

By comparing the 2013 Gezi park protests in Turkey and the protests of 2021 in Colombia this paper aims to demonstrate the mismatch between the concept of radical democracy as currently formulated and the ways it is articulated by activists in non-European contexts. Put differently, we argue that although on the surface the two cases seem to be different due the specific contexts in which social activism takes place (resisting conservative religious authoritarianism in Turkey and post armed conflict recovery in Colombia), what unites them in their failure is the inherent contradictions in translating the concept of radical democracy (along with its conventional narratives, practices, and repertoires of action) into non-European contexts. We conclude that a more comprehensive, non-Eurocentric, decolonized articulation of radical democracy is urgently needed not only for highlighting the diversity of goals, methods and motivations of social movements around the world, but also for better comprehending the factors that preclude the emergence of a robust political movement and enduring political imagination.

RC44-621.5

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The Golden Hour of Informal Workers' Organizational Experiments Under Neoliberalism: A Cross-Country Study

In contrast to earlier assumptions of informal workers' inability to organize, recent scholarship has shown that, despite challenges, informal workers have been experimenting with diverse organisational forms, intersectional identities, and the integration of workplace and social reproduction concerns. These organisational experiments are replete with failures and successes, but they offer exemplary innovations and represent a rare (and unexpected) bottom-up attempt to attain social justice under neoliberalism. Despite their significance, however, we know almost nothing about the conditions under which they arose. This paper analyses how national-level political conditions shaped informal garment workers' organizational experiments in three large, liberalizing countries of the Global South—Brazil, China, and India. These countries have had varying configurations and histories of political systems and civil society structures (including trade unions), enabling us to examine how these factors differentially shaped their informal garment workers' organizing innovations.

Drawing from fieldwork we conducted in 2012-13, we find that a decentralised political administration, a competitive multiparty system, a radical history of traditional trade union organizing, and a commitment to a rights-based political culture fostered the space for informal labor to undertake organizational experiments. Our findings suggest that changes in these conditions – namely the centralization of political power, repression of traditional unions, and retrenchment of democratic space – erode the space for labor's organizational experimentation. Indeed, such restructuring of the space for experimentation has taken place in our country cases within the context of the authoritarian turn under neoliberalism. The result has been a decline in informal workers' organizational experiments. This paper thus offers insight into what we call "the golden hour" of informal workers' organizational experiments, it underscores the potential threats to future innovations in social justice, and we hope it can catalyse a discussion on the merits and challenges of cross-national qualitative research on labor.

RC20-298.2

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The Impact of Generalized Trust and Institutional Trust on Formal Volunteering and Charitable Giving in Turkey

Trust has been stressed in the literature as one of the dimensions of social capital. Generalized trust is one of the most focused variables affecting volunteering and giving. Even though most research on measuring trust is mainly on measuring generalized trust, in recent studies the effect of institutional trust on formal volunteering and charitable giving is also getting attention for more comprehensive understanding about trust dimension of social capital. Using the data set from the 2021 survey on Volunteering in Turkey, this study aims to explore the impact of generalized trust and institutional trust on volunteering and giving in Turkish society. Regression analysis will be conducted for how generalized trust and institutional trust associated with formal volunteering and charitable giving. The survey was conducted by a joint project of the Ministry of Youth and Sports and Istanbul University and is the first household survey about volunteering conducted in 26 cities in Turkey with 5028 people above age of 15. The survey data is expected to establish an insight in volunteering behavior and variables (i.e. trust, life-satisfaction, values, motivations) influencing it in Turkish society. With its national scope the data from the 2021 survey has the potential to be start of longitudinal national research program as well as providing comparative data with global research programs.

RC08-134.9

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Towards an Integrated Historical Sociology of Colonial and Metropolitan Social Research

Building on prior research on the development of agrarian social research in Portugal at the School of Agriculture, from the late 1930s, and on the introduction of the social sciences at the Colonial School in Lisbon and parallel colonial surveys, in the mid-1950s, this paper presents current research on the development of the first systematic Portuguese industrial social research from the 1930s on, next to a private Social Work School, also in Lisbon, and on the development of the first systematic colonial social research in the mid-1940s, next to a local-colonial research center, in so called Portuguese Guinea, to offer a short overview of the parallel (yet converging) pathways of Portuguese colonial and metropolitan social research and its relationship with the institutionalisation of sociology, in the 1960s. Taking into account Portugal's relative position on the world scene as a semi-peripheral imperial power for most of the 20th century, and the country's contemporary transition from a backward constitutional monarchy, progressive republic (1910), military dictatorship (1926) and fascist state (1933) to a modern liberal democracy (1974), this paper further suggests the potential paradigmatic reach of the Portuguese case. Far from being a standard story, it nevertheless allows one to explore not only several political, economic, and social contexts, but also the whole spectrum of social environments subject to social research – rural, industrial, and colonial –, and the whole set of actors involved – academic, private, state, and local-colonial. Hence, this paper shall also hopefully contribute to overcome the perceived double divide between disciplinary and governmental histories of social research and sociology, and central and peripheral histories of the same subjects, besides the somehow subsidiary divide between colonial and metropolitan narratives.

RC51-707.3

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What's in an Image? the Public Life of the Digital Fetus

Based on the analysis of a corpus of pregnancy online texts, this paper examines the growing dissemination of fetal images on the web. The public life of fetal 3D images – followed through ethnographic observation on different social media – elicit questions about "surfacing the body interior," (Janelle Taylor, 2005). How has ultrasound imaging surfaced the fetal body into public view? This is not simply a matter of technology but of fetuses becoming public, socially and culturally. Fetal sonograms are representations that emerge out of particular material, and ways of working with bodily and other matter (Barad, 2007). Once we conceptualize the body as materializing in and through social practices, new perspectives open. It becomes possible to recognize bodies as having contours and boundaries that are not simply given by nature but accomplished through histories of collective human activity and power struggles. The concept of the *public fetus* (Duden, 1991) has been used by feminist scholars to describe the increasing use of obstetric ultrasound and the spreading of public images of fetuses. Declining critical multimodal discourse analysis in an STS perspective, the analysis of the collected web-ethnographic corpus explores the key concepts of body, gender, normality and disability as used in the process of entangling scientific knowledge and narratives of women's pregnancies on the web while performing the social representation of the fetus. The female bodies, conceived in the field of biomedical diagnostic as the site of pregnancy control, become the site for the social construction of the *digital fetus* due to the embedding of imaging technologies and communication practices on the Web. At the same time, the dis-embedding of the fetus from the mother's body becomes a performative result of sociotechnical dispositifs while it enforces the possibility of thinking of it as a commodity in a newborn bio-market.

RC06-114.5

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RE-Conciliation and Teleworking: OPEN Dilemmas in Times of Pandemic

The pandemic situation experienced worldwide led to the approval of measures by different countries in order to face the fight against COVID-19. The Spanish State was one of the states that suffered the most from this impact and that led to decreeing the state of confinement of citizens through the approval of Royal Decree Law 8/2020. The old problem of reconciling work life with family life became urgently needed as the health crisis became resounding and the closure of educational centers took place. The passing of weeks without the possibility of supplying resources that usually assist families, as a consequence of the measures imposed by COVID-19, gave rise to the aggravation of the care crisis experienced by our society. This scenario encouraged us to start an investigation whose samples would be taken during the confinement period and which would have as its objective the observation of the impact and difficulties faced by women with family responsibilities who lived through this