



CIPACI

Centre for International Studies in
Citizenship, Democratic Participation
and Civil Society

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The Centre for Citizenship, Democratic Participation and Civil Society is organized in partnership with the CINEFOGO Network – Civil Society and New forms of Governance in Europe.



Centre for International Studies

in

Citizenship, Participation, and Civil Society (CIPACI)

The Centre for International Studies in Citizenship, Participation, and Civil Society (CIPACI) aims at strengthening research into the social and political processes that are involved in defining citizenship rights, enhancing active participation, shaping identity formation and organizing democratic interaction between civil society organizations, economy, and state at local, regional, national and global levels

Department of Society and Globalization, Roskilde University

Research at CIPACI is based on an understanding of citizenship, which in addition to rights to become a full member of society includes active citizenship, issues of access to citizenship and relations of belonging. Consequently, subjective feelings of belonging must be aligned with politics of belonging and the competencies for active citizenship understood as shaped in everyday practices. Active citizenship comprises influence on decision-making as well as inclusion in the social practices of the community/society. Thus, beyond the significance of the realization of democratic rights more generally, the shaping of citizenship is strongly dependent on social participation in all spheres of everyday life. These include the labour market, the family arena, peer groups and community networks as well as civic, public and private institutions. Through this approach CIPACI moves beyond a conceptualisation of citizenship as being an issue which exclusively concerns “status”, towards encompassing social and political processes of learning and identity formation, i.e. sense making, with the significance of formal rights as an accompanying perspective.

Civil society–based organizations have had a significant historical impact, both on the formation of modern notions of the nation and on the creation of notions of national identity, as well as on the definition of citizenship rights and understandings of a democratic culture. If support for citizenship rights through civic institutions – at the workplace and in public institutions – is weakly articulated, it creates a fragile democratic culture and – consequently – less comprehensive social protection. For this reason civil society organizations receive much political attention and encouragement, also economically. However, the possibility of civil society of becoming a locus for democratic learning, political reflexivity and governance firstly depends on its own specific institutional mechanisms, and secondly on the broader institutional configuration including the cultural discourses of which civil society itself forms part.

In the highly developed countries of the North and equally in the less developed South, citizens’ involvement has become a key issue of political and institutional agendas, and this focus in turn shapes social contexts and communities. In the North, the growth of research interest in social and civic participation is based on experiences of deficiency in the way democratic processes function, and – consequently – a crisis of legitimacy for the modern idea of democracy. Additionally, the difficulties of establishing frameworks that involve citizens in strategic decision-making for the community and in the identification and organization of services and welfare are pointed out as problematic. These problems have been ascribed to the limitations of representative democracy in capturing the social heterogeneity,

complex interests, and multiple individually and collectively based identity strategies in contemporary societies. CIPACI will promote research on the dynamics, both positive and negative, of these attempts to involve citizens to approach citizenship as a learning process and as a way of furthering democratic participation.

The growth of interest in citizens' more active involvement in the North has been paralleled by a revitalization of the role played by citizens in the South so as to obtain influence on the economy and society at local, national, and regional levels. In societies of the South – some still characterized by authoritarian regimes, or by state institutions that have little outreach and capacity to secure the welfare of citizens - the role of civil society is of equal significance, but also presents a number of challenges for policy intervention and for understanding on a theoretical level. In Asia, Africa and Latin America, civil society organizations are important and have a long history of both opposition to and support for the state. Here NGOs are often allied to social movements, and, just like them, they put the social and economic demands of specific groups on the national and international agenda. In many cases their approach is based on demands for the recognition of groups and individuals as citizens with full human and social rights, and on struggles against discrimination based on criteria of gender, ethnicity, race or other markers of cultural identity. Such struggles for citizenship, recognition, and participation in welfare are in many respects parallel to those pursued by organizations in the North and are closely linked to more global social and cultural developments and dynamics of state-civil society interaction.

Thus, in the global South and North, migration dynamics and patterns challenge the notions of civiness of classical social sciences as well as more recent notions of active citizenship. New forms of inclusion and exclusion may emerge, with the result that citizenship is graduated. CIPACI will encourage new research on the ways in which such dynamics impact on the possibilities for human mobility, livelihood, security and social cohesion. The challenge of international migration dynamics connecting the global North and South as well as challenges of democratic participation in global processes more generally involve a consideration of a number of innovative developments; new notions of citizenship, new types of public and civil society institutions and organizations, new understandings of democratic rights in both the private and the public sphere, within institutional settings and in the work place, as well as the development of new dynamics for participation and the interaction between state and civil society.

