y el diseño inteligente, o la semántica de los sistemas informáticos, las cuestiones de política e ideología están estrechamente vinculadas con las pruebas ostensibles. El empirismo falso es poco adecuado para abordar las cuestiones más importantes, aun en las ciencias naturales y tecnológicas. La ciencia puede resultar deficiente cuando se desliga de lo humanístico.

Aun así, lo humanístico tiene sus propios riesgos ocupacionales: la crítica indiferente y la inacción desdeñosa sin responsabilidad de elaboración; la confrontación política sin fundamento empírico sistemático; la quisquillosidad ideológica sin capacidad de transigir; el relativismo agnóstico de la experiencia vivida y la voz movida por la identidad; el voluntarismo que conduce a una ingenua falta de pragmatismo y aplicación.

Una visión reconstructiva de las ciencias sociales, naturales y aplicadas sería holística; intentaría evitar siempre las occlusiones de los enfoques metodológicos estrechos. También sería ambiciosa, intelectual y prácticamente.

En este contexto, la conferencia, la colección de revistas, el sello editorial de libros y los medios en línea de ciencias sociales aspiran a dos cosas, dos aperturas. La primera es la apertura intelectual, fundada en una agenda concebida para fortalecer las teorías, metodologías de investigación, epistemologías y prácticas de la enseñanza y el aprendizaje del mundo social y la relación entre este y el mundo natural.

La segunda apertura es pragmática e inventiva. Todo trabajo intelectual es un acto de imaginación. En el mejor de los casos, es ambicioso, arriesgado y transformador. Si las ciencias naturales pueden tener ambiciones humanas tan grandes como las de las ciencias médicas –la lucha contra la esclerosis múltiple, el cáncer o el Alzheimer, por ejemplo–, entonces las ciencias sociales pueden tener ambiciones tan grandes como para establecer la relación entre el ser humano y el ambiente natural, las condiciones materiales de la igualdad humana y el carácter de la persona futura.

Visite: <https://interdisciplinasocial.com/acerca-de/enfoque-e-intereses>

Estudios Sociales y de la Comunidad

Sobre las prácticas disciplinares e interdisciplinares en el estudio de lo social.

Cuestiones actuales:

- Sociología: conceptos y prácticas
- Perspectivas geográficas de los espacios y los movimientos
- ¿Qué son las ciencias del comportamiento?
- La psicología de lo social
- Donde la mente se encuentra con el mundo: la ciencia cognitiva como práctica interdisciplinar
- La economía como ciencia social
- Sociología e historia: la dinámica de la sincronía y la diacronía
- El lugar de la filosofía en las ciencias sociales
- Los estudios del bienestar social como práctica interdisciplinar
- La salud en una comunidad
- Horizontes de interés: definición de agendas en las ciencias sociales
- Investigación y conocimiento en acción: las ciencias sociales aplicadas
- Ciencias sociales para las profesiones
- Ciencias sociales para el bienestar social
- Cómo explicar las desigualdades: la pobreza y la exclusión
- La descomposición social: disfunción, delincuencia, conflicto, violencia
- Cómo abordan las ciencias sociales los puntos de crisis social
- Las tecnologías en y para lo social
- La economía, la política y sus efectos sociales: inversión, propiedad, riesgo, productividad, competencia, regulación y desregulación, responsabilidad pública, partes interesadas, confianza, vida laboral, distribución de los recursos, consumo, bienestar, nivel y calidad de vida
- Semejanzas, diferencias y relaciones entre las ciencias sociales y naturales: metodologías de investigación, prácticas profesionales y posturas éticas
- Metodologías de investigación con "sujetos humanos"
- Las ciencias sociales en las ciencias aplicadas y las profesiones: ingeniería, arquitectura, urbanismo, informática, turismo, derecho, salud

Estudios Cívicos y Políticos

Sobre los procesos de gobierno y el carácter de la ciudadanía.

Cuestiones actuales:

- La ciencia política como práctica disciplinar
- La investigación de las políticas públicas
- El derecho como ciencia social
- La criminología como ciencia social
- La salud pública
- Las ciencias sociales al servicio de la política social: riesgos y recompensas
- Las transformaciones sociales: la estructura y la acción en la dinámica social
- Cómo explicar la dinámica de ciudadanía, participación e inclusión
- Confianza, capital social, cohesión social y bienestar social
- La política en y para las ciencias sociales
- Perspectivas interdisciplinares de la política, las políticas públicas, el gobierno, la ciudadanía y la nacionalidad
- Seguridad e inseguridad, conflicto y cohesión, guerra y paz, terrorismo y antiterrorismo
- El Estado neoliberal y sus críticos
- Medición de las políticas públicas: evaluación de la necesidad y la eficacia sociales

Estudios culturales

Sobre las prácticas disciplinares e interdisciplinares en el estudio de las culturas humanas y las interacciones culturales.

Cuestiones Actuales:

- De los estilos de vida humanos: la antropología en sus contextos
- De la vida humana: familia, infancia, juventud, paternidad y envejecimiento
- De los orígenes humanos: paleontología, evolución de los primates, antropología física
- Métodos etnográficos
- Significados sociales: lenguaje, lingüística, discurso, texto
- Estudios culturales como campo constitutivo
- Posturas de la ciencia social: modernismo y posmodernismo; estructuralismo y postestructuralismo
- Donde las humanidades y las ciencias sociales se encuentran
- Estructura social y cultura humana: lo sociológico y lo antropológico
- Perspectivas interdisciplinares de las diferencias humanas
- Identidades en la ciencia social: generacional, de género, sexual, étnica, del exilio
- Perspectivas y voces de la diferencia: multiculturalismo y feminismo
- La religión y las ciencias humanas
- Salud, bienestar y cultura

Estudios globales

Sobre la dinámica de la globalización y la transformación de lo local.

Cuestiones actuales:

- Flujos globales
- Seguridad global
- Movimiento humano: migración, refugiados, migrantes indocumentados
- La dinámica de la globalización, la diáspora y la diversidad
- Economía globalizada: desigualdades, desarrollo, comercio "libre" y "justo"
- El mundo desarrollado y el mundo en desarrollo
- Las desigualdades en la perspectiva internacional
- Pobreza y justicia global
- Los derechos humanos en la perspectiva global
- Lo local y lo global

Estudios del Medio Ambiente

Sobre las relaciones entre los ambientes humanos y naturales.

Cuestiones actuales:

- Lo natural y lo social: estudios interdisciplinares
- Ambientes humanos
- La sostenibilidad como centro de los estudios interdisciplinares
- ¿Qué son las ciencias aplicadas?
- La salud y el medio ambiente
- Población, espacio y tiempo: la demografía humana
- Gobernanza ambiental: consumo, desechos, "externalidades" económicas, sostenibilidad, equidad ambiental
- Los intereses humanos en las ciencias naturales: la política del medio ambiente

Estudios organizacionales

Sobre la dinámica social de las instituciones públicas, comunitarias y privadas.

Cuestiones actuales:

- La administración como ciencia social
- La cultura en las instituciones
- Tecnología y trabajo
- La dinámica social de las instituciones
- Administración de los recursos humanos
- Derechos de los trabajadores
- Gobierno de las empresas
- Sostenibilidad institucional y social
- Responsabilidad social de las empresas
- Ecologías del conocimiento: el conocimiento integrado al entorno institucional
- Conocimiento tácito y explícito
- Conocimiento privado y público
- Previsión de posibilidades y pronósticos
- Cambio institucional

Ciencias de la Educación

Sobre el aprendizaje de lo social y el aprendizaje social.

Cuestiones actuales:

- La educación como ciencia social
- El aprendizaje de las ciencias como ocupación interdisciplinar
- Investigación de la acción: la logística y la ética de la ciencia social intervencionista
- Enseñanza y aprendizaje de los estudios sociales
- Enseñanza y aprendizaje de la historia
- Enseñanza y aprendizaje de la economía
- Enseñanza y aprendizaje de la geografía
- La tecnología en la enseñanza y la enseñanza de la tecnología

Comunicación

Sobre la representación y comunicación de sentidos humanos.

Cuestiones actuales:

- El estudio de los medios de comunicación como ciencia social
- Las comunicaciones como ciencia social
- Tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones
- La red social: internet y su contexto social
- Interacciones entre el ser humano y la computadora
- Los alfabetismos como experiencia de aprendizaje social

Kyoko Ito-Morales

Profesora, Universidad de Granada, Granada, España



Profesora del Departamento de Lingüística General y Teoría de la Literatura (lengua y cultura japonesas), Facultad de Filosofía y Letras de la Universidad de Granada. Doctora (Ciencias Sociales) por la Universidad de Granada, Máster (MA Human Rights) por Essex University, Reino Unido, y Licenciada (BA Liberal Arts) por International Christian University, Japón. Ha desarrollado estancias en la Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile (Chile), Chulalongkorn University (Tailandia) y Osaka University (Japón). Ha trabajado en ONG relacionadas con tráfico de seres humanos, derechos de las minorías, derechos de niños refugiados y derechos de los inmigrantes. Sus áreas de investigación son la sociedad y política en Japón, los derechos humanos en Asia y la enseñanza de japonés como lengua extranjera y su cultura. Pertenecer al grupo de investigación DLEx HUM-1011 (Didáctica de las Lenguas Extranjeras), a la Asociación de Estudios Japoneses en España (AEJE), la Asociación Española de Estudios de Asia Oriental (AEEAO) y la European Association for Japanese Studies (EAJS). Es actualmente miembro de la junta directiva de la Asociación de Profesores de Japonés en España (APJE).

Jerónimo Morales-Cabezas

Profesor, Universidad de Granada, Granada, España



Doctor en Filología por la Universidad de Granada. Es Profesor Titular del Departamento de Didáctica de la Lengua y la Literatura en la Facultad de Ciencias de la Educación de la Universidad de Granada. Ha sido Profesor Asociado del Research Institute for World Languages en Osaka University (Japón). También fue profesor de español en el Centro de Lenguas Modernas de la Universidad de Granada. Su investigación se desarrolla en el Grupo de Investigación HUM-1011 DLEx (Didáctica de las Lenguas Extranjeras). Ha participado en el diseño didáctico de los programas europeos Mobile European Teacher (Sócrates-Comenius) organizados por la Unión Europea. Es tutor del Aula Virtual de Español del Instituto Cervantes y secretario del Máster Universitario de Enseñanza de Español como Lengua Extranjera de la Universidad de Granada. Además, ha participado en el proyecto europeo Networked Interaction in Foreign Language Acquisition and Research liderado por Universiteit Utrecht (Holanda) y recientemente en el proyecto de excelencia Videojuegos educativos para las aulas TIC: metodología de desarrollo e implantación (TIC-7486) del Centro de Investigación en Tecnologías de la Información y las Comunicaciones (CITIC-UGR) de la Universidad de Granada y en el proyecto europeo EU-SPEAK para la formación y desarrollo online de profesores en el ámbito internacional, en la mejora de la producción de inmigrantes adultos sin educación escolar formal, liderado por Newcastle University (UK).

La **Red de Investigación de Ciencias Sociales Interdisciplinarias** agradece las contribuciones para su fundación, el apoyo constante y la asistencia continua de los siguientes expertos y académicos de renombre mundial.

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- **Kyoko Ito-Morales**, Universidad de Granada, España (presidente de la Red de Investigación)
- **Melba Libia Cárdenas Beltrán**, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Colombia
- **Alfredo Rodríguez López-Vázquez**, Universidad de A Coruña, España
- **Telma Nunes Gimenez**, Universidade Estadual de Londrina, Brasil
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XVIII Congreso Internacional de Ciencias Sociales Interdisciplinarias



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Congresos anteriores

- 2006 - Universidad del Egeo, Rodas, Grecia
- 2007 - Universidad de Granada, España
- 2008 - Centro Universitario Monash, Prato, Italia
- 2009 - Universidad de Atenas, Grecia
- 2010 - Universidad de Cambridge, Reino Unido
- 2011 - Universidad de Nueva Orleans, EUA
- 2012 - Universidad Abat Oliba CEU, Barcelona, España
- 2013 - Facultad de Ciencias Sociales de la Universidad Carolina, Praga, República Checa
- 2014 - Universidad de la Columbia Británica, Vancouver, Canadá
- 2015 - Universidad de Split, Croacia
- 2016 - Imperial College London, Londres, RU
- 2017 - International Conference Center, Hiroshima, Japón
- 2018 - Universidad de Granada, España
- 2019 - Universidad Autónoma Unidad Xochimilco, Ciudad de México, México
- 2020 - Universidad de Atenas, Atenas, Grecia (congreso virtual)
- 2021 - Oxford Brookes University, Oxford, Reino Unido (congreso virtual)
- 2022 - Universidad Nacional y Kapodistriaca de Atenas, Atenas, Grecia



Agencia en una era de desplazamiento y cambio social

El impulso transformador del siglo XXI se centra en la agencia, una agencia donde las personas tienen voz y no son tratadas como objetos. Esta agencia se manifiesta a través de múltiples dimensiones de los derechos humanos, la soberanía del cuerpo, el descolonialismo, la construcción de la paz y la transformación de los órdenes globales y las estructuras de poder existentes. Esta conferencia explorará cómo nosotros, como educadores, profesionales y humanos, podemos guiar esta metamorfosis para construir una sociedad mejor, más fuerte y más justa, y crear oportunidades para un cambio real y duradero.

Scott Sworts

Oxford Brooks University, United Kingdom



Scott Sworts is the Post Graduate Programme Lead for Architecture and a registered architect.

He earned his Bachelor's of Environmental Design (BENVD) from the University of Colorado, Boulder, and his Masters of Architecture from the University of Colorado, Denver. Throughout his education, he studied under Professor Joseph Juhasz, with a strong focus on Environmental Psychology and architectural Theory.

After graduation with his MArch, he was tapped to be a Lecturer at the University of Colorado. While teaching there, he led a collaborative live project to assist in the rebuilding of Ground Zero after the 9/11 tragedy. This was a joint project where the students worked with Rebuild Downtown, Our Town (R.Dot), the Lower Manhattan Redevelopment Corporation (LMDC), Raphael Pelli, Pentagram, and SHoP Architects. This project produced the first draft of the development guidelines employed by the LMDC in the final project. This project also led to him being listed in Who's Who of American Teachers

In 2007, he was appointed a Professor at the Savannah College of Art and Design, where he worked on a number of live projects with Jacoby Development Corporation, including the redevelopment of the town of Marineland. While at SCAD, his students also participated in the Leading Edge Design Competition, where they won several awards and honors.

As a practicing architect, he has built numerous projects in Colorado, one of which resulted in his firm being named the Firm of the Year for Full Service Historic Preservation. In his professional practice, he worked in Design/Build partnerships with dcb Construction, and helped pioneer innovations in concrete tilt-up construction.

Supriya Akerkar

Oxford Brookes University, United Kingdom



Dr Supriya Akerkar is the Director of Centre for Development and Emergency Practice (CENDEP), Oxford Brookes University, Oxford UK. She has been working in the field of development and emergencies for more than 20 years. She has worked with International development organisations, social movements and civil society campaigns in Global South and UK on issues of gender, social equity and building inclusive societies. Her work focusses on furthering rights of women, gender and sexual minorities, older people and people with disabilities, indigenous people, and refugees, displaced people affected by disasters and emergencies.

She is currently the principle investigator for the research project Ageing in Displacement. Her other research initiatives include exploring marginalisation and displacement processes and the agency of the affected persons in the context of disasters, emergencies and development. More recently she has explored the social changes within the villages affected and displaced by Himalayan river erosions in India. She is also the Co-I for the project The contribution of Urban community gardens to inclusive and sustainable local environments funded by British Academy. She has expertise in the use of quantitative, as well as ethnographic, narratives and life course methodological approaches to understand overlapping and intersectional discriminations and processes for social change.

Supriya has an under graduate degree in law from Mumbai University, India; Masters in Development Studies from Institute of Social Studies, Hague, Netherlands and PhD from University of Northumbria, Newcastle, UK.



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IN KRAKÓW**

Eunice Goes

Professor of Politics, Richmond University, London, UK



"Voice, Voice and More Voice: Building Countervailing Power in the Age of the Polycrisis"

Eunice Goes is a professor of Politics at Richmond University, and her area of expertise is ideologies and the role of ideas in the activities of political parties. She is particularly interested in understanding how ideas rise and fall out of fashion, a theme she explored in her doctoral thesis (The Labour Party and the Idea of Work) successfully defended at the LSE in 2002. Her last book was The Labour Party under Ed Miliband: Trying But Failing to Renew Social Democracy, which explored how the Labour party adopted and adapted old and new ideas for its 2015 electoral manifesto. In 2022, she won the Michael Freedman Prize for the best article published in the Journal of Political Ideologies in 2021 ('Ideas and Party Change: Predistribution and Socialist Renewal in the Labour Party Under Ed Miliband', Journal of Political Ideologies, June 2021 Vol. 26, 2, 180-200). She has continued to research and publish on the ideas of the Labour Party, and she is currently working on a short introduction to European social democracy which will be published in 2024 by Agenda Publishing.

Joern Langhorst

Associate Professor, University of Colorado Denver, USA



"The Right to Place: Landscape, Identity, Conflict and Agency in Anthropocene"

Joern Langhorst, Associate Professor of Landscape Architecture at the University of Colorado Denver, was educated in Landscape Architecture, Architecture and Urban Planning, and has taught in Landscape Architecture, Architecture, Urban and Regional Planning and Urban Design in the US and abroad. His practice has focused on projects in highly contested situations, such as redevelopment and remediation in post-industrial cities, brownfield sites, and post-disaster recovery, and he is consulting on these issues nationally and internationally.

His research and teaching are exploring the processes and actors that make and unmake place, space and landscape, focusing on places of incisive and radical change, such as post-colonial, post-industrial and post-disaster cities. His approaches involve multiple perspectives and disciplines, and establish a methodology he calls "landscape forensics". He examines how concepts such as social and environmental justice, resilience, and sustainability are conceived and implemented, arguing for a "right to place". Langhorst scrutinizes the role of emergent technologies, alternative processes and the relationships between traditional and new actors and agents, and foregrounds contestation and conflict as unavoidable processes central to landscape and place change.

Robin Mansell

Professor Emerita, Department of Media and Communications, London School of Economics and Political Science, UK



"Geopolitical Intersections with Everyday Life in a Digital World"

Robin Mansell (PhD, 1984, Simon Fraser University Canada) is Professor Emerita, Department of Media and Communications, London School of Economics and Political Science. She was Professor of Information and Communication Technology Policy at SPRU (Science Policy Research Unit) University of Sussex 1988-2000. Her research focuses on technology innovation, digital platform and governance and its socio-political and economic consequences. She is author of *Imagining the Internet: Communication, Innovation and Governance*, Oxford University Press, 2012 co-author of *Advanced Introduction to Platform Economics*, Edward Elgar Publishing, 2020 and more than 120 papers and other books. She is a Fellow of the British Academy and UK Academy of Social Sciences, member of Academia Europaea, holds an Honorary Doctorate from the University of Fribourg, Switzerland and was awarded the ICA C. Edwin Baker Award.

Elzbieta Korolczuk

Warsaw University, Poland



Elzbieta Korolczuk is an Associate Professor in sociology working at Södertörn University in Stockholm and American Studies Center, Warsaw University. Her research interests involve social movements, politics of reproduction as well as right-wing populism and mobilizations against "gender". Most recent publications include a monograph *Anti-gender Politics in the Populist Moment* written with Agnieszka Graff (2021, Routledge), which received The Bronislaw Malinowski Award in the Social Sciences from the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences of America in 2022. She is also a commentator and a long-time women's and human rights activist.

Michał P. Garapich

University of Roehampton, UK



Dr Michał P. Garapich, Senior Lecturer, at University of Roehampton is an anthropologist and author of an award-winning monograph using intimate ethnography (*Dzieci Kazimerza* 2019), and over 60 publications in English, Polish, French and German. He specialises in the issues of migration, transnationalism, memory, far-right radicalisation, resistance, homelessness, Polish Roma and intimate ethnography, and his fieldwork experience includes Britain, Poland, Ukraine and Peru.

William Allchorn

Adjunct Associate Professor, American University, London, UK



Dr William Allchorn is an Adjunct Associate Professor in Politics and International Relations at Richmond, the American University in London. He is an expert on radical-right extremist social movements in the UK, Western Europe, and globally. He has most recently advised the UK, US, and Australian governments on their approaches to radical-right extremism. His first book, *Anti-Islamic Protest in the UK: Policy Responses to the Far Right* was published by Routledge in 2018. Recently, William's research has shifted to studying the violent far-right threat landscape. As of August 2020, for example, he has started a new research project, testing violent far-right extremist counter-narratives in the UK, US, and Australia. His forthcoming book based on the project, *Moving beyond Islamist Extremism – Assessing Counter Narrative Responses to the Global Far Right*, was published by Ibidem (an imprint of Columbia University Press) in early 2022.

Rafal Soborski

Associate Professor, International Politics, Richmond, The American International University in London, UK



Dr. Rafal Soborski is professor of international politics at Richmond, the American International University in London. He has taught and published extensively on globalization, ideology, social movements, and green politics. He is the author of two books: *Ideology in a Global Age: Continuity and Change* (Palgrave Macmillan 2013) and *Ideology and the Future of Progressive Social Movements* (Rowman and Littlefield 2018).

Cada año se otorga un mínimo de Becas para Investigadores Emergentes a estudiantes de posgrado e investigadores que tienen interés en los temas del congreso. Aquí les presentamos a los ganadores de beca de 2023.

