

: A family is a unit, regarded as the cornerstone of a healthy and balanced society. In India the women used to engage themselves just in home management earlier, but the scenario has been changed. Now women play a vital role as an earner being educationally backward or sometimes uneducated also (earns in informal sectors). The Muslim women are not out of this purview. Generally Muslim law (Shari'ah) is a bit conservative and being a part of this society Muslim women face a lot of restrictions. But now-a-days they are quiet desperate of managing both the outer activities along with the management of home as well. The aim of the research is to highlight this dual role of Muslim women of West Bengal forced to involve in earning for their families and at the same time playing a role of a perfect home-maker.

A survey on 100 Muslim families in Murshidabad District of West Bengal has been made to gather information on Muslim women involved in earning along with their household work. The families were specially from poor and lower middle class and since the basic needs of these families are to manage their food and shelter along with the education of their children, the question of balancing the both together comes in. The purpose of the study is to observe how they are (Muslim women) balancing with their poverty, and social restrictions with their urge to earn for nurturing their family and making their world a better place to live in.

RC02-62.3

DEY SARKAR, ADITI* (*Indian Institute of Technology Bombay*)

Caring Citizens or Unpaid Care Work – a Case of Self Help Groups in Kerala

Unpaid care work can take place in various forms, one of which is the work done by women who are a part of Self Help Groups (SHG) involved in thrift and credit activities. In this paper I examine the aspect of community labour work performed by the SHG women as an extension to the tasks done by them in the domestic sphere. The State Poverty Eradication Mission of Kerala was established in 1997 and comprised of a federation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) of women. The cornerstone of the movement was the microfinance activities conducted by members of the SHGs. Over a period of time, in addition to microfinance activities, SHG women were encouraged to perform voluntary work as service towards the community. However, it has been pointed out by feminist scholars, that these kinds of engagements led the women to be considered as a source of readily available cheap labour, as remuneration paid to them was much lesser than market standards. Also, the SHG women who participate in community volunteer work end up performing what is known as the third shift of labour, the first two being work done in the household or that done for remuneration. Despite several governmental programmes for women's empowerment and microcredit aimed at enhancing the efficiency of women, there has been no change in the sexual division of labour either in the domestic arena or in paid work. This is because there has been no system to account for the unpaid and unaccounted labour within the home. Additionally, the programmes established by the welfare state see women's work in the public sphere as an extension of housework which will be demonstrated in the paper through relevant case studies. The paper aims to examine this impact of unpaid care work in the lives of women.

RC30-545.5

DEY SARKAR, ADITI* (*Indian Institute of Technology Bombay*)

Work and Family Balance: Challenges Faced By Rural Women from Microfinance Groups

Microfinance is a burgeoning area across the globe creating complex relations between Global North and South, not least in terms of financial relations but also impacting the micro realities of women in the form of 'unintended consequences'. A major impact has been on the work being done by the women who are a part of the Self Help Groups involved in microfinance activities. The State Poverty Eradication Mission of Kerala, was established in 1997 and comprised of a federation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) of women. The cornerstone of the movement was the microfinance activities conducted by members of the SHGs. Besides providing opportunities for entrepreneurship, the State established organization encouraged the women to volunteer in flagship programs (also instituted by the State) for the destitute, elderly and differently abled people in the community. This resulted in the SHG women performing what is known as the third shift of labour, the first two being work done in the household or that done for remuneration. The opportunities of work created a flow of capital, not just economic but also in the form of social and cultural capital as espoused by Pierre Bourdieu. However, it also impacted their role in the family as the work done by the SHG women was not restricted to a specific part of the day but was influential in shaping them as agents in the community and spilled over into what could be perceived as "family time". Through this paper, I am will be exploring the complex web of relationship that the SHG women share with the State (as citizens) and the market (as consumers and entrepreneurs) and its impact on the family as the project is helmed by the State but has its roots in the neo-liberal political economy of development.

RC25-474.3

DHAOUADI, MAHMOUD* (*University of Tunis*)

Postcolonial Bilingualism in Tunisia

Tunisians hardly have normal relationship with Arabic, their native/national language. **Normal** means here the use only of Arabic in speaking and writing. Plain and participant observations show that Tunisians use mainly two languages: Arabic and French, the colonial language. This creates **two types of bilingualism**: A- a bilingualism which accepts the use of French instead of Arabic among Tunisians. This is the most widespread linguistic Tunisian behavior today. One example makes the point: more than 90% of Tunisians write their bank cheques in French. B- a bilingualism that uses Arabic and avoids French among Tunisians. This is practiced only by a very tiny minority. Bilingualisms A and B are associated with two forms of the so-called "Arabization": 1- the wide social use of Arabic in the various sectors of the Tunisian society. 2- "Psychological Arabization": having close relationship with Arabic. Research has not found a positive relation between type A of bilingualism and forms 1+2 of "Arabization". In contrast, bilingualism B is strongly in favor of the promotion of the two forms of "Arabization". Analysis of the Tunisian linguistic behaviors show that bilingualism A's continuing heavy presence is the outcome of three major factors: 1- the spread use of French during the French colonization (1881-1956). 2- Many Tunisians went or go to schools where French had/has dominant use in high schools and university levels. 3- After independence, most graduates of these educational institutions have had the upper hand on governing the country. Theoretically, Bourdieu's concept of **Reproduction** fits well to explain the Tunisian postcolonial bilingualism which may be called: **Conspiring Bilingualism**, because it often prefers the use of French instead of Arabic: the Tunisian national language. As such, Tunisian bilingualism illustrates the unbalance of **power** between the colonizer and the colonized, as Memmi would put it.