With globalization of markets and decades of neoliberal hegemony tendencies towards centralization of economic and political power relations have been strong. Neoliberal governance gives preference to market and business solution compared to democratic political regulation. Unequal development and larger gaps in income and life chances are explained and legitimized by reference to global market forces. Citizen rights focus on individual freedom and consumer choice in the market place. Consumer influence and public sector privatization supposedly limit the need for collective social and political decision-making. Thus there has been a long termed global development both in the North and South dis-embedding the market economy from social forces and democratic participatory and empowering policies except for business and management organized participation and co-operation in labour processes. Despite a growth in global justice and civil society movements global 'market forces' reduce implementation of civil and human rights, income and welfare redistribution and regulation of environment. However, public sector reduction opens at the same time the need for civil society mobilization.

Approved at the CIPACI meeting the 12th of June 2009.

"Cosmopolitization" of the Nation and Citizen: European Dilemmas

By

Professor Yasemin Soysal, Department of Sociology, University of Essex, the UK

Monday the 5th of October 2009 13:00 – 15:00

Roskilde University, Lecture Room 25.1 (klyngerum)

The talk will be based on Yasemin Soysal's ongoing project *Reconceptualizing the "Good Citizen" and "Good Society": A Longitudinal and Comparative Analysis of European and Asian Curricula and Textbooks* (funded by the Economic and Social Research Council of the UK and the Research Grant Council of Hong Kong). For the talk, Yasemin Soysal will focus on some of the main findings and arguments on the European cases.

Yasemin Soysal, Professor of Sociology. University of Essex

Before arriving in Europe, Soysal studied and worked in the US. She has published extensively on the historical development and contemporary reconfigurations of the nation-state and citizenship in Europe; cultural and political implications of international migrations; and international discourses and regimes of human rights. Her current research projects include a comparative and longitudinal study of the changing concepts of 'good citizen' and 'good society' in Europe and Asia (particularly China, Japan and Korea) and a comparative survey of the 'life course and self projections' of the immigrant origin youth in European cities. Soysal has held several fellowships and guest professorships, including Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin, National Endowment of Humanities, National Academy of Education, German Marshall Fund, Max Planck Institute, European University Institute, Juan March Institute, and Hitotsubashi University. She is past president of the European Sociological Association.

“The Idea of Civil Society and Transformations of Democratic Representation in Latin America”

Time: Thursday 29 October 2009, 9:00 to 15:00

**Roskilde University
Venue: Conference Room in building 25.3**

Programme

- 9,00-9,15:** Registration
- 9,15-9,30:** Welcome and introduction of theme and speakers (Preben Kaarsholm)
- 9,30-10,15:** Claudio Fuentes, ‘Contesting the Iron Fist: Public Safety and Civil Society in Democratic Latin America’
- 10,15-10,30:** Coffee
- 10,30-11,15:** Alberto J. Olvera, ‘Mexico: Political Parties, Democratic Institutions and Civil Society in a Failed Transition to Democracy’
- 11,15-12,00:** Carlos de la Torre, ‘The Contested Meanings of Democracy, Populism, and Democracy in the Andes’
- 12,00-13,00:** Lunch
- 13,15-14,00:** Ciska Raventos, ‘Challenges to Democratic Representation in Latin America’
- 14,00-14,45:** Enrique Peruzzotti, ‘Participatory Innovation and Representative Democracy in Latin America’
- 14,45-15,00:** Thomas P. Boje, Concluding remarks

Presentations

Claudio Fuentes

Contesting the Iron Fist: Public Safety and Civil Society in Democratic Latin America

This presentation addresses the lack of advancement in both the actual protection of citizens' rights and institutional democratic reforms of the security sector. I argue that this is due to a complex and intertwined set of *political conditions*. Three set of conditions are key: (a) the political context (institutional and political constraints and opportunities), (b) social perceptions and demands on security, and (c) the institutional development of the security forces. While policymakers and academics focus mostly on observing security institutions, I claim that before observing such relevant organizations, we need to look at a broader set of incentives and constraints within the political system. The challenge for civil society groups is how to advance a pro civil rights agenda under such an unwelcoming set of incentives.

