

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

DEMOCRACY AND PARTICIPATION

IN THE

21

ST

CENTURY

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Lisbon School of Economics & Management - ISEG

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

PROVISIONAL PROGRAM • PROGRAMA PROVISÓRIO
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Democracy and Participation in the 21st Century

International Conference co-organized by

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

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



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Democracy and Participation in the 21st Century

Streams and Sessions

STREAM 1

Innovation, Digitilization and Participation

STREAM 2

Employment Relations : Whither Industrial Democracy ?

STREAM 3

Gender Perspectives in the 21st Century

STREAM 4

Inequality, Precarization and Exclusion

STREAM 5

Public Participation and Democratic Governance

STREAM 6

Participation and Democracy Revisited



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vulnerability of farmers. Based on research carried out in secondary and primary sources, during which, in the course of 2016, twelve cooperative leaders of family farms in southern Brazil were interviewed. The results point to the importance of collective organizations, such as cooperatives, but also the support institutions that are vital through partnerships. In terms of commercialization of production, this occurs in and outside traditional product chains - such as open markets, neighborhood markets and institutional markets. Finally, the farmers have built a series of strategies to continue the activity that includes the diversification of production through agroindustrialization, direct sale to consumers, pluriactivity, production for self consumption, among others.

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

Session Organized by:

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

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

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

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

044 : A (a)normalidade da (in)segurança e as políticas democráticas (d)estruturadas na Crise dos Refugiados na União Europeia: o “novo” paradigma da Participação Democrática

Ana Campina, Universidade Portucalense Infante D. Henrique, Instituto Jurídico Portucalense, Portugal

A Europa não enfrenta pela primeira vez na História, mas a atual Crise dos Refugiados marca União Europeia e os estados-membros, com reflexo no posicionamento político-diplomático conjunto. Conscientes que a Primavera Árabe foi a oportunidade ideal para a UE desenvolver e implementar políticas e estruturas legais, sociais, culturais e humanitárias em prol de uma gestão concertada entre estados-membros no contexto das Relações Internacionais; promover um plano de fundamental educação para os Direitos Humanos para uma sociedade informada e preparada para esta (previsível) vaga, tal não aconteceu e justificam-se os problemas da Crise atual. As ações e comportamentos discriminatórios e de negação, a fobia perigosamente crescente na sociedade europeia, perante aquele que é um drama humano com uma dimensão efetivamente não quantificável, assim como as políticas manifestamente desajustadas e ineficazes explicam o cenário atual. Milhares de mortes nos mares, a falta de controlo dos tráficos, o acolhimento, a integração, as medidas de segurança na entrada e controlo das fronteiras, a atribuição do estatuto legal de Refugiado, os campos de acolhimento/transição sem condições mínimas, e todo o complexo tratamento legal e humanitário, têm que ser A preocupação. Este tema prioritário nas distintas dimensões que a todos deve envolver visando um trabalho conjuntural entre instituições europeias, estados membros, articulado com as Organizações Internacionais, os Estados de origem destes cidadãos, e sobretudo, quando a participação democrática não pode ser opção, mas implicação social construtiva. O séc. XXI vive o desafio político de interpretar o “novo” paradigma e envolver ativamente a sociedade nas decisões e ações, sendo esta crise uma mostra e oportunidade para implementar responsabilmente esta forma de estar. As leis de Direitos Humanos; Carta Direitos Fundamentais da UE; legislações nacionais, contemplam e exigem ação em prol da proteção de tod@s, mas há uma crise gerada pelo descontrolo que urge solucionar.