**Alexander Constante
Amores**

Universidad Complutense de
Madrid
España



**Julián Andrés Álvarez
Restrepo**

Universidad de Cádiz
España



**Rafael Alejandro Vaquera
Salazar**

Universidad de Warwick
Reino Unido



**Jorge Alberto López
Arévalo**

Universidad Autónoma de
Chiapas
México



Adolfo Arreola
Universidad Anáhuac México
México



María Celia Martínez
Universidad de Buenos Aires
Argentina



Betina Presman
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Gendarmería Nacional
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Alexandra Lizbona Cohen
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Ortega**
Universidad de Granada
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Neider Gustavo Alegría

Ruiz

Universidad Icesi
Colombia



Jaseff Raziel Yauri

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Mónica Castillo Mendoza

Universidad Nacional Autónoma
de México
México



Fernando Razo Cajas

Instituto Tecnológico ITI
Ecuador



Lizeth Viviana Serrato

Álvarez

Universidad Distrital
Francisco José de Caldas
Colombia



Resúmenes de 2023

Tema destacado 2023–Agencia en una era de desplazamiento y cambio social

Ruta de cooperación entre Colombia y Nicaragua para la gestión ambiental del área marina protegida Seaflower: A partir de grupos focales, derecho del mar y derecho internacional ambiental

Julián Andrés Álvarez Restrepo, Universidad de Cádiz, España

Esta investigación se desarrolla desde los campos disciplinares del derecho y la ciencia política. Es de carácter cualitativo con enfoque socio-jurídico, que en términos de Bernal y García se traduce como los problemas que se plantean por fuera del ordenamiento jurídico, donde se parte del supuesto del carácter normativo del derecho como un instrumento para producir efectos dentro de la realidad social, siendo necesario ir más allá de los problemas que se investigan al interior del derecho y de sus fuentes formales (investigación dogmática-jurídica o pura), involucrando también la percepción de actores estratégicos que se benefician de los ecosistemas de la Seaflower y su pensamiento ambiental de las problemáticas y rutas de acción para una cooperación internacional que permita la gestión ambiental de esta área marina protegida, ubicada en la zona limítrofe entre Colombia y Nicaragua. Ambos Estados han sido protagonistas de un diferendo limítrofe ante la Corte Internacional de la Haya; sin embargo, en medio del litigio se han presentado diferentes problemáticas en el área marina protegida Seaflower (límite fronterizo que comparten ambos Estados), lo cual se traduce en pesca no declarada y no reglamentada, afectación a la seguridad alimentaria, pérdida de empleos, contaminación de buques por oleaje de estela, siendo pertinente que ambos Estados establezcan en su agenda de política oceanica marítima y oceanopolítica formas de cooperación internacional para el cumplimiento del ODS 14.

Autogobiernos en municipios indígenas de México: Un análisis sobre la resignificación de las identidades indígenas para el gobierno local

Manuel Cosh Pale, Investigador, Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social (CIESAS), México

En México, desde la última década del siglo XX, ha emergido una serie de movimientos indígenas que apuestan por la construcción de gobiernos locales alternativos, reivindicando ciertas nociones y prácticas de su identidad y comunidad. El propósito de la presentación es evidenciar como algunos municipios indígenas en México están generando respuestas a las crisis de representación en el marco de la democracia liberal, a partir de la resignificación identidades colectivas en la construcción de gobiernos propios. Algunas implicaciones a debate en torno al tema están relacionadas con los desafíos a la democracia liberal, el Estado-Nación, la política de la diferencia, el multiculturalismo, entre otros. La presentación es producto de mi activismo y un proceso de investigación documental y de campo realizada desde el 2016.

Capitalismo de guerra y retos para la construcción de la paz: La experiencia mexicana

María José Rodríguez Rejas, Profesora-investigadora, Universidad Autónoma de la Ciudad de México, México

Nuestra hipótesis central es que la construcción del orden social neoliberal ha dejado una estela de muerte, destrucción y sufrimiento que adquiere dimensiones y formas propias de una situación de guerra que afectan la seguridad de la población; una guerra no armada pero sí de amplio espectro (económica, social e ideológico cultural) que ha sido normalizada e invisibilizada y que tiene profundas implicaciones para pensar la construcción de la paz. Nuestras preguntas centrales son: ¿a cuánto asciende la estela de muerte y destrucción de la violencia no armada en la sociedad neoliberal? ¿cómo entender la inseguridad cuando incorporamos una perspectiva integral? Construimos un diagnóstico de los costos humanos de la violencia armada y no armada en el orden social neoliberal, que a menudo se percibe fragmentado. A continuación, reconstruimos las concepciones y trayectoria de las políticas de seguridad sobre las que se erigió el Estado de seguridad neoliberal para entender el campo de condiciones en el que se produce la violencia de amplio espectro y los costos humanos que genera. Concluimos recuperando los enfoques críticos de seguridad.

Estudios Sociales y de la Comunidad

Análisis de la sexualización infantil: Depredación de la infancia y robo de la identidad

Estefania Calderon, Estudiante, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, México
Aristeo Santos López, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, México

El presente trabajo tiene como objetivo principal dar cuenta de los grandes despojos que el depredador de la sexualización infantil ejerce sobre la infancia. En un inicio se pone en tela de juicio el robo de la infancia y se reflexiona acerca del saqueo de su identidad y como ésta es remplazada por una identidad sexualizada. Posteriormente se evidencia como los infantes han pasado a ser sujetos para convertirse en objetos de consumo en una sociedad completamente sexualizada y mercantilizada. Finalmente, se lleva a cabo un breve análisis de la importancia del cuidado de la infancia del fenómeno de la sexualización para evitar su extinción.

Las ciencias sociales ante la crisis mediante el empleo de observatorios sociales: El Observatorio Regional de Gobernanza y Coordinación Social

Gerardo Camacho, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dentro de las ciencias sociales una de línea de discusión es cómo se hace investigación y se generan aportes académicos frente a crisis sociales o frente a problemáticas territoriales. Al respecto se han desarrollado diversas propuestas metodológicas que promueven ciertos métodos e instrumentos para desarrollar aportaciones, orientar la acción y atender problemáticas sociales. De manera particular se ha alentado la práctica de investigaciones interactivas basadas en la colaboración y en la movilización de conocimientos, fundamentadas en el intercambio deliberativo y en la acción colectiva orientada al cambio. Dado este contexto, en esta ponencia temática se presenta un trabajo acerca de una herramienta de análisis que es empleada desde hace algunos años por investigadores sociales para abordar problemáticas locales o situaciones específicas de crisis: los observatorios sociales. El objetivo principal de este trabajo es abordar cómo se estructuran investigaciones y se conforman aportaciones académicas desde las ciencias sociales mediante observatorios. Para ello, el trabajo conforma un acercamiento a partir de un estudio de caso desarrollado recientemente: el Observatorio Regional de Gobernanza y Coordinación Social ante el COVID-19 en Yucatán (ORGA), un instrumento empleado en el estudio de mecanismos de coordinación vinculados a problemáticas prioritarias en tiempos de COVID, buscando además contribuir en la mejora de acciones de política pública en áreas prioritarias para la coordinación social en Yucatán (México), como la seguridad alimentaria y la violencia de género. Se concluye el trabajo con una síntesis de las dimensiones y los elementos que conforman al observatorio, y se especifican algunos posibles aportes.

Expresión de la compasión en jóvenes universitarios en relación con su orientación ideológica

Diana Cely, Docente, Universidad Nacional Abierta y a Distancia, Colombia

La presente investigación da cuenta del estudio sobre los comportamientos prosociales en jóvenes universitarios y su relación con su orientación ideológica. A través de la perspectiva de la neurociencia social, se analiza la construcción de comportamientos prosociales de empatía y compasión y su relación con orientaciones políticas (derecha, centro e izquierda). La política es un escenario en el que se pueden observar las emociones que impulsan el comportamiento humano y las afiliaciones ideológicas. La empatía ha sido identificada como una variable predictora y moduladora de los comportamientos prosociales, ya que facilita la conducta positiva hacia los demás. La compasión, a su vez, es generada por el sufrimiento de las personas vulnerables y se ha evidenciado por la supresión de las ondas mu en la expresión de empatía afectiva. Esta investigación tuvo como objetivo profundizar en el entendimiento de cómo las orientaciones ideológicas influyen en la expresión de la compasión en jóvenes universitarios de Bogotá (Colombia) correlacionadas con la supresión de ondas Mu. Los resultados sugieren que la ideología política tiene un impacto significativo en la forma en cómo se percibe y se responde a situaciones que suscitan compasión, y que esta respuesta puede ser evidenciada por la supresión de ondas Mu. Estos hallazgos aportan información valiosa para entender la influencia de las creencias políticas en la forma en que los jóvenes aportan soluciones a problemáticas sociales y pueden ser útiles para el desarrollo de análisis profundos destinados a fomentar la prosocialidad en la sociedad.

Estudios y panoramas de los emprendimientos naranja en los contextos de los Pueblos coloniales del Tolima (Colombia) y los Pueblos mágicos en el Valle Poblano-Tlaxcalteca (México)

Martha Cuéllar, Docente Investigador, Corporación Universitaria Asturias, Colombia

En las décadas recientes del siglo XXI, las ciencias sociales han centrado discusiones teóricas, metodológicas, investigas y de intervención cuando buscan respuestas múltiples sobre cómo suceden los procesos de cambio, desarrollo e integración socioeconómica en los territorios locales y regionales en este “nuevo orden internacional, la “globalización y los mercados” o los “sistemas-mundo moderno”. Como los estudios comparativos disciplinares en esta materia han resultado limitados, es sustancial acudir a la visión interdisciplinaria para complementar con más perspectivas la dinámica interna y externa en las regiones, pero no únicamente en su relativismo, sino como parte de sus procesos históricos y espacios articulados con la sociedad más amplia. El caso de atención es un estudio de los comportamientos socioeconómicos, culturales y políticos del turismo en los espacios locales y regionales, en sus conexiones con los “sistemas-mundos”. La investigación acude al continuo de “los tiempos espacios” y el “reconocimiento etnográfico” alrededor del panorama de los emprendimientos de los entornos en las culturas locales para identificar los procesos socioeconómicos que ocurren en los contextos turísticos de los Pueblos coloniales del Tolima (Colombia) y los Pueblos Mágicos en el Valle Poblano-Tlaxcalteca (México).

Diabetes tipo 2 en adolescentes y adultos jóvenes en México: Análisis de datos secundarios del Estudio de la Carga Global de la Enfermedad (1990-2019)

Claudio Alberto Davila, Profesor, Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales Mexico, México

La diabetes tipo 2 (DT2) es un importante problema de salud pública en México y es una de las principales causas de muerte. México tiene una de las prevalencias más altas en el mundo de DT2 en población joven (definida aquí como la edad de inicio en menores de 40 años), y está aumentando. En 2016 se estimó que el 3,2% de los adultos de 30 a 39 años presentaban DT2. Esta prevalencia aumentó a 7,6% en 2020. El inicio de la diabetes en México a edades más tempranas es preocupante, ya que las complicaciones de la enfermedad comenzarán antes, con una calidad de vida decreciente y una mortalidad y costos crecientes. El objetivo de este trabajo fue examinar los hallazgos del estudio de la carga global de la enfermedad (GBD) sobre DT2 en adolescentes y adultos jóvenes de México, a escala nacional y estatal de 1990 a 2019, y evaluar la asociación entre la carga de DT2, el índice sociodemográfico (SDI) y el índice de acceso y calidad de la atención médica (HAQ). Utilizando el estudio de la carga global de la enfermedad de 2019, analicé la mortalidad por diabetes tipo 2, la mortalidad prematura, los años vividos con discapacidad y los años de vida ajustados por discapacidad (AVAD) en adolescentes y adultos jóvenes en México. Estos resultados ayudarán a comprender el inicio de la DT2 en los jóvenes mexicanos y a identificar las brechas entre los estados, que son fundamentales para orientar políticas públicas y asignar recursos adecuadamente.

Colores en la sociedad colonial tardía: Reflexiones sobre las tensiones sociorraciales en la América española a fines del siglo XVIII

María Angélica Del Mar Mendoza Manotas, Docente, Universidad del Magdalena, Colombia

Este trabajo analiza las formas de identificación sociorracial que se remiten a las poblaciones de color durante el periodo colonial tardío en la América española. Por medio del análisis documental de fuentes secundarias, se consideran las categorías de autores que han identificado las características sociales, económicas, culturales y políticas de estas comunidades, asociadas principalmente a los procesos esclavistas. Los resultados se orientan en torno a las terminologías que se han empleado para entender en conjunto las heterogéneas y variadas categorías que han sido objeto de estudio en la comprensión de las experiencias del pasado de las poblaciones negras.

Validación y evaluación de la estructura factorial confirmatoria de un modelo de medida reducido del Cuestionario Integral de Prácticas Parentales de Alimentación (CFPQ) en padres de adolescentes con doble ingreso parental en Chile

Carola Del Valle, Docente, Universidad de La Frontera, Chile

El Cuestionario Integral de Prácticas Parentales de Alimentación (CFPQ) ha sido evaluado en diversas investigaciones en el mundo, pero la evaluación de sus propiedades psicométricas en español y en padres de adolescentes es aun limitada. Recientemente se adaptó al español y validó en Chile una versión reducida del CFPQ en padres de adolescentes. Los objetivos de esta investigación fueron: 1) Evaluar un análisis factorial confirmatorio mediante un análisis de ecuaciones estructurales con modelo de medida; 2) Evaluar índices de bondad de ajuste global e incremental del modelo de medida reducido del CFPQ y 3) Determinar las propiedades psicométricas de validez y fiabilidad del modelo reducido del CFPQ. Los participantes consistieron en 946 madres y padres del sur de Chile. Se realizó un análisis factorial confirmatorio que permitió comprobar la validez convergente y discriminante, de un modelo reducido de cuatro factores; Monitoring, Child control, Restriction for weight control, Modeling, presentando buenos valores de fiabilidad y niveles medios a altos de bondad de ajuste, eliminando dos ítems del factor control. Esto permitió confirmar un modelo validado de cuatro factores y 19 ítems, que permiten evaluar a través de un cuestionario reducido las Prácticas Parentales de alimentación en el contexto de Chile.

¿Por qué las mujeres indígenas del Chaco argentino siguen sufriendo chineo?: Aproximación etnográfica a las barreras existentes en los procesos de denuncia de violencia sexual para las jóvenes indígenas de la región del Chaco Argentino

Ana Fernández Quiroga, Investigadora, Pablo de Olavide, España

La provincia de Salta, en el norte de Argentina, se enfrenta a una de las tasas de feminicidios más altas del país. Esto motivó que en 2015 fuera declarada provincia en situación de emergencia social y que se incorporaran diferentes recursos para hacer frente a la violencia contra las mujeres. En el Chaco, zona de la provincia, existen diferentes comunidades de pueblos indígenas. Algunos de estos pueblos aún viven en lugares alejados de las ciudades y de los recursos institucionales. Allí, las mujeres jóvenes siguen sufriendo una práctica conocida como "chineo", que consiste en violaciones grupales por parte de jóvenes "criollos", que continúan impunes. En este estudio nos proponemos explorar los problemas de acceso a los recursos existentes para las mujeres indígenas de la zona chaqueña de la provincia de Salta frente a la violencia contra las mujeres. Para ello se desarrolla un estudio etnográfico exploratorio durante tres meses en el año 2022, en el que se realizaron 8 entrevistas a actores clave y 4 entrevistas grupales a mujeres indígenas de la zona. Entre los resultados, se detecta la falta de un enfoque interseccional, debido a la falta de personal que trabaje en la zona del Chaco, traductores en los juzgados y capacitación del personal de justicia sobre las diferencias culturales de los pueblos indígenas. Todo esto provoca una desconexión entre las mujeres indígenas y los recursos existentes, lo que mantiene la impunidad frente a la violencia que sufren.

Estudio del desarrollo económico y social en países de América Latina a partir de la relación con la matriz energética: Impactos sociales de la energía y el desarrollo

Carlos Raúl Etulain, Profesor, Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP), Brasil

Independientemente del problema analizado por la economía, sujetos, flujos, vínculos sociales y hábitats siempre se relacionan. Por eso, las prácticas de investigación están inevitablemente vinculadas a las ciencias sociales, indicando la necesidad de abordajes interdisciplinarios para mejor comprensión de los problemas sociales e históricos. Entendemos la economía como ciencia social por tratar de sujetos y hechos sociales en el tiempo y en el espacio, desde la materialidad de la producción de mercaderías que en última instancia condiciona la vida de los seres humanos en sociedad. El estudio del desarrollo de los países de América Latina, tema de nuestra investigación, resulta de contribuciones de la economía y las ciencias sociales que relacionan las dinámicas económicas y las condiciones sociales con la realidad local específica, en perspectiva heterodoxa de la economía política en detrimento de la concepción fragmentaria de la economía tradicional. Este trabajo aborda problemas del desarrollo económico a partir de las determinaciones de las matrices energéticas en América Latina, con énfasis en Brasil, a partir de la teoría del desarrollo y la organización industrial. Problemas de desarrollo económico que afectan la prosperidad y la distribución de los frutos del progreso técnico, siendo que la metodología integra análisis macroeconómico de los estudios del desarrollo, a las políticas públicas e al papel del Estado, incluyendo las estructuras de mercado, especialmente de los mercados de energía, pues los precios, la regulación y los activos de generación y transmisión son datos especializados que influyen las condiciones de vida de los ciudadanos.

Transición energética: Distintas experiencias en el sur de México

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La transición energética es hoy en día un proceso inevitable y fundamental y México no escapa a esta lógica. Sin embargo, la proliferación de proyectos de energía limpia en zonas rurales y particularmente socialmente vulnerables en el país ha provocado diversas reacciones en los distintos actores involucrados: oposición, resistencia, convergencia, negociación y adaptación son algunas de esas expresiones de las que se pretende dar cuenta en la presente propuesta, la cual es producto de tres inmersiones de trabajo de campo en el estado de Yucatán (México), uno de los que cuenta con mayor potencial para la generación de energía eólica y solar. Así, se retoman tres casos presentes en la entidad: el rechazo y posterior cancelación del Parque Fotovoltaico Ticul, en territorio maya, la puesta en marcha del Parque Eólico Progreso en el ejido del mismo nombre y la electrificación de asentamientos aislados de la red eléctrica en Tecoh, una pequeña localidad cercana a la ciudad de Mérida. En suma, a través de las experiencias y testimonios recogidos por medio de metodología cualitativa se pretende analizar qué conduce a distintas perspectivas, comportamientos y acciones que permiten, o impiden, la implementación de un proyecto. Se pretende hacer énfasis en los modelos de generación de energía a pequeña escala que pueden constituir auténticas alternativas ante aquellos más agresivos y desafiantes. De este modo, se retoma el concepto "pobreza energética" y se parte de un enfoque de estrategia de actores como base para analizar dichas respuestas sociales.

Complejidad de la educación en contextos de escuelas de multigrado: Uso de una ruta crítica para el logro de un aprendizaje significativo

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El objetivo principal de esta investigación reside en la aplicación de una ruta crítica sustentada en el aprendizaje por recepción aplicada a escuelas primarias rurales multigrado en contextos complejos, la cual, por medio de una estrategia de comunicación (el cuento) permite tratar de secuenciar un mismo contenido que sea posible ocupar con un grupo heterogéneo de alumnos, trabajar y optimizar el aprendizaje de todos los miembros del aula multigrado y propiciar un aprendizaje significativo para los estudiantes. De esta manera, se pretende que el alumno adquiera el dominio del lenguaje externo.

Comprendiendo la experiencia de ansiedad en inmigrantes latinoamericanos en procesos legales humanitarios de inmigración en Estados Unidos: Sueño migratorio

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Esta investigación doctoral tiene como objetivo comprender el sueño migratorio desde la experiencia de ansiedad en inmigrantes latinoamericanos en procesos legales humanitarios de inmigración en Estados Unidos. El tipo de investigación es cualitativo con diseño fenomenológico, siguiendo el procedimiento metodológico de cuatro etapas: previa, descriptiva, estructural y discusión de resultados. Se empleará la entrevista en profundidad y el inventario de ansiedad de Beck (BAI). Se tendrán en cuenta los inmigrantes latinoamericanos que estén atravesando un proceso legal humanitario de inmigración (Asilo, VAWA y Visa U) y que además estén experimentando ansiedad. Así, en la medida que se comprenda el significado que los inmigrantes atribuyen a su experiencia, surge una vía prometedora para abordar el sueño migratorio y ahondar en la necesidad de proponer intervenciones que mejoren la salud mental en esta población.

La economía sencilla de la especialización

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Esta comunicación contiene un ensayo de clasificación de los determinantes microeconómicos de la especialización. Hasta donde alcanza mi conocimiento, no existe ningún libro, enciclopedia o artículo que reúna y describa de un modo unificado las siete fuerzas que en mi opinión subyacen en los procesos de especialización económica y que son el origen de los bienes y servicios producidos y usados en cualquier economía. Los principios básicos o mecanismos que gobiernan la especialización son bien conocidos, pero se encuentran dispersos en los libros de economía o de empresa utilizados para la formación de los estudiantes de grado. Al adoptar este nuevo camino expositivo podemos simplificar e integrar la naturaleza de la producción y distinguir las causas eficientes que dan lugar a la esencia de la actividad económica: producir, transformar recursos naturales y materias primas en productos y servicios que satisfacen necesidades humanas, a través de los intrincados vericuetos de millones de decisiones económicas de especialización, decisiones coordinadas por un sistema incompleto de precios y un sistema incompleto de instituciones, organizaciones y de contratos.

Exceso de mortalidad preliminar medido a través de la esperanza de vida temporal en México tras la pandemia de COVID-19 en 2020

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La pandemia de COVID-19 ha causado un número muy grande de muertes en todo el mundo, de tal manera que si la prevalencia de la infección continúa, indudablemente afectará los niveles del indicador de esperanza de vida. Desde una perspectiva demográfica, la principal característica del COVID-19 es su efecto diferenciado por grupos de edad, teniendo mayor letalidad en personas de edad avanzada. Estimamos la esperanza de vida temporal en tres grupos etarios y por sexo, a nivel nacional y en los 32 estados del país. El método que se usó para la estimación de la esperanza de vida se considera adecuado para identificar los efectos diferenciados que ha tenido la pandemia por grupo etario. Para el grupo de 41 a 85 años, nuestras estimaciones indican una reducción en la esperanza de vida temporal a nivel nacional, entre el 2020 año donde alcanzaron su mínimo y el año en donde alcanzaron su máximo, de 3.5 años para los hombres y 1.6 para las mujeres, mientras que a nivel estatal la Ciudad de México, Baja California y Puebla registraron la mayor reducción: 7.10, 5.51 y 5.76 años en el caso de los hombres, y de 3.46, 2.98 y 2.95 años en el de las mujeres. Nuestro estudio examina cómo se desarrollan las disparidades del COVID-19 sobre la esperanza de vida temporal a nivel regional y podría proporcionar información para proponer iniciativas de políticas de salud pública para mejorar el manejo de esta nueva infección.