Alberto J. Olvera

Mexico: Political Parties, Democratic Institutions and Civil Society in a Failed Transition to Democracy

The Mexican transition to democracy has not been completed in terms of both the destitution of the authoritarian regime and the instauration of the democratic regime, a situation that explains the continuity of authoritarian practices and culture in public life. Democratic political parties have lacked alternative political projects and have been riddled with internal conflict; civil society has been weak and its popular sectors suffered important defeats along the process. Democratic innovations have been scarce and the few interesting are at risk. The creation of new social and political actors, as well as new public spaces seems urgent and necessary to counter the paradoxical combination of depolitisation of public life and over-politisation of democratic institutions the country suffer nowadays, leading to a simultaneous crisis of representation and of governability.

Carlos de la Torre

The Contested Meanings of Democracy, Populism, and Democracy in the Andes

A specter is haunting Latin America: radical populism. In contrast to the apocalyptic warnings of the media analysts and politicians we have an accumulated knowledge of populism that can help us arrive to more nuanced conclusions about its relationships to democracy. Over the last three decades we have seen a renaissance of studies. If previous scholarship based on modernization and dependency theories tied populism to specific economic and social forces, this new wave of research has uncoupled politics from what were understood as deeper structural determinants. Scholars have shown that populism is not necessarily linked to the transition to modernity or to import-substitution industrialization. The unexpected affinities between populism and neoliberalism have stimulated research on the politics of structural adjustment under neo-populist leadership. More recently, the nationalist and anti-imperialist rhetoric of Presidents Hugo Chávez of Venezuela, Evo Morales of Bolivia, and Rafael Correa of Ecuador have provoked passionate debates on whether or not we are experiencing a rebirth of radical-national populism. Behind the smoke screen provoked by the praise for national populism or its condemnation we can identify important debates over the meanings and interpretations of democracy. Populism has been

an important democratizing force that has mobilized those previously excluded. It has incorporated common people into the political community. However, the distinctiveness of these processes of inclusion and democratization needs to be specified. What are the forms of political participation and representation privileged by populism? How is democracy understood by the friends and foes of populism? What are the effects of populist rhetoric for the democratization of society? Why do common folk continue to support populist leaders?

Ciska Raventos

Challenges to Democratic Representation in Latin America

I claim that the two main challenges to democratic representation in Latin America today are the overcoming of “delegative democracy” (O’Donnell,) that is firmly embedded in the political culture and in political institutions, and the social and political exclusion of important social and ethnic groups. Civil society struggles can become an important site for the creation of shared discourses and practices of citizenship. In this lecture I look at these issues through the movement in opposition of CAFTA (Central American Free Trade Agreement) that took place between 2005 and 2007 in Costa Rica and that led to a referendum in October 2007.

Enrique Peruzzotti

Participatory Innovation and Representative Democracy in Latin America

Presentation of the book:

Participatory Innovation and Representative Democracy in Latin America

Co-edited by Andrew Selee and Enrique Peruzzotti

With chapters by Marcus Andre Melo, Anny Rivera-Ottenberger, Roberto Laserna, Enrique Peruzzotti, and Andrew Selee. Published by the Woodrow Wilson Center Press and the Johns Hopkins University Press, October 2009

The last democratizing wave in Latin America has been followed by a considerable amount of democratic innovation and experimentation that has been overlooked by mainstream literature which concentrates on the workings of traditional institutions at the national level. New channels of citizen participation have been opened in many of the new democracies, particularly at the local level. The presentation will consist on a general overview of some of the issues that the newly created participatory mechanisms raise for the analysis of democratic representation.

Short bio-data for presenters

Claudio Fuentes

Ph.D. political science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He received the 2003 Best Dissertation Award by the Human Rights Section of the American Political Science Association (APSA). He was Director of the Latin American Faculty of Social Science, FLACSO-Chile (2004-2008) and is currently the Director of the Social Science Research Institute (ICSO) at the Universidad Diego Portales (Santiago, Chile). He is author and/or coauthor of 6 books concerning issues of quality of democracy, security and US-Latin American relations.

