INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

"Sharing Society. The Impact of Collaborative Collective Actions in the Transformation of Contemporary Societies"

Bizkaia Aretoa, University of the Basque Country, Bilbao (Spain)

May 23-24, 2019

Guidelines for the Preparation of Abstracts and Full Papers for the Conference Proceedings

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Please, mind that the Conference Proceedings will be published before the conference, and thus the time for manuscript revision and layout will be exceedingly short. We therefore ask authors to strictly follow these guidelines. Papers that do not comply will be regretfully excluded from the Proceedings. We thank you in advance for your collaboration.

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• English is the official language of the conference. Abstracts, papers and poster submissions, as well as oral presentations, should be done preferably in English. We will be using American English in our Proceedings; please, mind terminology and spelling.
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Abstracts
• Length: The paper should have between 350 and 500 words, including title, authors, affiliations, abstract, and 5 keywords.
• Content: The abstract should include research objectives/questions, a brief theoretical framework, a data and methods paragraph, and a summary of results.

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1. **Title**
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4. **Keywords:** Please, include five keywords.
5. **Introduction**
6. **Other sections**
7. **Conclusions**
8. **References**
9. **Methodological Appendix**
10. **Data Sources**
11. **Abbreviations**
12. **Biographical Note, for all authors.**
13. **Notes**
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- **Titles should not be followed by any type of punctuation mark (i.e. full stops, colons, etc.)**
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1. Introduction
2. Theoretical Framework
3. Identity
3.1 ...
3.2 ...
...
6 Conclusions
Authors and Affiliations: Authors’ names should be followed by colons, and their affiliations in regular, non-italicized font.

Abstract and Keywords
• Preceded by the titles “Abstract,” and “Keywords,” with no space in between.
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  o (Manifesto How to Cook a Non-Violent Revolution)
  o (DRY webpage)

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  o Be followed by the corresponding reference.
• Theoretical concepts (just the concept) developed by you or other authors should be italicized, and not included between quotation marks. E.g.
  o Melucci defines collective identity as a "social process that consists of...;"
  o We define publics as sites where identities are constructed and negotiated...

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• Following the American style, closing quotation marks must follow (and not precede) punctuation marks (e.g. full stops, colons, semi colons, etc.). E.g. Melucci defines collective identity as a “social process.”
• You will find further guidelines on punctuation rules in the following webpage: [http://www.grammarbook.com/punctuation_rules.asp](http://www.grammarbook.com/punctuation_rules.asp)

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  o A few days later, the platform Youth Without Future (Juventud Sin Futuro) organized a demonstration against the economic crisis and the bipartisan “PPSOE partitocracy.” The slogan was: “Homeless, jobless, pensionless, fearless” (Sin casa, sin curro, sin 4pension, sin miedo).
  o In early February 2011, the Internet-based initiative #donotvoteforthem (#nolesvotes) called to withdraw votes from the political parties that had approved the so-called Sinde Law (PP, PSOE and CiU) in the following municipal and regional elections.
• Names of places and cities should also be translated into English whenever possible (e.g. Rome, Florence).

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• Do not insert tables and figures in the main document; please,
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  o Use the following formula: “Table 1. Socio-demographic Characteristics of...”; “Figure 2. Conceptual Map of...”

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• Further info can be found here: http://citesource.trincoll.edu/asa/asa.html and here http://lib.trinity.edu/research/citing/asa%20style%20citations.pdf and here http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/

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• Preceded by the title “Methodological Appendix” and one space. Every paper must include a Methodological Appendix.
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Abbreviations
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• In the text: When using names of political parties, social movement organizations, etc., please translate them into English first, and then include the abbreviation and the full name in the original language between brackets. E.g:
  o “In this combustible context, the call issued by the digital platform Real Democracy Now (DRY, Democracia Real Ya)”
  o “The Basque Nationalist Party (PNV, Partido Nacionalista Vasco) reacted to these electoral outcomes…”
• List of abbreviations:
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CAV: Basque Autonomous Community (Comunidad Autónoma Vasca).
DRY: Real Democracy Now (Democracia Real Ya).
PNV: Basque Nationalist Party (Partido Nacionalista Vasco), right-wing Basque nationalist party, acting primarily in the Basque Autonomous Community.
PSOE: Spanish Socialist Workers’ Party (Partido Socialista Obrero Español), center-left wing political party in Spain.