Neoliberalismo y atraso: El caso de Chiapas

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La globalización por la vía neoliberal está creando zonas de exclusión que se extienden a regiones enteras del planeta, pero también a áreas de países incluidos, como es el caso de Chiapas en México, que no interesan ni como zonas de expansión del capital ni como mercados a los actores que dirigen el proceso de globalización. Es necesario analizar los factores explicativos de las principales tendencias en las regiones con menor nivel de desarrollo, así como el papel que éstas desempeñan en la economía globalizada, prestando atención a Chiapas. Hasta principios de la década de los ochenta, México mantuvo un modelo de desarrollo basado en una fuerte intervención económica. Con la crisis de la deuda externa, el modelo cambió sentando sus bases en el modelo neoliberal. Esto supuso una transformación del papel del Estado en la economía, que pasó a fundamentarse en tres aspectos esenciales: saneamiento de las finanzas públicas, desregulación y apertura económica; lo cual implicó, entre otras medidas, la privatización de empresas y la apertura a la inversión extranjera y al comercio en atención a la incorporación de México al Acuerdo General de Aranceles y Comercio (GATT) en 1986 y a la firma y entrada en vigor del Tratado de Libre Comercio de América del Norte (TLCAN) en enero de 1994. Se estudia cómo se ha comportado la economía chiapaneca a partir de la adopción del TLCAN-TMEC y si las nuevas condiciones han supuesto un abandono de la fase de decrecimiento experimentada a partir del cambio de modelo.

Importancia del abordaje transdisciplinario para comprender la relación entre la actitud de riesgo hacia el intento suicida en las personas mayores y el dolor crónico

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El suicidio es una de las principales causas de mortalidad en el mundo. En la adultez mayor el dolor crónico es una manifestación común presente en la mayoría de ellos, siendo con frecuencia relacionado con síntomas psicológicos afectivos, los cuales agregan una perspectiva de mayor vulnerabilidad y predisposición a la gestación de actos suicidas. Objetivo: Comprender la relación entre la actitud de riesgo hacia el intento de suicidio y el dolor crónico, en personas mayores bajo control de salud, en el programa de salud en un centro de atención primaria. Diseño del estudio: mixto, cuantitativo correlacional, transversal y cualitativo de tipo biográfico exploratorio retrospectivo con análisis de contenido del material discursivo. Muestra: 100 participantes (66 mujeres, 34 hombres entre 65 a 89 años). Instrumentos aplicados: cuestionario estructurado precodificado, escalas ENARS, Yesavage y apoyo social percibido. Entrevistas a 7 de ellos, de tipo semiestructurada. Resultados: La suicidabilidad se relaciona de manera positiva y débil con las dimensiones: cognitiva ($r=0,251$, $p=0,012$) y conductual ($r=0,253$, $p=0,011$) de la escala ENARS lo que significa que, a mayor intensidad del dolor, mayor actitud de riesgo suicida en dichas dimensiones. En el análisis cualitativo, entre sus categorías develadas fueron malestar, resignación, incapacidad, adaptación y medidas de afrontamiento. Conclusión: Las personas con dolor crónico pueden ver el suicidio como un medio para escapar del sufrimiento, por lo que el trabajo transdisciplinario en el manejo de estas personas es un elemento esencial, junto con la integración de la familia y sus redes de apoyos.

Impacto social en la dinámica familiar con menores diagnosticados de epidermólisis bullosa

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La evidencia científica entorno a la realidad social de las personas con epidermólisis bullosa es casi inexistente. Además, los hallazgos se vinculan casi exclusivamente a aproximación cuantitativas que no permiten indagar en las percepciones y subjetividades de sus protagonistas. Los objetivos principales de esta investigación fueron evaluar los cambios de la realidad social y dinámica familiar dónde existe un menor diagnosticado de EB en España, y analizar los recursos sociales de apoyo disponibles, siendo una investigación pionera en España. En la presente investigación se ha utilizado una metodología cualitativa a través de la técnica del grupo focal (GF), lo que ha permitido indagar en las percepciones y subjetividades de las familias participantes. En búsqueda de realizar un análisis preciso de los diferentes GF, se decidió hacerlo en base a dos criterios: tipo de EB y población de residencia (± 20.000 habitantes). Se identificaron cinco necesidades de apoyo: necesidades psicoemocionales, necesidades prácticas, necesidades sociales, necesidades físicas, necesidades de información y necesidades psicológicas. Las necesidades psicoemocionales fueron las más identificadas, seguidas de necesidades prácticas y necesidades sociales. Las necesidades de apoyo de la familia de un menor con EB están muy relacionadas con la gravedad y la etapa de la vida. La falta de tiempo personal y familiar pone de manifiesto la necesidad de contar con mejores servicios de apoyo que brinden un respiro a los cuidadores. El dolor y el sufrimiento del menor conllevan un gran impacto físico y psicoemocional.

Los actores de la democratización de la educación superior en Argentina (2003-2023): ¿Con quiénes y para quiénes se construye el conocimiento en las universidades públicas?

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Este estudio se inscribe en el campo más amplio de investigación sobre la masificación y democratización de la educación superior en las últimas décadas en Argentina, abordando un aspecto poco estudiado: la relación del nuevo estudiantado con la cultura académica desde la perspectiva de la agencia y producción simbólica. Uno de los principales desafíos teórico-metodológico es la ampliación de los usos del bagaje conceptual de la socioantropología educativa (desarrollado ampliamente para la investigación de la escolaridad primaria) para analizar la universidad. Tras la crisis de 2001, las universidades públicas argentinas se constituyeron en interlocutoras de organizaciones de la sociedad civil, en el marco de políticas universitarias que intentaban vincular los saberes académicos con la práctica y necesidades cotidianas de la sociedad civil y el Estado municipal. En la investigación doctoral se analizaron programas de vinculación con la comunidad basados en pedagogías críticas dirigidas a referentes de organizaciones de la sociedad civil sin formación universitaria previa, en particular, la interacción en las aulas entre el profesorado y estos destinatarios. La investigación posdoctoral iniciada en 2022 se focaliza en trayectorias de estudiantes de grado que transitan por la universidad en condiciones de desigualdad, articulando manera compleja diferentes organizadores sociales (vinculación temprana con el mercado de trabajo, edad más avanzada al promedio, identidad de género no heteronormativa, condición migrante, entre otros). Se trata de problematizar los estudios que analizan estas situaciones sólo en términos de carencia/privación dando cuenta de las apropiaciones significativas y contextualizadas en el trayecto por la universidad.

Ejercicio y protección de los derechos digitales ante los ciberdelitos en Ecuador

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La investigación analizó los derechos digitales como derechos humanos y su ejercicio y protección ante la ocurrencia de los denominados ciberdelitos en los distintos escenarios del Estado ecuatoriano. Para ello se utilizó una revisión documental para fundamentar el análisis teórico-jurídico a través de las tendencias actuales en doctrina, normativa y jurisprudencia. Se concluyó que, aunque la Constitución del Ecuador del año 2008 es eminentemente garantista, los derechos digitales no se encuentran expresamente reconocidos como fundamentales; de igual manera, el sistema de protección queda reducido al ámbito de la legalidad; por último, se determinó que existe una reforma del Código Orgánico Integral penal del año 2021 en la cual se tipificaron diversas conductas que tutelan los derechos digitales como un bien jurídico, en virtud de lo cual se amerita una adecuación normativa en atención a los avances de las nuevas tecnologías y la protección de datos de los usuarios.

Feminización de la vejez en el mundo rural: Estrategias de sobrevivencia frente a la viudedad

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La presente investigación aborda el fenómeno de feminización de la vejez en el mundo rural, ahondando en comprender las estrategias de sobrevivencia que enfrentan las mujeres mayores, construidas desde el bienestar subjetivo que éstas otorgan a su calidad de vida. Se trata de una investigación de carácter cualitativo, en la cual se incorporaron entrevistas en profundidad y grupos de discusión a mujeres mayores viudas de sectores rurales. La información recabada fue analizada a través del análisis cualitativo comprensivo de los datos, en base a las categorías de análisis: calidad de vida, feminización de la vejez y espacio rural. Se analiza cómo vivencian las mujeres este quiebre en la distribución tradicional de roles que conlleva la viudedad, al desaparecer la frontera generada por el "otro". Entre los hallazgos, las mujeres mayores reconocen el establecimiento histórico de una identidad cultural rural arraigada en sus vidas, pero por otro lado, se producen efectos adversos en el medio rural relacionados con las falencias de accesibilidad y escasos lugares de esparcimiento. Por otro lado, las mujeres mayores otorgan mayor valoración a la dimensión salud relacionada con la autonomía, adquiriendo además significancia la seguridad económica, dimensión que generalmente se asocia a una valoración masculina, tornándose más influyentes las relaciones sociales, con el entorno y desmitificándose lo rural como el paraíso para envejecer.

Aproximaciones interdisciplinarias al Espacio Público: El Caso de las Plazas Públicas en los Altos de Jalisco (México)

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Esta investigación busca situar la investigación del espacio público como un objeto y fenómeno de carácter interdisciplinario, donde las dimensiones espacial, histórica, económica, social, estética y patrimonial, entre otras, confluyen sincrónicamente, y como íntimamente integradas, son interdependientes; de ahí su complejidad y la necesidad de estudiarlos como un todo sistémico. En particular, este artículo revisa algunas de las plazas cívicas de los Altos de Jalisco como casos ejemplares de este tipo de investigación interdisciplinaria. Cabe señalar que los acercamientos, observaciones y levantamientos a estos espacios se realizaron en 2018, justo antes de la pandemia, por lo que los lugares revisados eran de uso diario y no restringidos como sucedió poco después.

El Derecho Comparado como herramienta en la investigación jurídica en un mundo globalizado

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A lo largo de la historia, se han realizado y se siguen realizando estudios jurídicos comparativos en casi todos los países del mundo occidental. Aunque la historia del derecho comparado como disciplina académica autónoma es relativamente nueva, hay quienes prefieren hablar de técnica o método de investigación científica jurídica. Sin embargo, el Derecho Comparado no es una práctica nueva en el ámbito jurídico. El primer estudio de Derecho Comparado, tal y como lo señalan varios autores, es la obra "Las Leyes" de Platón, en la cual el filósofo comparó el derecho de las ciudades-Estado griegas. El concepto de Derecho Comparado no tiene más de ciento cincuenta años, y desde que es empleado, los autores no se han puesto de acuerdo sobre su contenido. El Congreso Internacional de París de 1900 y el Congreso Internacional de la Haya de 1937 se consagraron a la tarea de delimitar y decidir qué se entiende por derecho comparado. Desde 1934, una corriente de doctrinarios buscó, mediante la aplicación del método comparativo, descubrir las leyes generales de la evolución de la humanidad, corriente superada. El derecho comparado es considerado hoy en día como un elemento necesario a toda ciencia y a toda cultura jurídica que cobra gran relevancia con los procesos de armonización, unificación normativa que vive la humanidad, como es la codificación internacional por ejemplo en materia comercial, derechos humanos, salud pública, entre otras.

Medida visual de las situaciones de insolvencia: Aplicaciones Contables de la Caja de Edgeworth

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Las situaciones de insolvencia son contradicciones en el crecimiento de las naciones. En consecuencia, las respuestas sociales son cambios de comportamiento de acuerdo con la naturaleza de la perturbación en las políticas económicas nacionales, ya sean como transformaciones o adaptaciones a los nuevos escenarios. Estos comportamientos están considerados en la última sección y la investigación comienza contrastando las situaciones de insolvencia de las empresas no financieras con la actividad bancaria, contrastándolas antes y después de la pandemia originada en China. De acuerdo con el escenario temporal de insolvencia, la evolución de la economía británica y la localización de las empresas en situaciones de insolvencia son factores analizados para comprender si el impacto del cambio cultural es el resultado de una transformación o de una adaptación de las políticas económicas. La evaluación de las entidades a través de una metodología contable alternativa, basada en la representación de sus equilibrios contables en una caja de Edgeworth, permite construir agrupaciones vinculados a niveles de riesgos económico-financieros. La caja de Edgeworth tiene la función de un laboratorio contable donde la medida de las posiciones a través de dos indicadores siempre tiene significación económica y financiera, incluyendo sus valores de infinito o indeterminado. De esta forma, cualquier participante en un proyecto común, ya sea una nación o una entidad financiera o no-financiera, puede comprender visualmente los resultados de gestión obtenidos y adoptar sus propias decisiones para continuar o no en ese proyecto común.

El manejo adecuado de los datos y el dilema de su protección: Un reto pendiente de la Inteligencia Artificial

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Cuando hablamos de Inteligencia Artificial, cuyas siglas son AI, nos referimos a la inteligencia que se obtienen inicialmente a través de la programación de una computadora, para que piense de manera similar a un ser humano y pueda imitar la forma en que éste interactúa en su ámbito. La AI no es de creación reciente, sino que data del año de 1950 y llegó para permanecer y ser parte prácticamente de todas las áreas del conocimiento. La inteligencia artificial tiene como propósito fundamentalmente el servir de ayuda a los seres humanos, coadyuvando a una serie de tareas, entre ellas agilizar las actividades cotidianas, aumentar la eficiencia de los procesos con pocas probabilidades de errores, romper la barrera de la distancia, liberar a los trabajadores de ciertas labores repetitivas, mejorar el estilo de vida de las personas, favorecer la prevención del fraude, analizar gran cantidad de datos a la vez, etc. Sin embargo, el uso de la Inteligencia Artificial también puede generar riesgos o peligros, y probablemente los ciudadanos no estemos tan conscientes de ello, porque en muchas ocasiones entregamos nuestros datos voluntariamente y de forma descuidada sin pensar en las consecuencias que terceros le darán a esa información. Este trabajo está formulado con la intención de señalar la normativa aplicable a la protección de los datos y la privacidad.

Granjas agroecológicas, aprendizaje, producción y retos de comercialización: Estudio de caso Aloasi, Pichincha (Ecuador)

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La producción y la comercialización agroecológica ha crecido en el Ecuador por la importancia que se da a la agroecología por parte de los pequeños productores familiares en la búsqueda de mejorar y diversificar sus ingresos. Sin embargo, poco se ha estudiado la relación con los métodos de aprendizaje, producción y los retos que tienen dichos agricultores para poder comercializar sus productos. Por ello, esta ponencia se centra en evidenciar los resultados de la investigación realizada en la parroquia rural de Aloasi, ubicada en el cantón Mejía. En dicha parroquia, la pandemia COVID -19 produjo la necesidad de generar ingresos extras en las familias de la zona y fueron las mujeres las encargadas de proponer nuevas ideas en torno a la agroecología. Para el estudio se utilizaron diversas técnicas de recolección de datos como encuestas y entrevistas, además de la revisión bibliográfica. Se aplicaron dos encuestas que fueron realizadas a las mujeres agricultoras. Los principales resultados con relación al aprendizaje es la identificación de cuatro granjas llamadas “escuelas”. Aquí se aprende sobre técnicas de producción ancestrales, pero a la vez técnicas agroecológicas. Estas granjas son manejadas por mujeres y los conocimientos aprendidos en estas escuelas son replicados por cada una de ellas en sus pequeños terrenos. El reto que implicó la pandemia para las mujeres es generar nuevos espacios de comercialización aparte de los circuitos cortos que manejan regularmente. Estos espacios dieron lugar a una apropiación generacional por parte de sus hijos en la búsqueda de mercados online.

Construcción de las Identidades de las personas que forman parte de familias lesbomaternales y homoparentales: Un estudio comparativo entre Ciudad de México y Guanajuato

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En el contexto de un sistema binario institucionalizado que se expresa en espacios, tecnologías y dispositivos como la política, la salud, la educación, entre otras, busca autorreproducirse y conservarse, a pesar de los cambios que la sociedad ha enfrentado, generando resistencias a las estructuras del sistema. En este escenario hay personas que no están incluidas en el contexto del sistema binario institucionalizado, perfilándose como una externalidad y haciendo que experimenten fenómenos tales como la exclusión y discriminación de espacios en donde no pueden participar y donde no existen garantías para el ejercicio de sus derechos fundamentales, en la dimensión personal (identidad y expresión de género), como en instituciones como la familia en términos de su base configurativa de la sociedad. Se da paso así a cuestionamientos sobre las lógicas que estructuran estas instituciones de la sociedad y cómo surgen, existen y resisten las familias. En esta tensión resulta interesante e importante preguntarse cómo viven la conformación de la identidad las familias lesbomaternales y homoparentales. Tomando como escenario, el caso de la Ciudad de México, cuya normativa permite el matrimonio igualitario desde el año 2009 y, para efectos comparativos, el caso de Guanajuato, en donde recientemente ya está permitido el matrimonio, se empleará una metodología de estudio de casos, propiciando la profundización de un caso que ejemplifique y dé cuenta de este proceso identitario, para reconocer y conectar con los sentimientos, emociones y vivencias de las personas en sus dinámicas como familias.

Escrituras impropias y geológicas en Cristina Rivera Garza

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La escritora mexicana Rivera Garza ha desarrollado estas dos nociones para entender las voces de los desplazados y sus narrativas. La primera hace referencia a las escrituras que exploran el acaecer social del lenguaje, entre los discursos y los decires. Escrituras inconvenientes para un criterio de autoridad y propiedad que deslinda lo tuyo de lo mío. Por ello, la necesidad de entrar a una época de escrituras comunitarias que transiten por la voz colectiva y se queden en la intensidad del dolor de la denuncia ante la impotencia del Estado para combatir lo que ha creado con sus maquinarias de terror: el miedo paralizante, la impotencia ante la violencia y la muerte. Vinculadas a las anteriores, las escrituras geológicas asumen un criterio doliente de la Tierra en un contexto de acumulación, desposesión y violencia extrema, ahí donde la geología no sólo es un campo del saber, sino una "tecnología de la materia, una praxis racializada y colonialista" capaz de evidenciar procesos de extracción, explotación, dominio, guerra, muerte y desplazamientos. Las capas sedimentadas de la Tierra son no sólo su historia física, sino la humana de opresión y sufrimiento. No se podría entender la dinámica de los desplazamientos masivos, migratorios y forzados, sin una narrativa que vincule esta desposesión y usos depredadores, que sea capaz de retomar la voz silenciada de quienes no pueden denunciar su condición marginada. Esta propuesta tiende a hacer más explícitas las nociones mencionadas, tomando como referente la migración y desplazamiento de comunidades latinoamericanas a Estados Unidos.

Las energías de cocción y su influencia en las formas de territorialidad y modernidad en las barriadas de la ciudad de Bogotá, Caso de los barrios Atenas y Las Cruces (1990-2000): Del cocinol al gas

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La presente investigación pretende ser una indagación de carácter interdisciplinar entre lo histórico y lo sociológico, la cual busca indagar por los cambios en las prácticas sociales, políticas, económicas y de territorialización que generan las políticas públicas del estado colombiano en pro de la modernidad para las barriadas de la ciudad de Bogotá desde las energías de cocción, específicamente se pretende reflexionar las dinámicas propias que generaron en los barrios Atenas y Las Cruces el uso del cocinol en un principio y su posterior paso a las energías a base de gas. Para tal propósito, se siguió un marco metodológico de corte cualitativo y de tipo indiciario en donde las entrevistas y la revisión documental del archivo histórico tomaron relevancia en todo el proceso. Con esta metodología se buscó una reconstrucción indirecta y conjetural a partir de un detalle minúsculo pero persuasivo. Gracias a la posibilidad que da el método indiciario de “leer entre líneas” se pueden reconstruir aquellos discursos que se escapan a los oficiales y se integran en la cultura de los grupos populares, aquellas huellas profundas en las cuales se encuentran imbricadas relaciones culturales populares que no hacen parte del oficialismo. A partir de esta investigación se espera dar luces de la construcción de ciudad y aportar a la construcción de la memoria histórica de la ciudad y específicamente de los barrios analizados, que pueda funcionar como eje conector de realidades y posibilitador de nuevas prácticas ciudadanas.

Diseño metodológico en el análisis de agostaderos de uso común en México

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Los usuarios de agostaderos de uso común gestionan sus recursos basados en las necesidades de producción del ganado; sin embargo, no existe evidencia contundente sobre cuáles son los beneficios económicos, sociales y productivos que obtienen del agostadero. Aunado a ello, es preciso indagar sobre los incentivos que ayuden a potenciar el cuidado de los bienes compartidos. Para ello se propone un diseño metodológico, compuesto de métodos de investigación tales como: guía de revisión documental, entrevista semiestructurada, encuesta de percepción y paneles de productores. Las categorías de estudio propuestas permiten un análisis a detalle del proceso de producción, incluyendo los apartados económicos; que en el caso de la ganadería extensiva a pequeña escala son poco considerados. Esta propuesta, está basada en la necesidad de hacer un análisis integral en la gestión de recursos compartidos, considerando que, los recursos compartidos generan beneficios adicionales a los productivos, tales como la generación de servicios ecosistémicos y la apropiación social del territorio. Esta propuesta ayuda a identificar cuáles son los mecanismos que los ejidos de México ponen en marcha para la gestión sostenible de los agostaderos de uso común.