Alberto J. Olvera

Professor-Researcher in the Institute of Socio-Historical Research, Universidad Veracruzana, Mexico. Ph. D. in Sociology from the New School for Social Research, New York. Invited professor in universities of Brasil, Colombia and Mexico. Coordinator and coauthor of several books, among others, *Civil Society: from theory to reality*, COLMEX, Mexico, 1999; *Civil Society, Public Space and Democratization in Mexico*, FCE, 2003; with Evelina Dagnino and Aldo Panfichi, *The Dispute over the Construction of Democracy in Latin America*, FCE, 2006; *Rights-Protecting Institutions and Citizen Participation in México*, FCE, 2009.

Carlos de la Torre

Professor Department of Political Studies FLACSO Ecuador. PhD in Sociology, New School for Social Research, 1993 on 'Velasquista Seduction: Ecuadorian Politics in the 1940s' (dissertation committee: William Roseberry, Andrew Arato, José Casanova, Charles Tilly. Publications include *The Ecuador Reader: History, Culture, Politics*, co-edited with Steve Striffler, Duke University Press, 2008, *El Retorno del Pueblo*, co-edited with Enrique Peruzzotti, Quito: FLACSO, 2008, and *Populist Seduction in Latin America*, Athens: Ohio University Press, 2000.

Ciska Raventós Vorst

Professor ("Catedrática"), Universidad de Costa Rica, Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, Escuela de Sociología. PhD in Sociology. New School for Social Research. 1995. Director of the Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales de la Universidad de Costa Rica (1999-2005). Member of the directive committee of the Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales, CLACSO (1998-2004). Recent publications include *Democratic Innovation in the South: Participation and Representation in Asia, Africa and Latin America*, CLACSO, Buenos Aires, 2008.

Enrique Peruzzotti

Associate Professor, Department of Political Science and International Studies, Torcuato Di Tella University, Buenos Aires, PhD, Department of Sociology, New School for Social Research (1996). Recent publications include Andrew D. Seele & E. Peruzzotti (eds), *Participatory Innovations and Representative Democracy in Latin America*, W. Wilson Press/John Hopkins University Press, 2009, Carlos De la Torre & Enrique Peruzzotti (eds), *El Retorno del Pueblo. Populismo y Nuevas Democracias en América Latina*, Quito, FLACSO, 2008, Enrique Peruzzotti & Catalina Smulovitz (eds), *Enforcing the Rule of Law. Social Accountability in Latin America*, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh University Press, 2006

Children, the Feminist Ethic of Care and Childhood Studies: *Is this the way to further children's well-being?*

Lecture 1

By

Dr Tom Cockburn, University of Bradford

**Tuesday 10th of November 2009 at 13-15, Building 25.3
(Lecture Room 25.1 (klyngerum))**

The discussion explores the work of key thinkers within the wide-ranging and influential scholarship on the ethic of care. It traces the journey from its origins within feminist psychology through its contributions to moral theory, political science. It will make direct links to new 'Childhood Studies' and explores some tensions that may occur between the interests of women and children. However, it is important for those tensions to be recognised but moved on from to develop a meaningful dialogical engagement not just for those dialogues between feminists and children but between children and all adults. It concludes that a focus on care in its fullest sense could be a primary concept in promoting the well-being of children.

Young People's Involvement in Democratic Structures in England

Lecture 2

By

Dr Tom Cockburn, University of Bradford

**Wednesday 11th of November 2009 at 13-15, Building 25.3
(Lecture Room 25.1 (klyngerum))**

This talk explores children and young people's engagement with democratic mechanisms in England, including the potential and limitations of 'democratic mechanisms' in including the voices of children and young people. The lecture then discusses some of the 'democratic' mechanisms being adopted, it explores why and how they are used. The analysis utilises recent data from young participants in democratic structures and the findings discuss the ambiguities of participatory structures in the context of the UK.

Dr Tom Cockburn is a senior lecturer in Applied Social Sciences at the University of Bradford. He has undertaken research into children and young people with The Children's Society, Drugs charities, The YES Forum, various local and national government organisations in the UK. He has published on a wide variety of issues concerning children and young people including: children's citizenship; theorising participation in public spaces; bridging feminist theory and the sociology of childhood; the history of child welfare organisations; children and extremism; and research methods with practitioners.