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Continuities and Discontinuities in Recent Social Mobilizations. From New Social Movements to the Alter-Global Mobilizations and the 15M

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Abstract
Our paper seeks to analyze the novel and long-term characteristics of the recent mobilizations in Spain. Our main objective is to identify the defining traits of collective actions currently taking place as a consequence of the multi-dimensional crisis unleashed in 2010. We will focus on three main analytical axes —agents, identity and space—, trying to establish their historicity, that is, their presence or absence in both former social movements and current mobilizations. The spatial dimension refers to the local versus global and co-presentational versus virtual characteristics of collective action. This analysis implies a focus on the mobilizations’ demands, the repertoire of actions, and the display of emotions. Emotions are also intertwined with the process of collective identity construction, and the conflictual relationship with agents and institutions identified as responsible for the crisis. Finally, we will give special attention to activists and social movement organizations, decision-making processes and adaptability and resilience of organizational forms. Our data will come from newspaper articles, the Internet, interviews to participants, and graphic material collected during ethnographic observations in camps (acampadas) and assemblies. Data was gathered following the principles of theoretical sampling. Our analysis of these data is in exploratory phase, and is constructed in order to develop a preliminary analytical understanding of the phenomenon.

Keywords
Social movements, 15M, identity, space.

1 Introduction

The global scenario of social mobilization is rapidly mutating. Periods of relative continuity and stability are being altered in an abrupt fashion by moments of effervescence that seem to be marking a point of fracture with the past. These recent changes in the dynamics of contentious politics are partly captured by the concept of “cycle of protest” (Tarrow 1997). The year 2011 was particularly fruitful in the visualization of a series of mobilizations that meant to express a double discontent. First, with the collateral effects of the economic crisis, that is, the increasing levels of unemployment and the expansion of social inequalities. And, second, with the management of social life that was being performed by political elites. These elites were perceived as both reluctant to deepening or expanding democratic procedures, as fossilized by the rising bureaucratization of political life, and as crippled and corrupt by world markets.

Diagnosing the current state of affairs is especially arduous. The realities of countries in Northern Africa such as Egypt, Tunisia, Lybia, Morrocco, Argel, or in the Middle East,
such as Israel and Syria, show important nuances among themselves and profound differences with that of countries in Southern Europe such as Portugal, France, Italy or Spain. The Spanish case is particularly significant due to both the drastic consequences of the economic crisis on social life and the labor market, and to the progressive erosion of the maneuver capacity of governments and politicians. Moreover, the 15M movement has served as beacon for mobilizations in other European and American countries. These reasons alone would encourage social movement scholars to pay special attention to the characteristics and peculiarities of 15M.

(…)

2 Recent Evolution of Social Movements in Spain

The last few decades have seen significant transformations in the shape, content, and course of global mobilizations. In this regard, Spain has not been an exception. The democratization of political institutions, the fall of the Soviet block, the ensuing socioeconomic crises, the process of globalization, and the dissemination of new technologies have generated profound reconfigurations in the social movement field. In trying to grasp these transformations, international scholars have distinguished three types of social movements: the labor movement, new social movements (eg. feminist, environmentalist and pacifist movements), and the alter-global mobilizations (Calle 2005).

(…)

3 Context of Emergence of 15M

(…)

[Figure 1 about here]

(…)

4 Forging a 15M Identity

DRY encouraged people to put an end to cynicism and apathy. It called Spaniards to feel, and to act; its slogans read “take the street” (“toma la calle”), and “be outraged” (“¡Indignate!”). Borrowing from Stephane Hessel’s viral manuscript, DRY utilized the emotion of outrage, or indignation, as a stepping stone for the construction of the movement’s collective identity. The formation of a collective actor not only involves cognitive agreements and negotiations —such as those entailed in the framing tasks mentioned above— but also demands affective or emotional investments. Passion and emotions, as much as ideology and interests, push people to mobilize and act together (Goodwin, Jasper and Polletta 2001:6). Several 15M members concur with Zygmunt Bauman’s controversial statement: “The 15M is an emotional movement” (Interview to Javier de la Cueva). In a similar line, another interviewee affirms:
“A friend of mine said during the first days of the acampada: ‘There is no cynicism here. Everybody believes in what she is doing’. (...) Maybe that’s what Zigmunt Bauman meant when he said the 15M was, above all, emotion. (...) We are alive, and we are together! There is a change of atmosphere, and that has a very strong emotional intensity. And you can sense that in the bodies, in the faces... But I wouldn’t say that it is just an emotional movement and that there is no thinking involved. There is thought in emotions, and we are thinking a lot.” (Interview to Amador Fernández-Savater).

4.1 Activists as “superheroes”

5 Conclusions

(...) 

References

Aseltine, Robert H., Jr. and Ronald C. Kessler. 1993. “...

Methodological Appendix

(...) 

Data Sources

Manifestos

Websites

Abbreviations

CiU: Convergence and Union (Convergència i Unió), center-right wing electoral coalition in Catalonia, Spain.
DRY: Real Democracy Now (Democracia Real Ya).
PP: People’s Party (Partido Popular), right wing political party in Spain.
PSOE: Spanish Socialist Workers’ Party (Partido Socialista Obrero de España), center-left wing political party in Spain.

Notes

The authors wish to thank (...) for his conceptual contributions to their research on (...). The financial support of the (...) Foundation is gratefully acknowledged. This paper was translated by (...). Correspondence should be directed to Benjamín Tejerina at b.tejerina@ehu.es.

1. In the case of Madrid, participants

2. 

3. 