Las vidas que importan: Reflexión en torno a la garantía de derechos humanos de las personas con experiencia de vida trans

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Esta investigación es el resultado de un proceso reflexivo en torno a dos textos principales: "Sin miedo: Formas de resistencia a la violencia de hoy" y "El monstruo como máquina de guerra", los cuales permiten comprender de qué manera la existencia de otras formas de vida, que escapan de los estándares heteropatriarcales y heteronormativos, son una causa para ejercer distintas violencias que privan de derechos a personas con formas de leer el mundo con otros lentes, si se quiere, o con otros ojos, porque de ello se trata lo monstruoso, cambiarse los ojos para poder ver lo que con los propios no era posible vislumbrar. La agresión, la exclusión social, la invisibilización ha sido una cuestión histórica para la comunidad trans en Colombia, es decir, no es nuevo ver en periódicos amarillistas publicaciones que aluden al asesinato de población con experiencia de vida trans. Por ello la garantía de derechos de las personas trans en Colombia es un tema del cual se habla recientemente, porque pareciese que fuera tabú considerar que hay diferentes maneras de ser mujer y ser hombre y no las que están heteronormadas. El sistema binario, determinista y reduccionista únicamente toma en cuenta la relevancia de los órganos genitales para clasificar como mujer u hombres a las personas y, de este modo, los sistemas de exclusión se convierten en prácticas altamente violentas, dado que no se reconoce al otro como un igual con derechos, sino como un monstruo, como aquello que no es normal.

El derecho a la ciudad desde la planificación del gobierno municipal: Ordenamiento territorial de Otavalo

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La presente investigación tiene como objetivo analizar la planificación del derecho a la ciudad desde los planes de ordenamiento territorial caso de estudio del gobierno municipal de Otavalo. A través de una investigación de tipo mixta, con enfoque cualitativo, se utilizan los métodos analítico y exegético en el análisis de fuente de información documental y de entrevistas a expertos y actores que participan en la planificación urbana. Se identifica que el derecho a la ciudad se encuentra en un proceso de construcción y requiere de la planificación de los gobiernos municipales y su exigibilidad asegura el efectivo goce de los derechos civiles, políticos, económicos, sociales, culturales y ambientales de las personas que habitan las ciudades, como grupos vulnerables, migrantes, refugiados, entre otros.

Milpa Alta - Expresiones de la defensa territorial y periurbanidad en la Ciudad de México: Transformación de la organización política y participación ciudadana

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Se presentará una lectura actual de las manifestaciones de defensa territorial lideradas por personas de la comunidad de Milpa Alta, territorio comunal perteneciente a un pueblo originario inserto en la Ciudad de México. Dicha lectura se presenta bajo una perspectiva que da cuenta de la disputa por la construcción social del espacio y el derecho a la ciudad, en un contexto de constante amenaza a las formas de vida locales. Para este propósito, se exponen diversas manifestaciones de lo político que evidencian el cambio de la organización social como respuesta ante amenazas complejas, como la expansión de la mancha urbana sobre esta comunidad y sus territorios. Se entiende a la delegación de Milpa Alta como un espacio de fronteras desdibujadas entre lo rural y lo urbano. Este contexto le da vida a procesos de resistencia desde la periurbanidad, bajo los cuales se consolidan diferentes tipos de movimientos sociales que se enfrentan, no sólo al despojo territorial, sino también al simbólico e identitario, dentro de una dinámica de participación ciudadana autogestionada. Metodológicamente, se ha hecho un análisis bibliográfico del contexto histórico de la delegación, así como de conceptos centrales para el análisis de las luchas por la defensa territorial actual y sus múltiples formas de expresión. La revisión teórica se complementó con el trabajo etnográfico realizado entre mayo y octubre de 2022.

Mezcal ancestral: Producto con anclaje territorial, susceptible para un aprovechamiento turístico en la Ciénega de Michoacán

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El valor de bebidas artesanales como el mezcal es múltiple y ha venido en aumento, derivado de su calidad sensorial y simbólica, y explica por qué esta bebida ha venido ganando terreno en el paladar de los mexicanos, quienes han ido descubriendo una bebida no sólo diferente y rica en sabor, sino también en calidad y autenticidad; sobre todo, sustentada en una gran tradición cultural localizada en regiones de origen claras, pero a la vez ocultas por temor al perjuicio que algunas instituciones les pudieran ocasionar. Los productos tradicionales como el mezcal abren la vía hacia nuevas formas de considerar el desarrollo territorial: plural, respetuoso de las condiciones naturales y culturales específicas de cada región, con capacidad de irse integrando en un mercado global, combinando innovación y tradición. En un proceso así, el turismo sustentable se vislumbra como una opción de desarrollo a través de la integración de rutas turísticas alimentarias, cuya base son las cocineras, maestros artesanos, agricultores y ganaderos locales, así como la gran cantidad de productos tradicionales con identidad territorial. Se hace necesario entonces considerar a las personas locales y a los productos de renombre regional como parte de un patrimonio territorial localizado y como una herramienta poderosa para el desarrollo local, apoyado en el turismo rural, en beneficio de las poblaciones que mantienen dicho patrimonio. La investigación se aborda desde un enfoque etnográfico.

Estudios Cívicos y Políticos

Políticas sociales universales básicas y fractura social: La densidad del estado en territorios de alta vulnerabilidad

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Las sociedades contemporáneas latinoamericanas exhiben una fractura social que alcanza importantes diferencias en paradigmas de vida de amplios sectores sociales y eso constituye un desafío para una convivencia democrática, integrada y equitativa. En este marco se desarrolla una investigación que identifica el alcance y la calidad de tres políticas, consideradas en nuestra hipótesis como de alto impacto en las causas de la fractura social: salud mental, acceso a la justicia y educación. Esta comunicación presenta los primeros resultados de la revisión del estado del arte, que tomando distancia del debate latinoamericano sobre políticas sociales universales y focales, coloca el territorio y la multidisciplinar en el centro del diseño institucional. Se trata de un análisis cruzado entre la demanda insatisfecha en zonas de vulnerabilidad y la oferta de servicios accesibles brindados por el estado en las políticas referidas, con vistas a la construcción de indicadores y taxonomías que permitan identificar derechos vulnerados y que se consideren esenciales para impulsar un ciclo de reinserción social. Se realiza un mapeo colectivo como herramienta metodológica participativa que permite identificar las necesidades insatisfechas del territorio de la zona oeste de Montevideo, donde se concentran situaciones con alta vulnerabilidad, construidas en el diálogo entre los sectores vulnerables de la sociedad y la actividad académica. Asimismo, se combinan diversas técnicas de indagación cualitativas y cuantitativas como encuestas, entrevistas, historias de vida, etnografía, grupos de discusión, etc.

El socialismo de John Stuart Mill

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John Stuart Mill es bien conocido por ser uno de los máximos exponentes del utilitarismo inglés. Se formó en la doctrina de la mano de su padre James Mill y de Jeremy Bentham. No obstante, a pesar de la herencia indeleble recibida de las dos grandes figuras, el planteamiento que desarrolló, especialmente después de la crisis emocional sufrida en 1826, fue notoriamente distinto al de sus maestros. Coincide con ambos en la adopción de un enfoque liberal en términos amplios. Su defensa de la libertad del individuo, de la necesidad de proteger de la invasión de otros un ámbito identitario interno irreductible es clara y patente. Pero hay que reconocer, además, que desde ese planteamiento desarrolla una propuesta que no es difícil identificar como socialista. El objetivo es mostrar los elementos que permiten calificar a Mill como socialista.

La vienda popular en Puerto Rico: Representación e identidad de los afropuertorriqueños

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Los afrodescendientes puertorriqueños han desempeñado múltiples y variadas profesiones y oficios en los que han integrado su cosmovisión de manera evidente o solapadamente. En Puerto Rico se reconoce la presencia de elementos culturales ancestrales heredados de africanos esclavizados durante la colonización española en el lenguaje, tradiciones religiosas, gastronomía, música y baile. Sin embargo, se conoce muy poco sobre su influencia en aspectos como el diseño, construcción y la estética de la vivienda. Este estudio es parte de una investigación dirigida a identificar la presencia de elementos africanos en el entorno edificado de Puerto Rico. El objetivo es identificar expresiones culturales africanas del oeste subsahariano en la vivienda popular edificada a través de un proceso no formal de construcción (no por arquitectos). El estudio se centralizó en las viviendas en los sectores periféricos al centro urbano de los pueblos. Mediante visitas de campo, entrevistas y el examen de documentos y fotografías desde la perspectiva de las tendencias de las artes africanas precoloniales se evidenciaron expresiones culturales en las fachadas de las casas, los muros externos y en el interior de la vivienda. Los elementos heredados de la cultura africana, carentes de su significado original, prevalecen hasta el presente y han generado una arquitectura popular con identidad cultural que contribuye a refirmar y reforzar la identidad individual y colectiva de los afropuertorriqueños.

Camino hacia la integración de Ucrania en la UE: La política cultural europea

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Una de las consecuencias inmediatas de la guerra de Rusia contra Ucrania ha sido el reconocimiento taxativo de que Ucrania «forma parte de la familia europea», así como el despertar de una EU geopolítica más asertiva en un mundo más inestable. Como consecuencia de ello, la UE ha relanzado las negociaciones de adhesión con los países de los Balcanes Orientales y ha admitido como candidatos a Ucrania y Moldavia. En este contexto ha nacido la Comunidad Política Europea, que podría servir de antesala a la adhesión de estos países a la UE. Esta comunicación analiza la forma en la que, sin un final de la guerra en el horizonte, Ucrania podría avanzar en el camino hacia la plena integración en la UE negociando el capítulo dedicado a la cultura, entendiendo ésta en sentido amplio, y beneficiándose de los programas e iniciativas comunitarios como otros estados miembros por medio de una integración diferenciada. Partiendo de un análisis crítico, tanto de la noción de cultura que es utilizada en los tratados y textos legales, como de forma práctica en las acciones de la política cultural de la unión, se estudia el enfoque multidimensional del concepto de cultura (económica, digital, social, verde, exterior) para ofrecer nuevas perspectivas en el proceso de integración de Ucrania.

Cognición política: Adquisición de nociones políticas en niños y jóvenes mexicanos

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Se trata de un estudio sobre la cognición política de niños y jóvenes mexicanos en el que se presentan los mecanismos psicosociales que intervienen en la adquisición de las nociones política y democracia. Se parte del concepto dominio específico, que sostiene que, en contra de lo que planteaba Piaget, los niños construyen campos y conceptos específicos y que también cuentan con algunas restricciones que les permiten delimitar conceptualmente en campos de dominio específicos la realidad social para de ese modo construir sus nociones sociales. Al respecto sostenemos que los procesos psicosociales que intervienen en dicha adquisición son: a) Diferenciación del campo de dominio, b) Especificidad del campo de dominio, c) Funcionalidad/Aplicación del campo de dominio, y d) Implicación/alejamiento del ámbito político. Se entrevistó a 12 niños (6 a 12 años) y a 12 jóvenes (13-16 años), tanto de sexo masculino como de sexo femenino, y a sus respectivos padres de familia. La entrevista a niños y jóvenes es una entrevista clínico crítica que incluye las nociones política, democracia y otros elementos del campo político. A las madres y padres de familia se les aplicó una entrevista semiestructurada. El análisis de contenido aplicado a los datos obtenidos en las entrevistas confirman los mecanismos psicosociales aquí referidos y que utilizan los niños y jóvenes de México. Este artículo es parte de la investigación Instituciones políticas y mecanismos psicosociales en la adquisición de las nociones política y democracia en niños y jóvenes mexicanos y españoles, financiada por el Programa UNAM-DGAPA-PAPIIT IN303122.

Status del diálogo social en México a través de sus mecanismos de participación ciudadana: Una revisión de los avances del periodo 2021-2022

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En esta ponencia se mostrarán los espacios por los cuales las organizaciones de la sociedad civil dialogan con el sector público en México, revisando, específicamente, los avances y áreas de oportunidad durante el periodo 2021-2022, de acuerdo al marco legal y normativo para estos propósitos. Se visualizarán los principales actores así como las agendas de trabajo más representativas.

Representación y representatividad en Chile: El caso de las elecciones en la Cámara de Diputadas y Diputados (1989-2021)

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Danielle Rivera

La presente ponencia tiene por objetivo analizar si los cambios introducidos al sistema electoral chileno en el 2015 para la elección en la Cámara de Diputadas y Diputados permitió superar los problemas que tenía el sistema electoral binominal en cuanto a la representación y la representatividad. Estos principios fundamentales de los sistemas políticos resultan centrales, no solo para comprender los cuestionamientos de éstos, sino para prospectar nuevos desafíos que conlleva la democracia representativa en la actualidad. A partir de ello, la metodología del presente estudio de caso está sustentada desde un enfoque de investigación mixta de tipo descriptivo/explicativo. De esta manera la investigación se estructura de la siguiente forma: en primer lugar, se busca describir las principales características y componentes de la representación y la representatividad política, para luego explicar los problemas de la representación y la representatividad que tenía el sistema electoral binominal, y finalmente exponer, a partir de los resultados de las elecciones de diputadas y diputados de los años 2017 y 2021, si se lograron superar los problemas en cuanto a la representación y la representatividad que presentaba el anterior sistema electoral chileno.

Narrativas transmedia: Convergencias, rupturas y oportunidades desde la comunicación

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El salto de la intertextualidad a la transmedialidad facilitada por la ecología mediática contemporánea ha posicionado a las narrativas transmedia como un escenario que responde a las nuevas audiencias, las cuales transitan más fácilmente a escenarios prosumers movidos por una conexión con historias que se ramifican y ofrecen diversas experiencias en múltiples medios y espacios. El presente estudio es el resultado de la experiencia en aula reflexionada y discutida en clave cualitativa con estudiantes de comunicación y periodismo. El abordaje realizado reconoce en primera instancia las convergencias, entendidas como el cambio de paradigma de las industrias mediáticas y el surgimiento de los activismos híbridos a razón de la expansión de las tecnologías digitales. Asimismo, se reconocen las rupturas, referidas a las exacerbaciones de los determinismos instrumentales en quienes producen y consumen las narrativas transmedia, además de los reduccionismos al pensar que transmedia solo se marida con relatos de ficción. Como resultado, la experiencia de aula arroja un conjunto de oportunidades, que se traducen en el análisis de experiencias transmedia de no ficción ya existentes, y otras que se tejen en el aula también a manera de propuestas piloto, muchas de ellas en clave de comunicación y cambio social. Todo esto para así contemplar márgenes de mejora para la construcción de futuros escenarios transmedia que promuevan historias, personajes y geografías con contexto, que reconozcan la diversidad, que pongan en diálogo las culturas y que reivindique el espacio público y algunos otros privados, como medios de comunicación al servicio de la expresión ciudadana.

Bibliometría y semántica de medios simbólicamente generalizados del sistema de ciencia en Chile del siglo XXI

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Un área de estudio se configura según la comunicación de sus medios de difusión científica en un contexto social, político y económico determinado. Se analiza la semántica y estructura bibliométrica contenida en revistas científicas sociales misceláneas chilenas del siglo XXI mediante un estudio bibliométrico y semántico cualitativo, de diseño no experimental, descriptivo con alcances longitudinales. Se analizaron 1554 publicaciones de tres revistas relevantes del sistema ciencia chileno entre el 2000 y 2019. Los resultados: a) dan cuenta de una estructura de estos medios simbólicamente generalizados en estudio; b) logran desentrañar la semántica científico social comunicada en estos medios. Se concluye que los medios de comunicación analizados son de escritura individual, masculina, de colaboración institucional y chileno-argentina, con ascendente cantidad de publicaciones en idioma español, usando fuentes secundarias como documentación. En términos semánticos, los medios comunican una relevancia teórica y epistemológica, que con rigurosidad metodológica y ensayística construye una reflexión políticosocial identitaria situada. El trabajo posee la originalidad de un potencial semántico y cualitativo aplicado a estudios bibliométricos que son trabajos realizados sustancialmente a través de variables cuantitativas, complementando desde lo interpretativo en una construcción semántica que contribuye a configurar un ethos de un área de estudio desde sus fuentes documentales.

Los discursos políticos en TikTok en la Argentina 2022: Representaciones y destinatarios

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Con la pandemia global por COVID-19 han cambiado algunas prácticas sociales, políticas, económicas y se ha producido un pasaje a la digitalización de muchas de ellas. En relación a la mediatización de lo político, durante el 2020 se ha incrementado el uso de la plataforma TikTok en la Argentina, en un marco de aumento del consumo televisivo y de aumento de uso de las redes sociales. En octubre de 2020, el jefe de Gobierno de la Ciudad autónoma de Buenos Aires, Horacio Rodríguez Larreta, abrió una cuenta oficial en la plataforma, y luego le siguieron otros líderes. Desde las perspectivas europea y latinoamericana, la mediatización es conceptualizada como un proceso que posee distintas etapas con una aceleración en el último cuarto del siglo XX. Esta transformación se acentúa con las redes sociales y con la mediatización de la pandemia se produce un nuevo vuelco, así como en el pasaje a la pospandemia en 2022. En el siguiente trabajo, utilizando herramientas metodológicas de la sociosemiótica se indaga en los discursos políticos materializados en TikTok por los políticos y políticas argentinas en 2022, enfocándose en las representaciones de cada fuerza política y los modos de interpelación a los destinatarios. Así, resulta relevante detenernos en algunas consideraciones en torno al proceso histórico de la mediatización de la política en otras redes sociales, como Instagram, Facebook, Twitter y Snapchat; y también los modos históricos que adoptó el kirchnerismo, la centro-derecha y la izquierda argentina en las redes sociales.

El discurso estigmatizante contra los pueblos indígenas en la historia de la prensa peruana

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El presente artículo analiza la evolución del discurso estigmatizante contra los pueblos indígenas en la historia de la prensa peruana, profundizando en el estudio de cómo es representado el "indio" en diferentes periódicos y revistas que fueron publicados entre los siglos XVIII y XX. A partir de una metodología de investigación basada en el análisis de documentos periodísticos, se pone en evidencia el predominio de una prolongada tradición estigmatizante en historia de la prensa peruana, que aporta elementos de juicio para comprender cómo en el contexto de la crisis política que actualmente afecta al Perú (que en los últimos seis años ha tenido cinco presidentes de la república) se filtran expresiones estigmatizantes y prejuiciosas contra estos pueblos en los debates de la prensa actual. Al predominar la tendencia a informar desde una perspectiva cultural etnocéntrica que reproduce estigmas que se han mantenido vigentes durante siglos, la prensa de circulación nacional tiende a deslegitimar las demandas de los pueblos indígenas y a distorsionar el debate político.

Million Dollar Baby: Interpretación narratológica filosófica de la filiación

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En este artículo se aborda un análisis filosófico narratológico de la película "Million Dollar Baby" de Clint Eastwood respecto a la filiación. Mientras que la interpretación narrativa se hará desde el método narratológico audiovisual de Efrén Cuevas, una propuesta basada en la metodología de Gerard Genette aplicada al cine, la interpretación filosófica partirá de una mirada poliana y aristotélica de la antropología filosófica. Es así como el trabajo se divide en cuatro momentos: la filiación como concepto antropológico filosófico, su aplicación al cine por medio de la temporalidad, su aparición a través de la focalización y, finalmente, su desarrollo utilizando la voz. De esa manera, observaremos cómo es que Clint Eastwood presenta como tema de fondo la filiación en su película, a través de una perspectiva aristotélica-poliana y demostrada por medio del método narratológico. Este estudio forma parte de la tesis doctoral de la autora de este artículo titulada: "La antropología de Clint Eastwood en Gran Torino, Million Dollar Baby y Un Mundo Perfecto: amistad, origen y redención."

Ruralidades no contadas: Reconstrucción participativa de la memoria de la vereda de Monte dentro en Pamplona (Colombia)

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La presente ponencia parte del campo disciplinar de la comunicación social y establece un diálogo con la sociología y la antropología para encontrar referentes comunes que permitan entender el proceso de IAP, cuyo objetivo se centra en la reconstrucción de la memoria de la vereda Monte dentro, zona rural de Pamplona. Locación invisibilizada y poco narrada en los relatos de ciudad debido a las marcas de la expansión urbana, que han desplazado los saberes y prácticas tradicionales de la ruralidad; generando gran impacto en las expectativas de vida de los jóvenes que cada vez más desconocen su pasado, desligándose de sus tradiciones. Desde la comunicación para el cambio social se empodera a un grupo de habitantes de la vereda con herramientas comunicativas, para la construcción de narrativas sobre sus memorias rurales. Contar y contarse desde sus vivencias a través de los medios ciudadanos. Esta investigación se encuentra en proceso de desarrollo, pero genera una reflexión de manera anticipada frente al tipo de enfoque metodológico y al diseño. Este diseño posibilita distanciarse de la investigación extractiva que llega a las comunidades solamente a recabar información, pero que no se interesa en la comunidad y sus procesos. En cambio, la IAP, busca generar en las comunidades unas capacidades que les permita a ellos tener una autonomía en la deconstrucción de su memoria y la gestión de su comunicación a través de sus narrativas, para hacer visibles sus ruralidades, sus prácticas culturales. El significado de ser campesino en la Pamplona de hoy.

Estudios culturales

Narrativas e historias no oficiales sobre la salud sexual y reproductiva: Una lectura de las voces de autoras negras del Pacífico colombiano

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En Colombia, los estudios sobre políticas públicas de Salud Sexual y Reproductiva y Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos han dado cuenta de la existencia de un fenómeno denominado “voces oficiales” en la materia. Diversos autores sostienen que en la formulación y ejecución de las políticas públicas de SSR han sido diversos los factores que han influido. Uno de ellos es quienes participan en las jornadas de trabajo que se hace con la comunidad para construir dichos instrumentos jurídicos. Pero también se relacionan con cómo finalmente estos instrumentos se terminan materializando, es decir, qué es lo que dicen una vez contruidos. La literatura muestra que han existido unas voces privilegiadas en la interlocución con el Estado respecto de estas temáticas. De modo que, en las políticas públicas sobre SSR se han reflejado sus preocupaciones, percepciones, experiencias, visiones al respecto. De tal manera, que los planes, programas y proyectos corresponden a sus experiencias vitales y les son útiles, por lo tanto, se vuelven eficaces. En ese orden de ideas, diversos autores han manifestado que los instrumentos de política pública sobre SSR no han recogido las voces de otras poblaciones, poblaciones que, además, han sido históricamente discriminadas y excluidas a través de otras formas. Personas a las que no se les ha tenido en cuenta para la construcción de estos instrumentos legales y que no reconocen en ellos sus experiencias de vida, y a quienes los planes, programas, proyectos asociados a la SSR les resultan inoperantes e inoportunos e ineficaces.