RC05-109.3

DHERT, DAVID* (*independent researcher and filmmaker*)

ASKLAND, HEDDA (*University of Newcastle*)

Through the Eyes of the Natives: Watching the White Sails of FIFA and IOC Approach the Urban Indigenous Occupation of Rio De Janeiro

As the world awaited the 2014 FIFA World Cup and the 2016 Rio Olympic Games with anticipation, few were aware of the unfolding battle that took place in its shadow. An indigenous community was living on a piece of land located right next to the world-famous Maracanã sports stadium in Rio de Janeiro. The land, of great ancestral value for the Brazilian indigenous community, had been occupied by indigenous groups since 2006. Seeking a juridical and physical place for the indigenous people in the city, 35 representatives of 17 different indigenous groups then claimed the land as theirs with the aim of revitalising and reusing the abandoned mansion on the site. Their plans to develop an indigenous cultural centre dedicated to the preservation of indigenous memory and identity, as well as the first indigenous university of South America, were, however, attacked in the lead up to the World Cup and the Olympic Games. As the sports events got closer, authorities moved away from their role as social caretaker and instead adopted a sharper money-driven tactic where the indigenous community was placed under attack. Facing eviction, the indigenous suffered both discursive and physical threats, with politicians striving to support their eviction by discrediting the movement. On 22 March 2013, the indigenous community was evicted in a turbulent operation by the urban military troops with guns, gasbombs, fight dogs, helicopters and a supersonic weapon meant for anti-terrorist attacks during the World Cup and Olympic Games. In this paper, we discuss the events leading up to that eviction and present an alternative story of the international sports events. Based on film recordings and a participatory method this paper considers the indigenous voice in this clash and, drawing on postcolonial and neocolonial scholarship, explores how the case represents an example of continuous colonial hierarchies.

RC30-542.4

DHONDT, STEVEN* (*TNO*)

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Institutional Drivers for the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Comparative Analysis of Impacts on Quality of Employment and of Work Explained in Three Regimes

In contrary to the predictions of Brynjolfsson e.a. (2014)/ Frey e.a. (2013), the 4th Industrial Revolution has not lead to mass unemployment and major changes

in work practices. In fact, we can see major differences in impacts between countries, when looking at how industrial sectors have reacted to the new technological change. In Western-Europe, we can see three trajectories of the manufacturing industries. In Germany, high wages and strong unions have led to a new growth in the manufacturing industries. In the Netherlands, trade unions have lost their grip on labour conditions and relationships. The manufacturing industry has shown new growth, but at the expense of employment levels, quality of work and of employment relations. In other Western-European countries, the manufacturing industry has continued to diminish in importance (Tshidimba e.a., 2015). These conflicting trends are not understood. We want to look at the cooperation between employers and trade unions, the reaction of policy makers, and the development of support systems for industrial sectors, and see how they impact the integration of new technologies into work. We want to explore the main differences in quality of work in manufacturing industries, the degree into which different work organisations allow for more process and product innovation. For this purpose, we will look into the outcomes of major surveys on technology, employment and quality of work for these three contexts (German BIBB/BAuA-survey: Pfeiffer, 2016; Dutch Skills Survey: Akçomak e.a., 2011; IOA Survey: Delagrange, 2016). We want to see how these institutional contexts are important to explain the impacts on employment conditions and quality of work, but also on the competitive performance of companies. We will assess how 4th Industrial Revolution technologies show different impacts, according to these institutional impacts. We explain why the predictions about new technology need to take these conditions into account.

RC55-897.4

DI BELLA, ENRICO* (*University of Genoa*)

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Big Data and Social Indicators: Actual Trends and New Perspectives

Big Data are a top subject in international research articles and a vast debate is taking place on their actual capability of being used to complement or even substitute official statistics surveys and social indicators in particular. In this paper we analyse the metadata of the Scopus database of academic articles on Big Data and we show that most of the existing and intensively growing literature is focused on software and computational issues whilst articles that are specifically focused on statistical issues and on the procedures to build social indicators from Big Data are a much smaller share of this vast production. Nevertheless the works that focus on these topics show promising results because in developed countries Big Data seem to be a good information base to create reliable proxies of social indicators, whereas in developing countries their use (for instance using satellite images) may be a viable alternative to traditional surveys. However, Big Data based social indicators deeply suffer of a number of open issues that affect their actual use: they do not correspond to any sampling scheme and they are often representative of particular segments of the population; they generally are private process-produced data whose access by national statistical offices is rarely possible although the intrinsic value of the information contained in Big Data has a social importance that should be shared with the whole community; Big Data lack the socio-economic background on which social indicators have been founded and their help to policy makers in their decision process is a fully open point. Therefore Big Data may be a big opportunity for the definition of traditional or new social indicators but their statistical reliability should be further investigated and their availability and use should be internationally coordinated.