Fractura y diversidad identitaria en las nuevas generaciones del feminismo estudiantil chileno

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Se exponen parte de los hallazgos de una investigación sobre el proceso de individuación de feministas estudiantes de educación superior, en particular su experiencia de construcción identitaria feminista. Esto fue abordado considerando su autodefinición (orden individual de identidad); la dialéctica entre su imagen pública y privada (orden interaccional) y entre el estatus nominal y el virtual de su pertenencia colectiva (orden institucional); reconociendo el lugar que ocupa el cuerpo como espacio personal y político. Metodológicamente, se aplicaron 26 entrevistas en profundidad a estudiantes de educación superior que participaban en organizaciones feministas o que lo hicieron en las movilizaciones de 2018. Los hallazgos apuntan a una experiencia de fractura identitaria asociada a sus aprendizajes en los contextos de las movilizaciones feministas, así como las demandas de género. Asimismo, se manifiesta una diversidad en el contenido identitario, generando un reacomodo de ciertas barreras o desigualdades de género.

El Éxodo Cantado revisitado: La nostalgia transfiguradora en la musica caipira brasileña

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La expresión “nostalgia transfigurativa” fue acuñada por Antonio Candido para traducir un elemento común que observó en las historias de vida de los campesinos del interior del estado de São Paulo, que el entrevistó para su investigación doctoral. Según el autor, la “nostalgia transfigurativa” correspondía a una insólita “utopía retrospectiva”, o más bien, a una especie de proyección de un mundo ideal en el pasado. El diagnóstico de Candido se basó en las entrevistas que realizó, pero originalmente su propuesta de investigación fue estudiar el reflejo de las transformaciones sociales decurrente del éxodo en las músicas compuesto por la población. Mi investigación doctoral buscó continuar la comprensión de esta transformación social a partir del análisis de canciones que fueron grabadas en zonas urbanas con intérpretes y compositores con raíces en zonas rurales. Muchas de estas composiciones de la música caipira expresaban muy claramente esa “nostalgia transfiguradora”. Sin embargo, había otra perspectiva de las composiciones que buscaba apuntar a un futuro más positivo. En esta segunda perspectiva, las composiciones presentaban protagonistas que venían de un pasado pleno y pasaban por el presente de manera similar apoyados en un cierto sentimiento de continuidad histórica que, supuestamente, suavizaba las rupturas que se estaban dando en la estructura social. Esta segunda vertiente compositiva fue la que estudié en mi tesis doctoral, que recibió el título de Éxodo Cantado. La presente propuesta de trabajo pretende visitar esta obra, destacando el punto ideológico y su contrapunto presente en estas dos grandes vertientes compositivas.

La Convención Constitucional chilena y la politización de lo indígena: Discursos y semánticas sobre lo indígena en el siglo XXI

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El objetivo de la ponencia es determinar los discursos y semánticas sobre lo indígena, para lo cual se examina la Convención Constitucional chilena iniciada en 2021. La Convención es una instancia ideal en la exploración de estas significaciones, ya que en ella es posible reconocer los diferentes debates continentales y globales sobre la materia. Teóricamente, existe un énfasis en la politización, ya que el interés no está en discutir la correcta definición o utilización del concepto indígena, sino en explorar cómo se ha usado como herramienta política, considerando la dimensión política de la construcción de significado. En términos metodológicos, se adopta un protocolo de investigación interdisciplinario que integra el análisis de contenido, el análisis del discurso y el método comparativo. El corpus está conformado por los documentos generados por la Convención Constituyente (actas, informes, etc.). Entre las conclusiones esperadas, se señala que la politización de lo indígena implica la movilización de una constelación de conceptos con los cuales se construye el significado de lo indígena (cosmovisión, ontología, epistemología, nación, etnia, autonomía, etc.). Además, la politización de lo indígena se asocia al uso estratégico de propuesta de otros modelos de sociedad, lo que incluye reformas al estado moderno clásico (pluralismo jurídico, modelo de desarrollo basado en el “buen vivir”, sistemas políticos indígenas, autonomías territoriales, etc.).

La transformación de la cultura simbólica del campesino durante el periodo de globalización y de relaciones mercantiles: Estudio de caso de comunidades campesinas en el país de Colombia

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En el desarrollo global, el campesino latinoamericano modifica sus prácticas cotidianas y relaciones sociales para ingresar a nichos mercantiles que le permitan obtener ganancias y así poder continuar el ciclo de subsistencia. Durante el Modelo de Apertura Económica (cubre la década de 1990 a la actualidad), el campesino en Colombia pasa de aquel que siembra y cultiva la tierra para su autoconsumo y un excedente para vender en la plaza de mercado local a convertirse en un campesino productor con carácter empresarial, ya sea de productos agrícolas en forma de monocultivos de aguacate o en prestadores de servicios turísticos. Lo anterior se debe a que las condiciones productivas del mercado y de rentabilidad económica para el campesino son escasas, por lo que la diversificación de las formas de cultivo y de actividades se vuelve atractivas, haciendo que este busque integrarse a las dinámicas mercantiles. Sin embargo, el campesino también va modificando su cultura simbólica con el fin de adaptarse a las condiciones que los agentes de influencia económica requieren (agroexportadora y turistas). Para esto, la presente investigación se centra en los resultados del estudio de caso en comunidades campesinas de cuatro veredas de Nariño (Colombia). Los resultados indican la transformación de la cultura simbólica de las comunidades campesinas que practican turismo rural y cultivan aguacate Hass en tres aspectos: las formas de organización campesina, las relaciones comunitarias y las formas tradicionales de cultivar la tierra. Lo anterior evidencia las repercusiones socioculturales de las comunidades campesinas locales en la globalización.

Yo nací músico: Identidad musical, agencia y creación musical entre cantadores p'urhépecha

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Esta ponencia presenta resultados de una investigación cualitativa, enfocada a comprender los significados, valores y procesos de identificación en la creación lírico-musical de pirekuas entre pirericha (cantadores) del pueblo p'urhépecha, pueblo indígena ubicado en el occidente de México. Las pirekuas son canciones cantadas en el idioma p'urhépecha e interpretadas en dos ritmos de la música tradicional p'urhépecha: uananskukua (sonecito) y uarhakua (abajeño). Los pirericha, plural del término p'urhépecha pireri, son personas enfocadas a componer y/o interpretar las pirekuas, es decir, canciones que narran historias relacionadas con la vida de la gente de las comunidades p'urhépecha. Analizar la composición de pirekuas desde una perspectiva social, permite aproximarse a procesos como la construcción de la identidad musical del pireri como compositor y creador y los distintos sentidos de agencia que pueden estar presentes de acuerdo con los significados de la experiencia musical. La ponencia enfatiza en estos procesos desde una perspectiva sociopolítica con la finalidad de problematizar dos posiciones dominantes en el ámbito musical: la perspectiva individualizada donde prevalece una visión romántica del compositor que crea de manera aislada su obra y la perspectiva innatista donde la creación es resultado de un don innato. Se pone especial interés en las categorías culturales emic de los cantadores p'urhépecha. La información presentada es resultado de una investigación cualitativa con enfoque hermenéutico-crítico basado en entrevistas a profundidad y trabajo etnográfico en distintas comunidades p'urhépecha.

Método para valorar, clasificar y proyectar perfiles de hurto en Colombia

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Efrain Javier De La Hoz Granadillo, Docente, Universidad de Cartagena, Colombia

En esta investigación se propone un método para valorar, clasificar y proyectar perfiles de hurto en Colombia, con el fin de mejorar el nivel de vida sus ciudadanos. Esta investigación se apoya en el cálculo multivariado y redes neuronales y los conceptos de hurto en Colombia. Para el trabajo de investigación se desarrolló un análisis cuantitativo propositivo de los registros de hurto establecidos por la policía Nacional de Colombia en los años 2021 y 2022 en los diferentes departamentos. Como resultado de la investigación, en la primera fase del método se estableció un modelo de clustering. Se discriminaron 3 conglomerados de hurtos por departamento. Seguidamente se estableció una Red Neuronal Artificial con una estructura en dos capas ocultas, con lo que se pronosticó la clasificación o pertenencia de un departamento a uno de los perfiles departamentales de hurto en Colombia establecidos. Lo anterior con un nivel de precisión del 98 %, 99 % y 99 % para las muestras de entrenamiento, prueba y reserva respectivamente. Como conclusión, se puede señalar la relevancia y pertinencia del método para medir, clasificar y pronosticar los perfiles departamentales de hurto en Colombia. Como aporte de esta investigación se aporta un método que permite establecer perfiles de hurtos con el apoyo de 2 herramientas, que contribuyen a la toma de decisiones de las entidades responsable para establecer acciones y políticas de estado que permitan minimizar el impacto social de estos delitos.

Acercamientos interdisciplinarios para comprender la vida comunitaria en Palmarejo ante el desplazamiento forzado

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La comunidad de Palmarejo está ubicada en Jalisco (México). En el 2010 estuvo en riesgo de inundación por la construcción de la presa El Zapotillo, al igual que Acasico y Temacapulín. El movimiento de resistencia en Temacapulín contribuyó a frenar la decisión de inundación en las tres comunidades; sin embargo, los habitantes de Palmarejo fueron desplazados. Este trabajo se enmarca en el plan de justicia y reparación de daños puesto en marcha por el gobierno federal en el 2021, el cual pretende atender las afectaciones en las tres comunidades y enunciar recomendaciones para la no repetición. El objetivo de esta ponencia es analizar el desplazamiento forzado en la comunidad de Palmarejo desde un acercamiento interdisciplinar a partir de goznes teórico-metodológicos donde está presente la sociología cultural y la psicología social. De la primera, se retomaron elementos estructurales socio-económicos y políticos relacionados con la construcción de la presa El Zapotillo; así como aspectos socio-culturales y comunitarios de Palmarejo; mientras que, de la segunda, se recuperaron las nociones de amenaza de despojo y desplazamiento forzado. Se recurrió a las entrevistas semiestructuradas, los mapas itinerantes individuales y la etnografía multilocal durante el acercamiento a 6 personas que vivieron en Palmarejo. Entre los resultados, se pudo comprender el enojo, el miedo, la incertidumbre, la impotencia y los conflictos entre la población antes y durante el proceso de desplazamiento forzado; también fue posible dar cuenta de la vida comunitaria en Palmarejo y del contexto socio-económico-político de la construcción de la presa El Zapotillo.

Gafas de realidad virtual en la cultura indígena colombiana: Una experiencia de conexión con el metaverso

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Este estudio analiza las experiencias de una comunidad indígena Arhuaca en la Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta (Colombia) al explorar varias aplicaciones de las gafas de realidad virtual Oculus Quest 2. El objetivo es analizar el impacto que las tecnologías digitales podrían tener en su población si se adaptaran a su cotidianidad. El proceso experimental se realizó con el permiso de las autoridades de la comunidad y contó con la participación de 35 indígenas adultos, principalmente docentes de las escuelas comunitarias. El estudio adoptó un enfoque metodológico cualitativo, utilizando técnicas de investigación como el grupo focal, la observación participante y la entrevista semiestructurada. Los resultados muestran que los indígenas que tuvieron la oportunidad de utilizar las gafas RV consideran esta experiencia de gran importancia para entender las tecnologías venideras. La discusión y las conclusiones obtenidas destacan que la llegada de las tecnologías a la comunidad puede mejorar la calidad de vida, preservar la cultura, ofrecer oportunidades económicas y empoderamiento. Este estudio tiene implicaciones importantes para las comunidades indígenas de Colombia y para otras comunidades en todo el mundo que luchan por mantener su identidad cultural en un mundo cada vez más tecnológico. Los resultados sugieren que las tecnologías digitales pueden ser una herramienta valiosa para mejorar la vida y preservar la cultura de las comunidades indígenas. Además, este estudio resalta la importancia de adoptar enfoques de investigación que integren el saber ancestral indígena y que estén orientados a comprender las necesidades y perspectivas de estas comunidades.

El proceso de individuación en las nuevas generaciones de estudiantes feministas chilenas

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Se presentan los hallazgos de una investigación cuyo propósito fue evidenciar el proceso de individuación feminista de las nuevas generaciones de activistas involucradas en el movimiento estudiantil universitario y/o en organizaciones feministas. A través de sus trayectorias y participación en movilizaciones recientes, nos preguntamos: ¿cómo ha sido su experiencia en tanto mujeres jóvenes? ¿Qué desafíos biográficos y pruebas sociales han debido sortear? ¿Qué acciones y asociaciones colectivas han desplegado para enfrentarlas? ¿Qué proyectos de vida plantean? Para ello, desplegamos un abordaje metodológico mixto. El estudio cuantitativo aplicó un cuestionario a 664 estudiantes de educación superior considerando escalas de identidad Twenty Statements Test y Social and Personal Identities Scale, la adhesión a las demandas de género y participación en movilizaciones feministas y variables sociodemográficas. Desde el punto de vista cualitativo, se realizaron 30 entrevistas en profundidad a activistas, develando el relato que hacen de sí mismas, como configuran sus trayectorias y toman decisiones acerca de las pruebas sociales que enfrentan. Entre los principales hallazgos, destaca una singularización de los recursos y estrategias para afrontar dichas pruebas, resultando las demandas de género y la participación en el movimiento un eje relevante de sus trayectorias. También se evidenció un proceso tensionado entre la fractura identitaria cuestionando el mandato de género, así como un reacomodo de ciertas barreras o desigualdades, expresadas también en los diferentes perfiles según su situación personal y su centro de estudios.

Nuevos caminos para reflexionar sobre las desigualdades de género, a partir de la perspectiva del feminismo indígena en la comunidad Misak de Silvia Cauca (Colombia)

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En los estudios de género se entretajan ideas de que algunas naturalezas y culturas instauran relaciones de poder y representaciones históricas que se construyen en torno a dualidades, que a su vez implican la fundación de desigualdades interseccionales entre el género, la etnia, la clase y otras. Así, esta reflexión tiene por objetivo, repasar algunos interrogantes derivados de las concepciones de naturaleza/cultura y hombre/mujer, presentes en la cosmovisión del pueblo Misak. Pensar estos fenómenos es relevante, pues se indaga sobre el establecimiento de inequidades existentes en la fundación de conocimientos, en procesos de desarrollo y en su enlace con lo político. En este escrito, se busca reinterpretar algunos argumentos patriarcales que hacen parte del recuento histórico de este pueblo y que afectan a sus mujeres y niñas desde un modelo patrilineal de organización familiar. Lo anterior supone realizar una revisión literaria presente en planteamientos de autoras como Sherry Ortner, Sandra Harding, Donna Haraway, Carmen Ramírez, Francesca Gargallo, Joan Scott, Sally Linton, Verena Stolcke. La revisión de sus análisis, conduce a comprender cómo funcionan ciertos componentes propios de la forma tradicional con que se construyen las bases de las disciplinas académicas como creaciones modernas, que pretenden regular discursos, fundar saberes e imponer conocimientos específicos sobre los sujetos, sus relaciones y contextos. Esto plantea debates diversos en las ciencias sociales, desde la crítica a las categorías naturaleza/cultura y modernidad, hasta nuevas categorías, a partir de las perspectivas de los feminismos indígenas, que revelan nuevos caminos de exploración académica y de lucha.

El trabajo de las mujeres directivas en la industria minera en México: Retos, transformaciones y continuidades

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La minería siempre ha sido asociada con lo masculino. En el imaginario social, el trabajo minero implica esfuerzos más allá de las capacidades femeninas. Una de las muchas consecuencias negativas del sistema patriarcal es la percepción de diferencias sustanciales basadas en el sexo y, por lo tanto, el establecimiento de relaciones de poder fundadas en supuestos ideológicos. El resultado de las dinámicas sociales fundamentadas en los juicios de género ha sido la creación de estereotipos arraigados en las prácticas cotidianas, la visión de mundo y la realidad social. En la sociedad patriarcal, el estereotipo de la mujer parte de una visión distorsionada en la que el hombre tiene más valor y a ella se le condena a ser infravalorada en los ámbitos laborales, profesionales, sociales y culturales. El mayor interés, por lo tanto, es que prevalezca el estereotipo de que las mujeres son responsables de desarrollarse casi exclusivamente en el entorno doméstico y que esa debe ser su prioridad. La minería ha sido asociada con lo masculino y dentro de ella se ha generado una jerarquía dominada por hombres. Esta investigación tiene por objetivo comprender la relación que se da entre cultura organizacional e identidad de género de mujeres directivas destacadas en diferentes casos de estudio. La investigación se hace desde un enfoque interpretativo, sustentado en una epistemología hermenéutica analógica desde un paradigma cualitativo.

Caracterización del Capital Humano Subcontratado de la Minería en Chile: Desafíos en la formación y certificación de competencias laborales de trabajadores subcontratados en el sector minero en Chile

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El sector minero en Chile ha utilizado trabajadores subcontratistas los últimos 50 años como herramienta de externalización del riesgo y costos. Los trabajadores subcontratados no cuentan con una adecuada formación académica. Además, no poseen una gran gama de perfiles ocupacionales a su disposición, a diferencia de los trabajadores que sus labores son parte de la cadena principal de la producción minera. Por lo mismo, se requiere de la implementación de procesos de formación de estos trabajadores subcontratados, fortaleciendo el capital educacional y cultural de los trabajadores. De esta manera los trabajadores podrán optar a mejorar sus remuneraciones y crecimiento en su desarrollo de carrera laboral. Las instituciones universitarias, deben desarrollar procesos de Reconocimientos de la Experiencia Laboral (REL) de estos trabajadores, con la finalidad de acotar los tiempos de estudio, ya que estos trabajadores deben combinar su vida laboral, familiar y académica. Bajo estas exigencias, es que también se deben desarrollar modalidades de estudio, diferentes a las normales y que estén alineadas a las jornadas laborales.

Barreras para la competitividad de las empresas propiedad de mujeres

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En los últimos años, diversos estudios han señalado que la participación económica y la generación de oportunidades de liderazgo para las mujeres son importantes para la competitividad de un país. Una manera de lograr este cometido es la generación de empresas. A nivel mundial, sólo 3 de cada 10 empresas son propiedad de mujeres y, en la mayoría de los casos, éstas suelen ser pequeñas y con pocos empleados, además de que muchas operan en la informalidad, lo cual les resta oportunidades para su desarrollo y consolidación. Las mujeres empresarias enfrentan desafíos únicos en comparación con los varones empresarios, entre los que destacan barreras económicas, legales y sociales que limitan su capacidad para iniciar y dirigir empresas. El objetivo de este trabajo es identificar algunas barreras que impiden a las empresas propiedad de mujeres ser competitivas. Se trata de un estudio documental, de alcance exploratorio y de enfoque no experimental. Con base en la revisión de la literatura se encontró que las principales barreras son acceso limitado a financiamiento, falta de capacitación en temas administrativos, discriminación de género, sobrecarga por el trabajo doméstico no remunerado, falta de redes y conexiones empresariales. Se concluye con la importancia de promover la igualdad de género en las empresas para impulsar la competitividad económica, la innovación y el desarrollo sostenible, lo cual debe venir aparejado con una política pública que incentive la creación y perdurabilidad de empresas propiedad de mujeres.

Criterios éticos jurídicos para la divulgación de datos abiertos en la contratación pública de Colombia: Entre la protección de datos personales y el acceso a la información pública

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Se propone dar respuesta a la tensión que se presenta al evaluar las dos posiciones; la primera, que busca proteger los derechos fundamentales del titular de información, como lo son el derecho a la intimidad, dignidad y buen nombre; y la otra, en cabeza de la administración pública, que busca garantizar la transparencia y acceso a la información pública por parte de toda la ciudadanía, mediante la publicación de la información en su poder y del ejercicio completo de su actividad contractual, a partir del ejercicio de una cultura de transparencia al interior de entidades públicas. Para lograr el objetivo descrito con la presente investigación se proponen criterios éticos jurídicos para la divulgación y protección de datos abiertos y personales en el ejercicio de la actividad contractual del Estado sin menoscabar la cultura de transparencia, teniendo en cuenta el marco de la ley de protección de datos personales y la ley de acceso a la información pública. Se utiliza una investigación tipo jurídico con un enfoque cualitativo, por cuanto se realizará el estudio de la normatividad vigente en la legislación colombiana respecto a la protección de datos personales y el acceso a la información pública en la aplicación de la contratación estatal para analizar las implicaciones de la cultura de transparencia y prácticas éticas al interior de la administración pública cuando pública datos en la actividad contractual.

Demandas y recursos de la interfaz trabajo-familia entre microempresarios en Chile

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Esta investigación se diseñó para comprobar cómo el modelo demandas-recursos se asocia con la interfaz trabajo-familia. El presente trabajo se centró en la presión del tiempo y la carga de trabajo medida en función de la autoeficacia y la autonomía personal, así como también en las percepciones de satisfacción con dicho equilibrio. Desarrollamos un estudio cualitativo interpretativo del significado de la interfaz trabajo-familia centrándonos en las paradojas que emergen de esta relación y de la bidireccionalidad. Se utilizó una metodología cualitativa y los datos se obtuvieron a través de 44 entrevistas semi-estructuradas a microempresarios y microempresarias de Chile que fueron seleccionados de acuerdo a criterios de inclusión como sexo y tipo de microempresario, así como su balance trabajo-familia. Los entrevistados tenían diferentes configuraciones familiares. Los resultados muestran que el grupo desarrolló percepciones duales de la interfaz, en las que la carga de trabajo y la presión del tiempo se convirtieron en recursos, y estos aspectos pudieron gestionarse a su favor para reforzar el desarrollo de otros recursos personales como la autonomía y la autoeficacia. Los entrevistados también realizaron ajustes analíticos de las secuencias contextuales, de modo que las demandas pudieron resolverse subjetivamente convirtiéndolas en recursos que dotan de sentido a las acciones y dan legitimidad a sus decisiones personales. El estudio contribuye a la literatura proporcionando una mejor comprensión de las percepciones de los microempresarios sobre las conexiones positivas entre familia y trabajo y las consecuencias negativas del conflicto para redefinir el modelo demandas-recursos.

El derecho en el mejoramiento de las ventajas competitivas de las empresas

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Actualmente, la pérdida de confianza en las instituciones y organizaciones tanto del sector público como privado ha venido agravándose por múltiples factores, tales como fraudes económicos que llevan a la quiebra, reporte de información incompleta o adulterada, corrupción, entre otros, que fracturan de forma fuerte y directa la imagen que los grupos de interés tienen en las organizaciones, en los mecanismos de control y en la efectividad jurídica tanto de las instituciones que deben vigilar e inspeccionar el actuar de las organizaciones, así como la efectividad de la aplicación de la norma al interior de las organizaciones. En este sentido, la presente ponencia derivada de proyecto de investigación tiene como objetivo analizar la importancia que tiene la aplicación del derecho en la planeación estratégica para el mejoramiento de ventajas competitivas en las empresas colombianas. Teóricamente, la investigación se encuentra soportada en el modelo competencial para la generación de confianza pública y de manera concomitante en la teoría de los stakeholders. Metodológicamente, el proyecto tiene un alcance explicativo de tipo cualitativo. Dentro de los resultados que se esperan del proyecto se hace un análisis que desde el objeto material del derecho, mostrando las diferentes implicaciones que este tiene en el fortalecimiento del control interno organizacional, para que de esta manera se fortalezca la confianza en los grupos de interés y contribuya de manera significativa al mejoramiento de las ventajas competitivas de las organizaciones.

Perspectiva y análisis de la Interculturalidad en Educación Superior: Una realidad dinámica y social en el proceso educativo de la Universidad Autónoma "Benito Juárez" de Oaxaca

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En el contexto de México, la referencia más precisa en cuanto al término de cultura nos puede remitir hacia las poblaciones con orígenes étnicos o indígenas, asociándolo con las poblaciones más vulnerables. En el campo de Educación, concretamente en la Educación Superior, se destaca el término de interculturalidad relacionándolo directamente con la integración de estudiantes de las distintas comunidades indígenas al proceso educativo. La presente tiene como objetivo analizar el actuar de la Universidad Autónoma "Benito Juárez" de Oaxaca (UABJO) en un contexto pluricultural y las acciones que ha tomado para para redimirse ante una realidad cambiante y dinámica desde el enfoque intercultural, abordando el proceso educativo dentro de la UABJO al inferir que la población que ingresa a la Máxima Casa de Estudios se encuentra compuesta por una gran diversidad cultural, al ser el estado de Oaxaca una de las entidades federativas con mayor presencia de población indígena, contribuyendo a la investigación en el campo disciplinar de la sociología, recuperando los principales documentos que constituyen la filosofía institucional y rigen la normatividad por medio de un análisis crítico y reflexivo acerca de las acciones implementadas por la Universidad para dar respuesta a este dinamismo intercultural que se desarrollan dentro y fuera de las aulas. El camino para afianzar la interculturalidad aún se vislumbra distante, al encontrarnos con procesos que objetivizan al sujeto como un número "atendido" pero sin llegar a concretarse como una verdadera inclusión. El reto para las instituciones de educación superior aún tiene un trayecto por recorrer.

Análisis de correlación entre el índice de desempeño institucional y factores asociados al desempeño de las instituciones colombianas públicas

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Esta investigación da a conocer los resultados del análisis de la información sobre la gestión de 14 entidades públicas colombianas de orden nacional, sobre siete factores: (1) humano, (2) económico, financiero o presupuestario, (3) herramientas de gestión, (4) sistemas de seguimiento, (5) control y vigilancia, (6) información pública, (7) importancia de la tecnología. Se crearon variables e indicadores para calcular la relación entre estos y el índice de Desempeño Institucional (IDI) del Modelo Integrado de Planeación y gestión MIPG. Se plantea como objetivo central determinar si existe o no una relación directa y significativa entre las variables y el IDI a través del cálculo del coeficiente de correlación de Spearman. Se aplica una metodología cuantitativa, de tipo explicativa, que procura identificar la existencia de elementos claves que las entidades públicas deben tener en cuenta para mejorar el desempeño y, por ende, mejorar el valor público que estas generan a la ciudadanía o grupos de valor. Como conclusión se obtiene que sólo existe una relación directa y significativa entre el IDI y el factor humano, específicamente la variable de bienestar y salario emocional, lo cual genera evidencia científica de que las actividades que promueven el mejoramiento de calidad de vida, la motivación laboral y la inteligencia emocional de los servidores públicos permiten el cumplimiento de la normatividad legal vigente y de las políticas nacionales, así como la mejora de la generación de bienes y servicios y la resolución de necesidades y problemas de la ciudadanía.

El impacto de la responsabilidad social empresarial social en las Mipymes del Caribe Colombiano: Percepciones de los gerentes

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En este estudio se evalúa el impacto de la Responsabilidad Social Empresarial (RSE) en la Imagen Corporativa (IC), percibida por los gerentes de las micro, pequeñas y medianas empresas (MIPYMES) de la región Caribe colombiana. Aplicando la técnica de la ecuación estructural a una muestra de 3.069 MIPYMES, los resultados revelan que la RSE percibida está influenciada principalmente por las dimensiones económica y social. Además, se observa que la IC está influenciada positiva y significativamente por la RSE. El estudio brinda conocimientos prácticos a los directivos sobre la influencia que ejerce la RSE en la IC de las MIPYMES ya que facilita la toma de decisiones para la gestión de la RSE. En concreto, este estudio proporciona a los directivos información para identificar las fortalezas y debilidades a la hora de gestionar prácticas de RSE. Asimismo, se analizan las interacciones entre la RSE y la IC de las MIPYMES, contribuyendo así a la comprensión de la RSE en las MIPYMES en contextos periféricos de países en desarrollo.

Gestión de conocimiento explícito sobre la Marca Ciudad

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Este documento presenta resultados de un estudio cuyo objetivo fue explicar la gestión de conocimiento explícito sobre la marca ciudad a través de la percepción del territorio, la gente, los procesos y socios estratégicos. El diseño de investigación fue no experimental de corte cualitativo aplicado al Municipio de Tijuana, B. C., en el que se evaluó la estructura etnográfica, turística, normativa y necesidades para robustecer la marca. Los resultados destacan que la percepción ciudadana es baja en cuanto a las variables de calidad de vida, comunicaciones, economía y educación.

Caracterización del avance de la Transformación Digital en las empresas del Oriente Antioqueño

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La sociedad ha visto cómo las empresas e industrias han evolucionado gracias a la incorporación de innovaciones en tecnologías y en las formas de llevar a cabo sus procesos. La transformación digital es un elemento fundamental para que las empresas sean más competitivas. Considera un enfoque holístico que aborda tanto aspectos tecnológicos, como culturales y organizacionales. Comprende tanto las herramientas tecnológicas como las habilidades blandas, tales como la cultura organizacional, la estrategia, el liderazgo y el modelo de negocio. El propósito de esta investigación es conocer el contexto y evolución de la transformación digital en la región del Oriente Antioqueño (Colombia) y ampliar la reflexión sobre el aporte que esta región está haciendo al objetivo de desarrollo sostenible: industria, innovación e infraestructura (ODS 9). Se desarrolla una investigación de tipo descriptivo, a través de la aplicación de un instrumento de medición rigurosamente validado y cuyos resultados son analizados posteriormente a través de la estadística descriptiva. Adicionalmente, se hace una revisión de estudios y datos generados por la Cámara de Comercio del Oriente Antioqueño. El enfoque es cuantitativo, porque se busca realizar las mediciones a través de cifras y análisis estadístico. Las implicaciones de la investigación son conocer los rasgos de madurez digital en la región y aumentar la reflexión acerca de la proyección de estrategias y/o programas para que las empresas inicien o continúen procesos de transformación digital. Igualmente se hará un seguimiento de nuevas tendencias tecnológicas y se fomentará el desarrollo de competencias digitales organizacionales.

El discurso moral como condicionante de la creatividad y la innovación en las organizaciones: De cuando la innovación es realmente valorada en las organizaciones

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La forma en que los seres humanos nos relacionamos en sociedad obedece a diferentes tipos de interacción. De acuerdo a la forma que nos vinculamos con otros, y el grado de cercanía que nos relaciona, formamos comunidades, colectivos y organizaciones para suministrar la gobernanza o para hacer eficientes las relaciones de intercambio. Cada una de estas interacciones está relacionada con el énfasis que se da a diferentes manifestaciones del poder: el poder coercitivo –que deriva en poder político–, el poder de persuasión –que ha sido exitosamente administrado desde la religión y las ideologías seculares– y el poder económico –impulsado desde la riqueza que generan las relaciones de intercambio. Del mismo modo, en cada una de las interacciones se va consolidando un discurso moral propio. Dado que, inevitablemente, las personas nos movemos entre diferentes ámbitos, hay discrepancias y tensiones entre lo que se valora como ideal entre unos y otros escenarios. En esta propuesta ilustramos cómo se pueden comprender estas variantes a partir de dos ejes. Uno que va de lo colectivo a lo individual, y otro que va de lo material a lo trascendente. Al cruzar gráficamente estos ejes, obtenemos cuatro cuadrantes que van del mundo tradicional a la modernidad. El supuesto de esta investigación es que la creatividad, el emprendimiento y la innovación florecen mejor en uno de esos cuadrantes por el hecho de que en él, su discurso moral se alinea mejor con esos afanes.

Gestión del conocimiento e innovación en el sector público: Revisión sistemática

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El objetivo de esta ponencia es reflejar el estado del arte de la gestión del conocimiento e innovación en el sector público. La metodología empleada es la de estudio bibliométrico a través de la base de datos Scopus y el software Vosviewer, como herramientas que permiten visualizar el comportamiento de la producción académica y científica en el análisis de cincuenta y cuatro documentos, atendiendo su evolución temporal desde el año 2000 al año 2023. Se reconoce un campo de investigación en crecimiento paulatino, con una baja producción académica y científica, que presenta un mayor acoplamiento bibliográfico en autores como Balasubramanian, Singh y Al-ahbabi, quienes investigan procesos y el desempeño de la gestión del conocimiento, la percepción de los empleados sobre el impacto de los procesos de gestión de conocimiento. Para finalizar, la tendencia en investigación se orienta hacia el intercambio y transferencia de conocimiento, conocimiento tácito y el desempeño de la organización pública.

Caracterización del Capital Humano subcontratado de la Minería en Chile: Estudio de género

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En materia de enfoque de género, se logra identificar que la minería históricamente se ha configurado como un sector altamente masculinizado. La baja participación femenina obedece a características globales de una industria que ha comenzado a hacer esfuerzos para incorporar a la mujer. En ese sentido avanzar en nuestro país en algunos de estos elementos como aspectos de capacitación y formación en la equidad de género, mejorar la flexibilización de la jornada laboral respecto a la vida familiar y temas clave como la maternidad, pre y post natal, así también contar con una infraestructura laboral adecuada. Se puede observar a partir de los datos obtenidos a partir de la encuesta, que las primeras dos ocupaciones

(cocineras y limpiadoras de oficina y hoteles) se relacionan estrechamente con labores rutinarias y de bajo nivel de autonomía, lo que, en consecuencia, vendría a significar un bajo nivel en la toma de decisiones, ligado también a labores de un alto nivel de esfuerzo y desgaste físico. Lo anterior, podría estar relacionado directamente en que ambas ocupaciones poseen los mayores índices de accidentabilidad, asociado tanto a accidentes laborales como enfermedades profesionales. Otra evidencia importante que reflejan los resultados de la encuesta es la baja y a la vez nula participación en ocupaciones asociadas a la operación tanto en la cadena del valor principal como en los procesos de apoyo, lo que viene a suponer la brecha existente en la inclusión femenina en estos aspectos.

Metodología TERACIS: Contra el síndrome del burnout

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TERACIS es un programa único en México ya que se encuentra diseñado para fomentar un ambiente laboral saludable y reducir los niveles de estrés a través de la integración de inteligencia artificial, tecnologías del bienestar y acompañamiento legal-psicosocial. La integración de estas diferentes herramientas nos permite abordar múltiples factores que afectan la salud y el bienestar de los trabajadores, tanto a nivel individual como colectivo. La inteligencia artificial puede ayudar a identificar patrones y factores de estrés en el ambiente laboral, lo que permite una mejor gestión de los mismos y un ambiente más saludable en general. Por otro lado, las tecnologías del bienestar pueden proporcionar al recurso humano herramientas y recursos para manejar su propio estrés y promover una mayor resiliencia emocional. El acompañamiento legal y psicosocial también es fundamental para nuestra solución, ya que puede proporcionar una orientación y apoyo crítico al recurso humano. Esto es transformador ya que cambia por completo la forma en la que abordamos el problema y al integrar estas herramientas, estamos creando un enfoque holístico que puede tener un impacto significativo en la calidad de vida de los trabajadores y en la salud general del ambiente laboral.

Criterios de buen gobierno corporativo en empresas Fintech venezolanas: Especial referencia al sistema financiero

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Mediante investigación documental descriptiva analítica se pretenden analizar los criterios ambientales, sociales y de buen gobierno corporativo en la gestión de empresas Fintech, haciendo especial referencia al mercado venezolano, buscando generar confianza en quienes se relacionan con las mismas. De modo que uno de los objetivos fundamentales es el conocimiento y participación en la elaboración, seguimiento, denuncia e implementación por los distintos órganos y grupos de interés dentro de la empresa, incluyendo a los trabajadores, en tanto que serían objetivos específicos determinar el modo en el cual se deben implementar las políticas de cumplimiento y de responsabilidad social corporativa que articulen estos criterios sociales, ambientales y de gobernanza, así como el modo de prevenir conductas que generen responsabilidad, especialmente de carácter penal.

Cambio institucional y la transición energética global: El surgimiento de un reto estratégico para México y Pemex

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Las economías productoras, aquellas cuya producción de hidrocarburos representa una participación relevante de su economía y del suministro global de petróleo, enfrentan un reto ante la transición energética global. Por una parte, son requeridos esfuerzos políticos profundos para desarrollar política pública y legislación que mejore la gobernanza de las reservas de hidrocarburos. Por otra parte, las empresas nacionales de petróleo están sujetas a marcos institucionales específicos que limitan sus respuestas estratégicas y circunscriben a la dirección ejecutiva a seguir caminos específicos de acción. Tanto las economías productoras como las empresas estatales de petróleo ahora enfrentan el reto de la transición energética hacia fuentes de bajo carbono y a desarrollar estrategias que permitan gestionar el riesgo de transición. Un cuestionamiento central surge a razón de estimar si el estado, a través de la empresa estatal, puede seguir obteniendo sosteniblemente renta petrolera, y evitar un escenario en donde sus activos pierden valor ("activos varados"), ello frente a las perspectivas de precios internacionales bajos y reconfiguración de las asociaciones comerciales energéticas. En ese sentido, se exploran los procesos de cambio institucional en México durante los últimos 20 años, con un enfoque en particular a partir de la reforma energética de 2013 y la llegada de la denominada "cuarta transformación" al gobierno nacional. También explora el rol de Pemex frente a la transición energética global, y las diversas implicaciones entre el estado, la transición y la empresa estatal de petróleo en un escenario postpandemia, bajo el lente de una perspectiva de economía política.

Sobre la vulneración de los derechos digitales: Teletrabajo y capitalismo de control

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La presente investigación tuvo como objetivo principal analizar la incidencia de los mecanismos de control utilizados por los empleadores sobre el cumplimiento de la jornada laboral en el marco del teletrabajo respecto de los derechos humanos digitales de los teletrabajadores. Para ello se empleó un análisis teórico-normativo de la institución del teletrabajo y los derechos digitales conexos a éste, bajo un enfoque cualitativo y de análisis documental, crítico y comparativo. Esto permitió concluir que existen derechos digitales reconocidos normativamente tales como la desconexión digital, que posee como antecedente el derecho al descanso del trabajador, que se vulneran con ocasión a la práctica del capitalismo de vigilancia por parte de los empleadores.

Estudios del Medio Ambiente

Percepciones de estudiantes universitarios latinoamericanos respecto del ecosistema de emprendimiento sustentable

Gustavo Barrera Verdugo, Investigador, Universidad de Las Américas, Chile

La influencia del ecosistema de emprendimiento respecto del desarrollo de negocios sustentables en Chile y América Latina ha sido poco estudiada, pues la mayoría de las investigaciones relacionadas han evaluado los efectos del ecosistema de emprendimiento en la creación y crecimiento de empresas en general. La incidencia de las características personales y de la enseñanza del emprendimiento, sobre la manifestación de percepciones más o menos favorables del ecosistema de emprendimiento sustentable, tampoco ha sido evaluada extensamente en América Latina. Esta investigación busca abordar tal ausencia de conocimientos, estimando cuál es el rol y el efecto del ecosistema de emprendimiento sustentable en países de Latinoamérica. El diseño de la investigación es explicativo y utiliza el método de cuestionarios online autoadministrados, que han sido distribuidos por medio de la plataforma SurveyMonkey. El cuestionario ha incorporado escalas de medición de actitudes y percepciones del ecosistema emprendedor validadas en estudios previos. Se han obtenido respuestas de estudiantes universitarios de Chile y Ecuador enrolados, mayoritariamente, en carreras de administración de empresas e ingeniería. El análisis para obtención de resultados es cuantitativo y ha estado basado en estadística descriptiva e inferencial. Los hallazgos obtenidos pueden orientar políticas públicas y la implementación de programas universitarios orientados a fortalecer la creación de negocios sustentables.

Las competencias ambientales en la formación integral universitaria

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Se analizan las consideraciones iniciales de la importancia de la adquisición de las competencias ambientales, personales y profesionales de los estudiantes universitarios. Se estudia la relevancia de la incorporación de dichas competencias en la formación de los futuros profesionales de las universidades públicas de Costa Rica. Se efectúa un acercamiento teórico de la relación de la formación integral universitaria y las competencias ambientales, para conocer el impacto académico de la sostenibilidad ambiental. Este trabajo se enmarca en los ámbitos educativo y ambiental, como una confluencia de los saberes en la formación profesional y personal de los alumnos universitarios. La metodología es cualitativa, la cual se basa en el análisis documental y de contenido acerca de la inclusión de las competencias ambientales en los planes de estudio de las carreras universitarias. El estudio demuestra que la perspectiva ambiental sólo está contemplada en los ejes transversales de dichas instituciones y que no se aplica como se plantea en las directrices, porque no se capacita al respecto, no se conoce la información y no es la prioridad docente. Se concluye la necesidad de un nuevo enfoque de la educación ambiental, donde se integren las competencias ambientales personales y profesionales mediante nuevos cursos en las mallas curriculares de aquellas carreras universitarias que no se orientan a la formación ambiental propiamente, con el propósito de crear una verdadera cultura ambiental desde las aulas, para que los futuros profesionales lo implementen en su vida laboral y cotidiana, dentro del contexto nacional e internacional del desarrollo sostenible.

Escasez hídrica y cooperación: El rol del capital social en la resiliencia socioecológica en el Secano Interior de la zona Centro Sur de Chile

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El objetivo general de esta propuesta de investigación es comprender el papel de las redes de capital social en la resiliencia socioecológica y el manejo de los recursos naturales de las comunidades rurales afectadas por la escasez de agua y que viven en el Secano Interior de la zona centro sur de Chile. Para esto se realizó un estudio de métodos mixtos integrando análisis de redes sociales (redes sociocéntricas y egocéntricas), entrevistas en profundidad y talleres participativos. Los resultados preliminares muestran como diferentes formas de organización comunitaria (presencia de programas o comités de agua potable rural (APR)) interactúan con variables de estructura social y capital social en la forma en que las comunidades manejan y gobiernan sus recursos hídricos. Como muestra la literatura, comunidades con mayores niveles de vulnerabilidad socio-ecológica y económica tienden a presentar mayores indicadores de capital social como mayor densidad de las redes y lazos más fuertes entre los integrantes de estas como una respuesta de resiliencia socio-ecológica. Sin embargo, también se observan redes más débiles en escenarios donde se esperaba mayor capital social al encontrarse inmersas en redes organizacionales como los comités de agua potable (APR). Los datos cualitativos (narrativas y talleres) explican este fenómeno en el proceso de urbanización, individualización y transformación del recurso hídrico en un servicio más que en un recurso comunitario.

El límite marino como frontera extractiva: Pesca artesanal en la frontera marina Chile y Perú

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La investigación es una aplicación de los estudios fronterizos al espacio marino y busca comprender el límite marítimo como frontera extractiva por medio del enfoque multiescalar, para transitar desde las prácticas de los pescadores artesanales hacia niveles meso y supranacionales. Por medio de una interpretación interdisciplinar al analizar conceptos del Derecho Internacional del Mar, Biología Marina, Estudios Internacionales y Fronterizos, con análisis bibliográfico y documental, entrevistas semiestructuradas y prensa. La zona de estudio se sitúa en la franja costera chileno-peruana donde coincide la Zona Económica Exclusiva (200 millas) con la corriente de Humboldt basada en la CONVEMAR. La territorialidad marítima del régimen internacional, posee características tanto soberanas, como cosmopolitas y críticas. El intercambio metabólico entre actores y naturaleza trae costos ecológicos producto del capital y su expansión territorial dinamizando la explotación hacia los márgenes. Los recursos pelágicos por su alta movilidad no pueden ser fronterizados, su aprehensión en cuotas de pesca no es equitativa mientras que la coparticipación atraviesa las fronteras. La propuesta politiza el espacio marino extractivo, comprendiendo la frontera móvil y las estrategias fronterizas marítimas en torno a la actividad pesquera.