RC47-JS-22.16

DI NUNZIO, DANIELE* (*Fondazione Di Vittorio*)

Collective Actions Against the Exploitation of Migrant Workers in Italy: The Relationship between Trade Unionism and Social Movements

In social sciences the relationship between trade unionism and social movements has been deeply analysed considering several aspects, as: workers' collective actions in opposition to forms of domination with the aim to control the historicity of society and the general transformation of social life (Touraine 1992); varieties of trade unions models, as membership-based unionism and social movement unionism (Turner & Hurd 2001); varieties of strategies of revitalization and organizing approaches to favourite alliances with other actors, as community unionism (Phelan ed. 2007; Gumbrell-McCormick & Hyman 2013). In Italy, trade unionism is characterized by the persistence of a continuous tension between the logic of consolidated organization and the logic of movement (Regalia 2012) and trade unions have several limits in their capacity to strength relations with social movements in wide networks, as in the experience of the alter-global movement (Farro 2008).

The paper is focused on the relations between trade unionism and social movements in Italy considering a specific case study: collective actions to affirm migrants' rights, with a focus on the farm workers. During the recent years, Italian

trade unions participated to many collective actions against forced labour and exploitation of migrant workers in the agriculture sector, at national and international level. The paper aims to underlines main features and tensions in the relationship between labour and other social movements, considering several dimensions: meaning of action and cultural orientations (towards the affirmation of individual subjectivity of migrants, their dignity as worker and citizen, universal rights); networks (considering trade unions, associations, self-organized groups, institutions and their more or less cooperative interactions); participative methods and organizing approaches (in a scenario characterized by a strong workforce fragmentation, limits of the traditional organizing models, varieties of participatory logics). Research methodology adopted a qualitative approach with in-depth interviews with migrants, trade unionists, activists.

RC52-867.3

DI NUNZIO, DANIELE* (*Fondazione Di Vittorio*)

TOSCANO, EMANUELE* (*University Guglielmo Marconi*)

High Skilled Self-Employed Professionals in Italy: Working Conditions, Expectations, Networks.

The paper presents the main results of a long-term research focused on high skilled self-employed professionals' working conditions, needs and expectations. The research has been realised using different methodologies: online survey based on a sample of 2150 respondents; focus groups; in-depth interviews to professionals and experts. The sample includes a great variety of occupations (with or without a professional body and a specific certification system) considering a large spectrum of sectors, such as healthcare professions, lawyers, engineers, journalists, financial advisors, consultants, sales and estates agents, researchers, actors and artists, etc.

The paper analyses the main findings focusing on: changes occurred in the professionals' identity and their position in the labour market, the gap between the high level of qualification and their working conditions, the tensions between autonomy and subordination, the forms of precarity, gender and generational segmentation and specificities. The paper will also present their expectations and proposals, as well as the challenges for organizing network, collective action and representation of free lances, considering the role of self-organized groups, associations and trade unions. Finally, the paper will focus on the professionals' reaction to work fragmentation and isolation due to the autonomous form of employment and to the contemporary trends in the work organization.

RC53-880.6

DI ROSA, ROBERTA* (*University of Palermo*)

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Unaccompanied Migrant Minors: Conceptualizations of Childhood, Child Rights and Well-Being

The importance of protecting children is broadly recognised in mainstream public policy. However, in dealing with the protection needs of unaccompanied migrant minors, governments face the challenge of how to comply with their international and humanitarian obligations at a time when their overall concerns have shifted towards tougher immigration policies and stricter border control to curb unauthorised immigration (Drammeh, 2010; UKBA 2010). By drawing upon a qualitative study, this paper explores unaccompanied migrant minors' conceptualizations of the notions of childhood, child rights, child well-being and risk. A total of 15 unaccompanied migrant minors in Sicily contributed to rich insights. A thematic analysis sheds light on key findings to identify the tensions which exist between international law and the protection of vulnerable migrant minors and immigration control and governmentality. Young people's narratives also attest to child agency and competence, within a framework of risk and vulnerability, and the contested nature of the notion of childhood.

RC17-335.3

DI SANTO, VITO* (*Nasp - Network for the advancement of Social and Political Studies*)

New Organization of Work in a Multinational Car Company: Job Satisfaction and Working Condition in Comparative Perspective

The research discusses the characteristics of *World Class Manufacturing* and interprets it as a variant of the *lean production model*, analyzing strengths and criticalities in its application in the most important automotive company in Italy. In particular, the study takes into consideration four factories of the multinational company, two located in the north of Italy and two located in the south, highlighting the differences that emerge in the *working conditions* and in the *job satisfaction* with regard to the fundamental pillars of the organizational model of work. Sixteen variables are considered (workload, team leader, innovation, cleanliness, temperature, autonomy, trade union, security, collaboration, tools, bonuses, clear guidelines, feel comfortable, work life balance, individual valorization, salary) and