La autorregulación como objetivo: Desarrollo de estrategias metacognitivas introducidas a través de metodologías mediadas por la tecnología

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El uso de procesos cognitivos encaminados al análisis y comprensión del aprendizaje tiene un impacto directo en la mejora del mismo. La utilización de este enfoque metacognitivo en combinación con metodologías mediadas por la tecnología hace que el impacto positivo sea aún mayor, consecuencia de la sinergia creada entre el uso de la tecnología como un medio para potenciar el aprendizaje y el análisis y toma de conciencia del mismo. Para demostrarlo, se han elegido 5 metodologías: Enseñanza para la Comprensión, Hacer el Pensamiento Visible, STEAM/Maker, Gamificación (Escape Room) y Aprendizaje Basado en la Indagación. Se trata de propuestas educativas con rasgos identitarios propios y diferenciados, pero que comparten una característica común: el enfoque activo del aprendizaje. La presencia de la tecnología en cada una de ellas, en conjunción con el uso de procesos cognitivos, potencia la capacidad de cada estudiante para analizar, comprender y mejorar su propio aprendizaje. Los resultados de la presente investigación, obtenidos a través de la aplicación de la Escalera de Metacognición y un cuestionario, demuestran mejoras en 3 áreas específicas: la toma de conciencia sobre lo que se ha aprendido, el proceso que se ha seguido para hacerlo y la finalidad de dicho aprendizaje.

Educación heterodoxa: Gamificación, la apuesta de las neurociencias y la comunicación a la educación

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Las dinámicas tradicionales de la educación han conllevado a procesos estáticos del aprendizaje. Es necesario comprender nuevas formas de interacción pedagógica que permitan crear paradigmas educativos para el bienestar de los estudiantes y, por ende, de la población en general. La mala praxis educativa conlleva a problemas profundos en las sociedades que desencadenan individuos con marcadas falencias en la generación de pensamiento crítico, trabajo por competencias, desarrollo dialógico, entre otros. Se hace necesario establecer dinámicas desde la heterodoxia educativa constructivista, donde el estudiante no es visto como un actor pasivo, sino que por el contrario es generador de conocimiento, guiado por el docente que entrega las herramientas para ello. Una de las dimensiones desde la cual el ser humano establece conexiones con el mundo cognitivo y emotivo es el juego, que a su vez hace evidente estos mismos procesos. Por ello, la característica fundamental de la creación de nuevas metodologías debe ser proporcionar al aprendiz las herramientas fundamentales para desenvolverse en la sociedad. Se requiere la implementación de herramientas tecnológicas y métodos heterodoxos que propendan por dinamizar el ejercicio formativo, utilizando a favor los principios de la neuroeducación y la comunicación emocional, basados en avances biotecnológicos, modelos de e-learning, dispositivos de edu-feedback, y dinámicas de gamificación. Finalmente, la web 2.0 es el ecosistema que permite que el estudiante sea creador de contenido. La virtualidad funciona como una proyección del ser, una extensión cognoscitiva donde el individuo es creador de su realidad pero también proyección de él mismo.

Centro escolar y rendimiento en PISA 2018: Configuración de perfiles

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El objetivo de la presente investigación consiste en describir el perfil de las características de los centros que se encuentran asociados con las altas y bajas puntuaciones en la competencia científica. La muestra está conformada por un total de 39943 estudiantes españoles que participaron en la evaluación internacional de PISA 2018, los cuales se encuentran agrupados en 1089 centros. A la hora de determinar el perfil se ha utilizado la técnica de árboles de decisión a través del método de crecimiento CART. La variable dependiente es el rendimiento en ciencias, mientras que las variables independientes se encuentran conformadas por 165 predictores del cuestionario del centro. Los resultados muestran que la variable de centro que discrimina y diferencia entre los estudiantes que obtienen una baja y alta puntuación en la competencia científica es el porcentaje de estudiantes pertenecientes a hogares socioeconómicamente desfavorecidos. Entre las principales conclusiones del estudio se destaca que el sistema educativo español tiene un gran problema de segregación escolar.

Integración sociolaboral en Andalucía de mujeres migrantes chinas aprendientes de Español como Lengua Extranjera (ELE): Un enfoque basado en la multialfabetización

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Esta propuesta explora los vínculos percibidos por un grupo de mujeres chinas entre el trabajo y el dominio del español como lengua adicional. La tasa de matriculación de migrantes chinas adultas en cursos de ELE en contextos de inmersión es relativamente baja, ya que la población china expatriada tiende a establecer comunidades socioculturalmente herméticas, cuyas interacciones con la población local son predominantemente laborales. El interés de este estudio etnográfico radica en que se centra en mujeres que, tras extensos períodos de residencia en Andalucía, buscan activamente una mayor inclusión social con el objetivo de emanciparse de sus referentes familiares masculinos. Mediante entrevistas en profundidad, las expectativas profesionales de estas mujeres también se señalan, aunque subsidiariamente, como razones para aspirar a mayores niveles de competencia lingüística. De los resultados se desprende igualmente el deseo de alcanzar niveles más elevados de competencia cívica y sociocultural, con vistas a ampliar sus vínculos sociales y participar más activamente en las comunidades en las que viven actualmente. Evitar verse expuestas a potenciales conductas deshonestas en el lugar de trabajo y en entornos administrativos, junto con la necesidad de implicarse en la toma de decisiones familiares también destacan como factores que contribuyen a su voluntad de adquirir una competencia múltiple en los ámbitos lingüístico, cívico y profesional. Los hallazgos sugieren un desajuste entre dichas aspiraciones educativas y el catálogo formativo en ELE disponible para la comunidad china, cuya atención se centra casi exclusivamente en el desarrollo y el refuerzo de las competencias lingüísticas.

La enseñanza presencial y su contribución en la formación de valores: El caso de las TICs

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Las estrategias de enseñanza durante la pandemia dieron un giro urgente para la atención de estudiantes que iniciaban sus estudios universitarios y cuya experiencia en el autoaprendizaje era limitada o nula. Los resultados cuantitativos y cualitativos de este estudio de caso muestran datos comparativos de la experiencia vivida con y sin la presencia del maestro durante la enseñanza de las tecnologías de la información y comunicación, considerando que la estructura del curso y los procedimientos para su acreditación fueron los mismos. Los resultados indican que, en esa etapa formativa, la educación presencial como vínculo para establecer relaciones humanas respalda la formación axiológica del estudiante, reflejado en una mejora en su desempeño académico.

Jóvenes a filosofar en los Habitáculos Filosóficos

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En Colombia, las políticas educativas y culturales son producto del momento histórico que buscan afrontar los cambios sociales, y que proponen al sistema educativo un currículo escolar que priorice algunas áreas del saber en formación técnica y científica, proyectada a la productividad económica y social del país. Así pues, el horizonte actual de la educación colombiana se ha transformado para dar respuesta a estos cambios coyunturales, una educación tecnócrata que obedece a políticas nacionales e internacionales en detrimento de la formación humanista, y es propiamente el área de la filosofía la que empieza a ver un futuro incierto. Urge entonces la necesidad de maestros de filosofía que diseñen estrategias, en aras de potenciar la enseñanza de la filosofía y proponer un aprendizaje pertinente, contextualizado y humanizante. La presente propuesta tiene como objetivo presentar una experiencia significativa del área de la filosofía llamada Habitáculos Filosóficos, desarrollada en el Colegio Puente Amarillo del Municipio de Restrepo (Colombia) con relación al desarrollo del pensamiento crítico, histórico y propositivo. Es una alternativa que permite acercar tanto a estudiantes como a educadores de filosofía a nuevas formas de percibir, enseñar y aprender aquello que envuelve al mundo de la filosofía. Habitáculos Filosóficos es una excusa para emprender una forma de aprendizaje en la que los estudiantes asumen los problemas actuales; es decir, se conectan con la vida cotidiana y la recrean de manera prospectiva para proponer una sociedad más viable, humana y autónoma.

Seguimiento y atención a cursos con altas tasas de reprobación de la Universidad Nacional de Costa Rica: Estrategias para favorecer la permanencia, eficiencia terminal y titulación del estudiantado

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Mediante el Sistema de Estadísticas Estudiantiles, la Universidad Nacional de Costa Rica sistematiza los resultados del rendimiento académico de los cursos de las carreras. Como parte de las acciones de seguimiento para favorecer la permanencia y el logro académico del estudiantado, las autoridades de las carreras tienen la responsabilidad de identificar los cursos con altas tasas de reprobación (50% o más). La intención es implementar estrategias que permitan avanzar con los estudios universitarios a las personas estudiantes en condición de repitencia. Una de las estrategias más exitosas para atender esta problemática fue ofrecer desde el año 2014, adicionalmente a los cursos ordinarios, cursos exclusivos para personas en condición de repitencia de las áreas de química y matemática. Estos cursos tienen los mismos contenidos, objetivos y evaluación que los ordinarios, se caracterizan por contar con menos estudiantes, implementar metodologías de aprendizaje activo y asignar servicios de apoyo como talleres y tutorías académicas impartidas por estudiantes. Estos cursos reportaron un porcentaje de aprobación superior al 80%. Ante estos buenos resultados, asesoras de la Vicerrectoría de Docencia elaboraron una normativa para que las autoridades implementen esta estrategia al menos en un periodo lectivo. A partir de su publicación se atienden cuarenta y cuatro cursos, se regula que tengan un cupo máximo de 25 personas, se coordina con la profesional en estadística para que diseñe un modelo de regresión múltiple que asigne estos cupos y, actualmente, se lleva a cabo la sistematización y evaluación de la estrategia.

Análisis de juegos de actores presentados en la cátedra de Metodología de la Investigación

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Estudiantes de las carreras de Medicina, Licenciatura en Nutrición, Fonoaudiología y Kinesiología de la Facultad de Ciencias Médicas de una universidad de gestión privada de la ciudad de Mar del Plata (Argentina) durante el mes de mayo 2022, abordan un accidente de moto, analizando diferentes aspectos que entran en juego como tipo de actores, secuencia temporal en la que intervienen, contextos en los que participan relaciones que se establecen entre actores. En el caso de la carrera de Geografía, la situación corresponde al riesgo de derrumbe en un ascensor en los acantilados; y en Biología, sobre la aparición de un pingüino empetrolado en la playa. La red de intercambios que se establecen destaca la riqueza de la técnica aplicada.

Programación como estrategia de aprendizaje en estudiantes de licenciaturas administrativas

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El contexto educativo de la época actual está marcado por la inherente necesidad de contemplar la existencia y disposición de un sinfín de herramientas tecnológicas y recursos de los cuales los docentes se pueden servir y apoyar para complementar y potencializar sus lecciones, contenidos y actividades de aprendizaje. El método para desarrollar el trabajo es teórico descriptivo y la propuesta de este trabajo es determinar la importancia que puede significar la enseñanza de la programación en el área administrativa y en licenciaturas afines, destacando los conocimientos más básicos que ofrece la programación a las personas que la conocen y la utilizan, principalmente en la solución de problemas.

STEAM: Trabajando las competencias clave desde la equidad a través del trabajo colaborativo

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La sociedad del conocimiento requiere de nuevas formas de concebir, concretar y promover el proceso de aprendizaje. El desarrollo de las competencias clave (Consejo de la Unión Europea, 2018) ha fomentado de forma significativa el uso de metodologías que ayudan a formar personas competentes capaces de afrontar los retos de la sociedad integrando la formación permanente entre la ciudadanía. A través de la metodología STEAM, (Ciencia, Tecnología, Ingeniería, Arte y Matemáticas o, en inglés, Science, Technology, Engineering, Art y Mathematics) se permite establecer relaciones entre el aprendizaje basado en proyectos y el desarrollo global de las competencias clave, fomentando la equidad. El uso de recursos digitales para el desarrollo de las competencias es algo necesario, ya que favorece y facilita el desarrollo de las mismas. Trabajar STEAM fomenta el aprendizaje basado en proyectos, favoreciendo un proceso de investigación dentro de un contexto práctico donde el trabajo en equipo es una pieza fundamental para la resolución de problemas. En este trabajo presentamos una experiencia realizada con alumnado de la Facultad de Educación de Bilbao a través de la metodología STEAM. El objetivo principal es trabajar las competencias clave y realizar un adecuado diseño e implementación de un proyecto STEAM en un centro educativo cuyo producto final es la creación de una obra de arte colaborativo donde la equidad es una pieza fundamental. Los resultados obtenidos de las diferentes pruebas realizadas antes y después de la experiencia manifiestan que los niveles de motivación, satisfacción y aprendizaje autorregulado en el alumnado son altos.

Traza de un protocolo de investigación científica para maestrantes multidisciplinarios incursionando en ciencias económicas: Contenido didáctico básico

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El propósito es apoyar con una impronta didáctica al profesorado que imparte metodología de la investigación científica entre maestrantes provenientes de áreas del conocimiento disímboles, desde sociales a naturales, promoviendo un ajuste en su identidad profesional que integre a las ciencias económicas, en particular, la administración. Se presenta un método didáctico probado por ajustes progresivos durante una década, que logra establecer desde una materia de primer cuatrimestre (12 sesiones de 3 horas cada una) la relación entre precondiciones cognitivas y acciones básicas de contenido, eficaces para apoyar a los docentes en la enseñanza de competencias que perfilan un protocolo de investigación científica desde el enfoque económico. Se especifican retos generales iniciales detectados, como es la sensibilización sobre la importancia de formarse como jóvenes científicos de todas las disciplinas, en todo tipo de organizaciones, con conocimientos de economía, seguido de una estrategia para introducir en la búsqueda de información científica por plataformas digitales, centrando una idea sobre en qué especializarse y transformarla en tema disciplinar; de ahí la delimitación del objeto de estudio por coordenadas axiales y el alineamiento consecuente del sistema de preguntas, capitulado y una perspectiva teórico-metodológica primaria. Con tal ruta, se contribuye a consensar un contenido mínimo básico con el que los docentes de la materia coloquen de forma homogénea la piedra angular de conocimiento sobre lo que los docentes de las materias simultáneas y posteriores puedan ir orientando el proyecto de tesis de cada aprendiz, actuando en red tutorial que potencie las competencias investigativas.

Estudio sobre la intervención psicoeducativa en la prevención de los discursos de odio e intolerancia: El caso de España

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Desde 2014, se han desarrollado intervenciones en España para prevenir el discurso de odio. El objetivo de este estudio es analizar los materiales desarrollados en España para determinar el tipo de acciones que desarrollan, los paradigmas en los que se basan y si son prácticas basadas en la evidencia científica. Hasta la fecha, se ha realizado un análisis preliminar de 51 intervenciones para la prevención del discurso de odio entre 2014 y 2022. Entre los resultados se observa que, dependiendo del grupo al que se dirige, la gran mayoría de las intervenciones esperan cambiar las cuestiones ambientales, proporcionar información sobre elementos normativos o tratar de desarrollar habilidades para la población en general. En relación con los contenidos de las actividades, la mayoría de los materiales ofrecen información sobre qué son los discursos de odio. Uno de cada tres utiliza estrategias que apelan a las emociones. Hay un grupo significativo de intervenciones que están basadas bien en el diálogo bien en el compromiso colectivo. Son muy escasas las intervenciones que incluyen actividades de investigación. Hemos encontrado una falta de información para hacer un análisis exhaustivo de cómo se han desarrollado las diferentes intervenciones. El análisis permite concluir que en los distintos materiales subyacen paradigmas de prevención de marcado carácter asistencialista, con un modelo didáctico tradicional basado en la transmisión de conocimientos. La gran mayoría de las intervenciones son de carácter universal y no tienen en cuenta los elementos contextuales y diferenciales de las poblaciones con las que se espera trabajar.

El tiempo y espacio como categorías conceptuales en la educación: Propuesta de educación

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Esta propuesta de investigación evalúa el desarrollo del tiempo y espacio como categorías conceptuales de las ciencias sociales, entendiendo que son concepciones fundamentales que generan redes cognitivas y organizacionales en el estudiante. Estas dimensiones de pensamiento no son trabajadas en la educación colombiana puesto que existe una herencia cultural que minimiza a las categorías del tiempo y espacio. El tiempo se observa desde una imposición ideológica y el espacio desde una clasificación física del territorio, imposibilitando la concepción del tiempo y espacio como parte de las estructuras sociales, políticas y económicas que intervienen de forma transversal en el ser social que construirá y mantendrá esas estructuras. Esta propuesta pretende reinterpretar la concepción del tiempo y espacio en la educación de las ciencias sociales, desde la comprensión del concepto de “ser-en-el-mundo”, construyendo la perspectiva temporal desde los postulados de Heidegger, donde el ser vive en una temporalidad actual que tiene un significado desde el pasado y determinará el futuro según sus acciones. El espacio se reinterpreta desde el postulado de Harvey, donde el ser construye un entorno producto de relaciones, que afectaran directamente la estructura de la sociedad, donde la teoría de Anthony Giddens brinda una unión conceptual del tiempo y espacio, afirmando que estas categorías son parte de la estructura social de cada estudiante que interactúa y crece en la sociedad. Así el enfoque interpretativo replantea el desarrollo actual de estas dimensiones en la educación colombiana que hasta el momento se conciben para el estudio de matemáticas y ciencias naturales.

Diseños institucionales y reflexividad: Estudio comparado de la deserción escolar en México y Brasil

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El objetivo de esta ponencia es presentar los resultados de un estudio que busca indagar en las causas de la deserción escolar en la enseñanza media superior en México y Brasil, desde una perspectiva comparada desde el 2000 al 2019. En el mismo se analizaron los diseños institucionales en términos normativos y de políticas públicas, la reflexividad de los agentes corporativos en torno a la problemática, así como elementos del contexto socioeconómico. Los datos se procesaron a partir de un modelo de configuraciones difusas que permitió distinguir las configuraciones causales relevantes para avanzar en la explicación del fenómeno estudiado.

La enseñanza de la imagen y la imagen como objeto de estudio en la licenciatura en comunicación

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La interdisciplina es una característica y cualidad en el plan de estudios de la licenciatura en comunicación y, por lo tanto, prevé una formación integral donde potencialmente podría desarrollarse. Si bien existe una interpelación a los docentes para incorporar a la interdisciplina en sus propuestas de enseñanza, quedan pendientes las estrategias pedagógicas y didácticas para lograrlo. En este marco, la imagen, objeto interdisciplinario que puede ser abordado por múltiples disciplinas, es un aspecto transversal en la formación de licenciados en comunicación. No obstante, no se observan estrategias integrales, sino que cada asignatura incluye a la imagen en relación a sus objetivos o a sus contenidos desde un lugar instrumental, funcional o teórico. En tanto que es necesario hacer explícito el lugar de la imagen en la comunicación desde un abordaje crítico y a partir de una mirada articulada más allá del tratamiento que se realiza en cada asignatura que la involucra, es también necesario problematizar el abordaje didáctico de la imagen como objeto de enseñanza. Considerando que quienes tienen a cargo la gestión de la carrera ven a la imagen como objeto relevante y transversal a la carrera y que no visualizan una dicotomía entre la enseñanza de la imagen y la imagen como objeto de estudio, este trabajo presenta el resultado de la triangulación del análisis de los programas de asignaturas que incluyen a la imagen con el resultado de los grupos de discusión integrados por los docentes de dichas asignaturas

Resultados de aprendizaje y estrategias de enseñanza en ingeniería: Revisión actual

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Los resultados de aprendizaje (RA) y las estrategias de enseñanza como enunciados de lo que se espera que un estudiante demuestre al finalizar una asignatura, o titulación, a través de un conjunto de acciones que utilizan los docentes para lograr el aprendizaje en los estudiantes. La investigación presenta la revisión y caracterización de las estrategias de enseñanza en relación con los RA para programas académicos de ingeniería. La metodología empleada es de tipo cualitativo. El método utilizado es un estudio de casos, tomando el programa de ingeniería electrónica en el área profesional de la universidad Francisco de Paula Santander en la ciudad de Cúcuta (Colombia). Se utiliza como instrumento la observación y la entrevista. Se inicia una fase de recopilación de información, teniendo en cuenta los ámbitos internacionales, nacionales y regionales, donde se comprenden generalidades y aplicaciones de las estrategias de enseñanza en ingeniería y los RA. Asimismo, la caracterización de las estrategias de enseñanza está en fase de análisis de información, empleando una herramienta computacional avalada por la comunidad científica. Finalmente, se pudo concluir que las estrategias de enseñanza en ingeniería y los resultados de aprendizaje se han venido desarrollando e implementando en América, Asia y Europa. Estos deben estar alineados con los propósitos de formación, objetivos de aprendizaje y las competencias a desarrollar por los estudiantes desde los programas académicos de ingeniería.

Evaluación del diseño y uso de un software para mejorar la enseñanza de la escritura académica: Una propuesta desde las disciplinas

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La práctica social de la escritura desarrollada en soportes digitales se dinamiza con las herramientas de las TIC y así se entreteje una relación entre la apropiación tecnológica y el desarrollo de las habilidades para escribir. Diseñar dispositivos pedagógicos con el sustento de las TIC para promover la cultura escrita es una respuesta para impulsar la innovación en las universidades que tienen el desafío de atender las dificultades que presentan sus estudiantes en el desarrollo de las competencias de escritura académica. Estas propuestas deben potenciarse desde la mirada de las distintas disciplinas y no sólo por parte de los docentes de lenguaje. Además, deben considerar las formas particulares de escribir desde las diversas asignaturas. Diseñar un software que promueva la escritura en las disciplinas a través del curriculum implica pensar en dos componentes esenciales: el pedagógico y el tecnológico. Este planteamiento parte de una investigación aplicada cuasi experimental con enfoque cuantitativo que se encuentra en desarrollo, recopilando actualmente información diagnóstica en la población muestra y que, con la Investigación Basada en Diseño (IBD), pretende favorecer el entorno de aprendizaje desde la perspectiva funcional para que el estudiantado de licenciatura de la Universidad Pedagógica Nacional Unidad 095 reconozca y desarrolle la autonomía en sus procesos de escritura, amplíe sus recursos lingüísticos y sus habilidades discursivas en nuevos géneros académicos, escriba pensando en sus lectores y aporte a la construcción de significado en las distintas áreas de conocimiento con el soporte de las TIC.

La Enseñanza del Inglés como Lengua Extranjera (EFL) - Una brecha lingüística en la educación colombiana: Lineamiento estratégico de la enseñanza del inglés constitutivo de una política universitaria

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El propósito de la investigación es teorizar sobre un lineamiento estratégico de la enseñanza del inglés como lengua extranjera (English as a Foreign Language-EFL) constitutivo de una política en el medio universitario en Colombia, pues la formación que se imparte en inglés debe responder de manera directa a los requerimientos de desarrollo profesional, académico y social que impone el entorno actual, ya que existe la necesidad de comunicarse en el contexto global de hoy en una lengua universal como el inglés y se encuentra que frente a estas exigencias aún existe una brecha lingüística en la educación colombiana. El marco teórico se desarrolla desde teorías cognitivas y teorías comunicativas en la enseñanza-aprendizaje de la lengua extranjera, el currículo de inglés y los lineamientos estratégicos de lengua extranjera-inglés en el contexto internacional y nacional; por lo cual se han podido identificar categorías generales como la epistemología de la lengua inglesa, el currículo de inglés y el contexto cultural. Se plantea la temática bajo el enfoque cualitativo y como métodos el Estudio de Caso y la Hermenéutica Textual. La recolección de información se hace por medio de la entrevista, la observación, el grupo de discusión y la revisión documental. Uno de los resultados esperados es que se genere conocimiento en el discurso de la política de la enseñanza del inglés en el país. Una de las conclusiones parciales indica que la lengua inglesa como lengua hegemónica ha trazado las políticas de la enseñanza de las lenguas extranjeras en Latinoamérica.

Ingeniería social: Engaño y manipulación en la red

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El uso intensivo de la tecnología invita a pensar en la hiperconectividad y en nuevos desafíos que atentan contra la integridad y autenticidad de la información incluyendo métodos no tecnológicos como la ingeniería social. De hecho, el uso de medios poco ortodoxos para la obtención de información personal de alto valor es un riesgo latente que se experimenta y facilita el engaño a distancia. Ahí radica el peligro de la ingeniería social y la importancia para su estudio. Por ello, el objetivo de la investigación es analizar las tácticas o instrumentos que utiliza la ingeniería social para lograr engañar en la red y tomar ventaja de las vulnerabilidades humanas. Es una investigación explicativo-prospectiva, con una orientación analítica innovadora para que, a partir del proceso deductivo y del análisis multidisciplinario, se pueda vincular la realidad con un énfasis en las implicaciones para la ciberseguridad. La ingeniería social toma ventaja de las vulnerabilidades humanas, las cuales surgen de sus deseos de pertenencia o aceptación, la ignorancia y su disponibilidad para ayudar. De lo anterior resulta que la ingeniería social es una táctica de engaño que podría poner en jaque los sistemas de seguridad más sofisticados. El desafío actual es lograr que el elemento humano de la ciberseguridad adopte una cibercultura que mitigue los efectos de la ingeniería social. En breve, la ingeniería social es una de las tácticas más efectivas y utilizadas para tomar ventaja de las vulnerabilidades que presenta la capa humana de la ciberseguridad.

Globalización, gestión del patrimonio arquitectónico y desarrollo local: Un estudio comparativo entre Yakarta y Medellín

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El siglo XXI nos ha obligado a pensar y repensar la forma en que vivimos y en cómo habitamos el espacio. En las últimas décadas, las naciones jóvenes han comenzado un proceso de análisis y comprensión de sus ciudades con un doble objetivo: la integración en las dinámicas de planificación urbana internacional y la consolidación de una nueva identidad nacional. Esta perspectiva del desarrollo urbano (que incluye un conjunto de instrumentos técnicos y normativos) generó las condiciones necesarias para la implementación de un nuevo modelo de gestión del patrimonio arquitectónico. El siguiente artículo propone un estudio crítico y comparativo entre Indonesia y Colombia, en el cual se analiza cómo estas antiguas colonias europeas redefinieron su identidad para materializarla en el espacio urbano, un proceso que apunta a la globalización sin ignorar las características específicas de cada territorio. Yakarta y Medellín, dos ciudades que han optado por los arquetipos internacionales de preservación del patrimonio arquitectónico, buscan fortalecer una identidad local en diálogo con las dinámicas globales.

La bioética en el transhumanismo con perspectiva interseccional en el cambio social

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El transhumanismo se presenta como un tema de creciente importancia en los estudios de humanidades, ya que es un movimiento intelectual y cultural que aboga por el uso de la tecnología para mejorar las capacidades físicas y cognitivas humanas. De esta forma, el transhumanismo desafía muchas de las suposiciones tradicionales sobre lo que significa ser humano, que puede conducir al cambio social en todos los niveles. La creciente popularidad de las comunidades digitales, un campo que combina la realidad y la virtualidad es una clara evidencia de la influencia del transhumanismo. El transhumanismo como nuevo paradigma impacta a partir de cuestiones complejas sobre la identidad, la ética y el papel de la tecnología en la sociedad. Como resultado, estamos viendo el surgimiento de una serie de nuevas tendencias que reflejan este cambio. A medida que avanzamos hacia un futuro cada vez más influenciado por los cambios biotecnocientíficos, el transhumanismo es una oportunidad de generar una mejor calidad de vida acompañado por la bioética y los derechos humanos que incluya las diferencias y cree alternativas justas para la sociedad global. Las nuevas identidades en los espacios sociales generan dilemas éticos impensados que requieren pensar una sociedad abierta a los grandes cambios y la inclusión de las personas desde una perspectiva interseccional desde los derechos humanos.

El problema del tráfico de drogas en la región del Sahel

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La región del Sahel se ha transformado en uno de los escenarios críticos para la seguridad internacional. Esta concepción inicialmente vista de lo geográfico o incluso desde lo climático se ha venido constituyendo también desde lo geopolítico: un territorio de alrededor de 5000 km que corta el continente africano atravesando Senegal, Gambia, Mauritania, Guinea, Malí, Burkina Faso, Níger, Chad, Camerún y Nigeria. A pesar de las diferencias étnicas, religiosas, económicas, sociales y de capacidades entre estos marcos estatales, las situaciones de violencia, precariedad económica, impactos medio ambientales y lucha por los recursos han llevado a la consolidación de una precaria situación humanitaria. Si bien el eje de la definición de la problemática en el Sahel se ha determinado mayoritariamente en términos de terrorismo, otras amenazas se involucran de forma particular para explicar la complejidad de la situación. En este sentido esta ponencia pretende generar una aproximación a la dimensión, características e impacto que el tráfico de drogas tiene como parte de las amenazas a la seguridad, especialmente procedente de la región sudamericana. Para este fin se utilizará un enfoque descriptivo y explicativo que tomará como fuentes principales los documentos oficiales de instituciones como las Naciones Unidas, la Unión Europea o la Unión Africana, además de los informes de Centro de Pensamiento y prensa especializada. Este documento es parte del proyecto de investigación en ejecución INV-EES-3774. La región del Sahel como amenaza a la seguridad internacional financiado por la Universidad Militar Nueva Granada, Bogotá, (Colombia).

El cambio climático como factor de migración: Una aproximación al concepto de climigración

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La migración es una característica demográfica de la sociedad que ejerce cada vez más presión desde la profundización de la globalización. Dicha presión está relacionada a múltiples factores. Sin embargo, los estudios sobre cambio climático presentes y los pronósticos futuros del mismo resultan significativos para considerar este como un factor adicional que empuja a la gente a cambiar de domicilio. Las razones de este cambio pueden ser múltiples, mixtas e incluso difusas. Además, la temporalidad de estos movimientos humanos es a la fecha casi imposible de caracterizar a ciencia cierta. Por ello, es requisito fundamental que para la comprensión de este fenómeno se debe establecer una correlación entre cambio climático-migración y luego diferenciar las migraciones climáticas de las migraciones ambientales. Así, al acercarse a una definición de migrante climático (sobre la cuál no existe a día de hoy un consenso) se insta a confrontar los modelos tradicionales de descripción e interpretación del fenómeno migratorio. Este acercamiento teórico es posible si se estudia un término recientemente acuñado, la “climigración”, en el que se identifica específicamente al migrante por causa del calentamiento antrópico. Esta idea ayudará a encontrar características que posibiliten la observación del fenómeno, impulsar esfuerzos hacia la creación de un cuerpo teórico con miras a explicar nuevas tendencias, establecer posibles causas-efectos y algunas razones por las que se dan las elecciones o no de migrar.

La construcción social y lo local del habitar de los campesinos en el sur caucano desde lo global del desarrollo hegemónico

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Colombia ha adoptado e implementado una serie de políticas que han orientado a la nación a este enfoque. Debido a su magnitud ha impactado desde los modos de habitar hasta promover un desconocido de saberes, tradiciones, historias y realidades de diversas comunidades. Ante esto la construcción social del hábitat como alternativa a los enfoques tradicionales de desarrollo y planificación toma relevancia. Sobre todo en departamentos en los que habitan comunidades que de manera histórica se han resistido a estas formas de crecimiento, como el Cauca. Esta investigación en particular pretende entender la incidencia que ha tenido en los modos de habitar y la construcción social del sur caucano la implementación del desarrollo hegemónico en Colombia. Para lograrlo se identifican las categorías propias de cada enfoque. Para ello se realiza una revisión documental de diferentes postulados y autores. Al mismo tiempo, como un primer acercamiento, mediante revisión documental y audiovisual se establecen características históricas y actuales del habitar de los campesinos del sur caucano. Con éstas es posible visibilizar la incidencia que ha tenido el desarrollo hegemónico en el caso de estudio, para de manera posterior proponer una serie de estrategias para orientar posibles soluciones hacia la construcción social. Los hallazgos permiten establecer una línea coherente entre algunas de las problemáticas que se presentan en el territorio con la implementación, poco eficiente, de ideas hegemónicas de desarrollo. Asimismo, se detallan cinco estrategias integrales para el fortalecimiento y recuperación comunitaria de categorías base en la construcción social.

La práctica docente vista con una mirada interdisciplinar: Desarrollo humano y pedagogía para la vida

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Frente a las condiciones actuales de la post pandemia, es indispensable que la práctica pedagógica de los docentes novatos se contextualice como un campo del saber donde converjan diferentes disciplinas. En esta ponencia, se busca adoptar una visión que propicie la interconexión de los saberes y de las condiciones de vida que resultan imprescindibles para la formación del docente del futuro, que deberá aproximarse al conocimiento con múltiples propuestas y miradas emergentes. En tal sentido, es prioritario dar cabida al encuentro de áreas que lo lleven a considerar una condición de vida, que lo lleven encontrar nuevas formas de enseñar la lengua inglesa, poniéndola en diálogo con otras disciplinas.

El impacto del contenido influencer en Instagram sobre jóvenes rurales: Procesos de desterritorialización y reconfiguraciones de subjetividades

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Esta investigación examina los efectos del consumo de contenidos producido por personas influencers del medio urbano en los usuarios jóvenes del territorio rural. En este sentido se analiza cómo las redes sociales, mediante nuevas formas de comunicación y acceso a información, configuran nuevas subjetividades en los jóvenes que residen en áreas rurales. Este impacto se efectúa en el marco de la existencia de una brecha en la representación mediática que favorece la imagen y los estilos de vida urbanos, lo que plantea interrogantes sobre cómo esto influye en la identidad y la percepción de los jóvenes rurales. Mediante un enfoque cualitativo, se realizaron entrevistas en profundidad y se llevaron a cabo análisis sociológicos de las fotografías de las publicaciones en Instagram de jóvenes rurales. Los resultados revelaron que la autorepresentación de personas influencers urbanos puede tener efectos significativos en la percepción de los usuarios jóvenes del territorio rural. Estos jóvenes a menudo se sienten excluidos o marginados de los estándares de belleza, estilos de vida y oportunidades promovidos por los influencers urbanos. Por esta razón se desarrolla un sentimiento de rechazo del entorno rural paralelo al anhelo de proyectar su vida futura fuera del pueblo. Más allá de establecer una posición a favor o en contra de este proceso, esta investigación contribuye a la comprensión de los efectos psicosociales y culturales de la autorepresentación de personas influencers urbanos en usuarios rurales, y ofrece recomendaciones para promover un uso de las redes que minimice las contradicciones que experimentan los jóvenes.

Brecha de ingreso laboral en el Ecuador por discriminación en pre y post pandemia: Corrección de error por sesgo de selección

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La presente investigación tiene por objetivo analizar la brecha laboral en el Ecuador corrigiendo el sesgo por selección de muestra para evidenciar si las diferencias en los ingresos laborales se deben a situaciones observables o discriminatorias y si cambiaron luego de la pandemia. Para alcanzar este objetivo, se analizó las bases de datos de empleo anual de los años 2018, 2019 y 2021, y se desarrolló un modelo descrito por Jones, y Adkins y Hill, quienes concluyen en la aplicación del modelo de Heckman, y se estimó la descomposición del método de Oaxaca-Blinder para corregir los errores y evidenciar una posible discriminación en el ingreso laboral. Los resultados obtenidos muestran que para las mujeres, jóvenes y minorías étnicas es más difícil conseguir trabajo, y cuando encuentran un empleo sus ingresos son menores. Incluso la brecha laboral entre hombres y mujeres se incrementa después de la pandemia. Las brechas de los ingresos se explican por factores discriminatorios y factores observables en el caso de las mujeres y minorías étnicas; mientras que para los jóvenes se debe a factores observables.

Reforzando la accountability de las grandes empresas globales: Transferencias de datos y poder de mercado de las "Big Techs"

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Este trabajo propone una expansión de la accountability más allá de los organismos públicos para incluir organizaciones privadas, en particular corporaciones globales que impactan las políticas y la sociedad. Para ello, se sugieren cuatro principios (responsabilidad, transparencia, responsividad y participación) para aumentar la legitimidad social en formas procesales y sustantivas de esas organizaciones. El artículo analiza como casos de estudio a Google y Meta, centrándose en las transferencias de datos y el poder de mercado. A través de un análisis cualitativo y empírico, el artículo evalúa cómo las grandes empresas tecnológicas son responsables ante la sociedad y las autoridades públicas, destacando los desarrollos actuales como las limitaciones en materia de accountability. La investigación presentada puede allanar el camino para nuevos estudios de rendición de cuentas y teorías político-económicas para aumentar el papel de la ciudadanía en la gestión empresarial.

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Common Ground Research Networks



Fundada en 1984, Common Ground Research Networks está comprometida con la construcción de nuevos tipos de Redes de Investigación, es innovadora en sus medios de comunicación y con una visión a futuro en sus mensajes. Los sistemas de patrimonio del conocimiento se caracterizan por sus separaciones verticales:

de disciplina, asociación profesional, institución y país. Common Ground Research Networks toma algunos de los retos fundamentales de nuestro tiempo y construye comunidades de conocimiento que cortan de manera transversal las estructuras de conocimiento existentes. La sostenibilidad, la diversidad, el aprendizaje, el futuro de las humanidades, la naturaleza de la interdisciplinariedad, el lugar de las artes en la sociedad, las conexiones de la tecnología con el conocimiento, el papel cambiante de la universidad, todas estas son preguntas profundamente importantes de nuestro tiempo, que requieren un pensamiento interdisciplinario, conversaciones globales y colaboraciones intelectuales interinstitucionales.

Common Ground es un lugar de encuentro para las personas, las ideas y el diálogo. Sin embargo, la fuerza de estas ideas no consiste en encontrar denominadores comunes. Al contrario, el poder y la resistencia de estas ideas es que se presentan y se examinan en un ámbito compartido donde la diferencias tiene lugar –diferencia de perspectiva, de experiencia, de conocimientos, de metodología, de orígenes geográficos o culturales o de afiliación institucional. Estos son los tipos de entornos académicos, vigorosos y solidarios, en los que se llevarán a cabo las deliberaciones más productivas sobre el futuro. Nos esforzamos en crear los lugares de imaginación e interacción intelectual que nuestro futuro merece.

MEMBERS OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS



Common Ground Research Networks es una organización sin ánimo de lucro registrada en el estado de Illinois, EEUU, organizada y regida de conformidad con el General Not For Profit Corporation Act de 1986, 805 ILCS 105/101.01, et seq.

www.cgnetworks.org



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El equipo de desarrollo de Common Ground Media Lab ha estado trabajando incansablemente para crear una plataforma web de última generación adecuada para un congreso mixto. El componente online es un pilar de comunicación, dado que permite a los ponentes y oyentes asistir de modo presencial u online.

La plataforma de CGScholar está desarrollada por Common Ground Media Lab, la rama de investigación y tecnología Common Ground Research Networks.

Common Ground Research Networks ha desarrollado ecologías de conocimiento y tecnologías de comunicación sobre la investigación académica desde 1984.

Nuestra premisa ha sido que las plataformas mediáticas –pre digitales y ahora también digitales– a menudo no han sido diseñadas para estructurar y facilitar una economía de conocimiento rigurosa, democrática y sostenible.

CGScholar es una plataforma que busca convertirse en un espacio de mercado confiable para el trabajo relativo al conocimiento, uno en el que los procesos de democratización rigurosos en la generación de conocimiento, recompense a los participantes y ofrezca una base segura para la creación y distribución sostenible de artefactos de conocimiento digital.

La plataforma de CGScholar es hoy en día usada por trabajadores del conocimiento tales como facultades universitarias para transmitir experiencias de e-learning; escuelas innovadoras que desean desafiar los métodos de aprendizaje y evaluación usados tradicionalmente; organizaciones gubernamentales y no gubernamentales que conectan el conocimiento local y la experiencia con objetivos de políticas más amplias y resultados mensurables. Cada uno de estos casos ilustra las diferentes comunidades del conocimiento que CGScholar sirve, al mismo tiempo que abre espacios para voces nuevas y emergentes en el mundo de la comunicación académica.

Con más de 27.000 trabajos publicados y 200.000 usuarios, hemos recorrido un largo camino desde nuestra primera aplicación web veinte años atrás. Pero todavía consideramos que esto es únicamente el principio.

Como una organización sin ánimo de lucro, la misión que guía a Common Ground Research Networks es la de apoyar la creación de una sociedad mejor e informar a los ciudadanos a través del rigor y del desarrollo de prácticas del conocimiento caracterizadas por la inclusión social, ofreciendo para ello espacios académicos de comunicación presenciales y online.

Colaboradores

Agradecemos el generoso apoyo de:



¡Así como a los miembros de la Red de Investigación!

www.cgnetworks.org/medialab

El cambio climático es uno de los problemas más apremiantes a los que nos enfrentamos hoy día. Es de interés común que todos participemos en un cambio sistémico con el que evitar la catástrofe climática. En Common Ground Research Networks, nos comprometemos a desempeñar nuestro papel como agente de transformación, promoviendo la concienciación y haciendo todo lo posible para liderar con nuestro ejemplo. Nuestra Red de Investigación "Climate Change: Impacts and Responses" ha sido un foro en el que compartir hallazgos críticos y donde involucrarse en cuestiones científicas, teóricas y prácticas que surgen de las realidades del cambio climático. Hemos sido parte del debate político global como observadores oficiales de la COP26 en Glasgow. Y somos signatarios de los "Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible de la ONU – Convenio de editores" y de la iniciativa de las Naciones Unidas "Neutralidad Climática Ahora".

Medición

En 2022 comenzamos un seguimiento y medición de las emisiones que producimos en todas las fases de nuestra actividad. El objetivo es conseguir hacernos una imagen completa de nuestras bases para identificar las áreas donde las emisiones pueden ser reducidas y construir un plan de acción a largo plazo basado en la herramienta de cálculo de emisiones GEI y en el estándar establecido por la iniciativa "Neutralidad Climática Ahora" de las Naciones Unidas.

Reducción

Mientras tanto, no nos limitamos a esperar. Estamos avanzando rápidamente con algunas de las iniciativas que se encuentran a nuestro alcance: hemos modificado los programas de nuestros congresos, pasando de imprimirlos a usar el formato electrónico; hemos dejado de usar vasos desechables y comenzado a ofrecer botellas reutilizables en todos los congresos; colaboramos estrechamente con todos los vendedores, proveedores y distribuidores para encontrar formas de reducir residuos; ofrecemos una opción online completa como una manera de disminuir el número de viajes. Todo esto es solo una pequeña muestra de lo que hacemos a corto plazo.

Contribución

Al mismo tiempo que trabajamos en establecer y fijar objetivos de cero emisiones netas para 2050, tal como se consagra en el Acuerdo de París y la iniciativa "Neutralidad Climática Ahora" de las Naciones Unidas, así como en disminuir nuestro impacto actual, participamos en el programa de compensación de carbono de las Naciones Unidas. Como consideramos que el cambio climático tiene amplias consecuencias sociales, económicas y políticas, estamos invirtiendo en los siguientes proyectos:

- Proyecto hidroeléctrico en Nadarivatu, Fiji
- Programa de Salud Pública DelAgua en África Oriental
- Parque eólico Jangi en Gujarat

Objetivos a largo plazo

Nos comprometemos con el objetivo a largo plazo de alcanzar cero emisiones netas de base científica en nuestras operaciones –y creemos que podemos lograrlo mucho antes de 2050. Informaremos anualmente a través del mecanismo de informes de "Neutralidad Climática Ahora" para comunicar de manera transparente cómo estamos cumpliendo con nuestros compromisos relativos a la acción climática.

Proceedings of the Eighteenth International Conference on Interdisciplinary Social Sciences, hosted by the Oxford Brookes University, Oxford, UK, 19-21 July 2023.

The conference featured research addressing the following special focus:

“Agency in an Era of Displacement and Social Change” and annual themes:

- Theme 1: Social and Community Studies
- Theme 2: Civic and Political Studies
- Theme 3: Cultural Studies
- Theme 4: Global Studies
- Theme 5: Environmental Studies
- Theme 6: Organizational Studies
- Theme 7: Educational Studies
- Theme 8: Communication