"Procedure matters. An Invitation to Political Ethnography and Discourse Analysis"

Lecture
By

**Thomas Scheffer, Institute for European Ethnology (IfEE) at the Humboldt University,
Berlin**

**Tuesday the 17th of November 2009 at 13-15, Building 25.3
(Lecture Room 25.1 (klyngerum))**

Thomas Scheffer is spokesperson of the Section „Sociology of Law“ in the German Sociological Association. Until July 2009, Scheffer directed an interdisciplinary research group on “Comparative Micro-Sociology of Criminal Procedure”. With a Heisenberg scholarship, he moved to the Institute for European Ethnology (IfEE) at the Humboldt University, Berlin. Currently he closely links his ethnographic research and teaching on parliaments, courts, and mediated discourse. Important publications include "Dolmetschen als Darstellungsproblem [Translation as performative challenge]" (1997, ZfS, 26(3)); "Asylgewährung [Granting Asylum]" (2001, Lucius & Lucius); "Event and Process" (2007, Human Studies, 30(3)); "Starke und schwache Verfahren [Strong and weak procedure]" (mit Jan Schank und Matthias Michaeler, 2008, ZfS 37(5), and soon “Adversarial case-making” (2010, Brill).

African civil society during extreme economic and ecological crises

Lecture

By

Patrick Bond, Centre for Civil Society, KwaZulu-Natal University

Monday the 7th of December 2009 at 13-15 in Building 25.3 (Conference Room)

The various African civil society reactions to economic crisis follow well-established traditions, which divide the continent into 'civilised society' and sometimes rather 'uncivil society'. The latter have made enormous advances in their campaigns over the past decade, especially in getting free access to AIDS medicines and in repelling water privatisation. Scanning the continent's hotspots, especially South Africa and Nigeria, what can we learn about the ways civil society forces divide on ideological lines, and approach more universal concerns such as the world economy and climate change. These latter problems represent major threats to Africans, and most African states are part of the problem, not the solution (especially South African and Nigeria). How African civil society represents and acts in the interests of ordinary people is an acute challenge in relation to these extreme crises.

***Professor Patrick Bond** is senior professor at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, School of Development Studies, and since 2004 Director of the Centre for Civil Society.*

A political economist, Patrick has longstanding research interests in issues of global governance and in national policy debates in South Africa. In service to the new South African government from 1994-2002, Patrick authored/edited more than a dozen policy papers, including the Reconstruction and Development Programme and the RDP White Paper. He held other positions with NGOs in Johannesburg (the National Institute for Economic Policy, 1996-97, and Planact, 1990-94); at the University of Zimbabwe's Department of Political and Administrative Studies (1989-90); and in Washington DC at the Institute for Policy Studies, and with several international trade unions (late 1980s). He was also active in the international anti-apartheid movement and US student and community movements. Patrick currently also serves as visiting professor at Gyeongsang National University Institute of Social Sciences, South Korea. He is an external examiner at the University of Mauritius. He was visiting professor in 2009 at Suffolk University (Boston); in 2008 at State University of New York (Geneseo); in 2007 at Stellenbosch University; in 2006 at Chulalongkorn University's Focus on the Global South Course on Globalisation and Civil Society, Thailand; in 2005 at the Central European University Summer School, Budapest; in 2004 at the Africa University Institute for Peace, Leadership and Governance, Zimbabwe; in 2003 at York University's Department of Political Science and Faculty of Environmental Sciences; and in 1999 at the Yokohama National University Department of Economics. He lectured from 1997-2004 at the University of the Witwatersrand's Graduate School of Public and Development Management, and was assistant professor at the Johns Hopkins University School of Public Health in 1994-95. He has presented lectures at more than 50 universities.

Patrick earned his doctorate in economic geography under the supervision of David Harvey at Johns Hopkins University (1985-92), following studies at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance (Philadelphia, 1983-85) and an undergraduate economics degree at Swarthmore College (Philadelphia, 1979-83). He was born in Belfast, Northern Ireland, in 1961.

Patrick's books include:

- Climate Change, Carbon Trading and Civil Society: Negative Returns on South African Investments (co-edited with Rehana Dada and Graham Erion for Rozenberg Publishers and the University of KwaZulu-Natal Press, 2009)
- A Pilhagem na África (South Links 2008)
- The Accumulation of Capital in Southern Africa: Rosa Luxemburg's Contemporary Relevance (co-edited with Horman Chitonge and Arndt Hopfmann for CCS and the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation, 2007)
- Looting Africa: The Economics of Exploitation (Zed Books and the University of KwaZulu-Natal Press, 2006)
- Talk Left, Walk Right: South Africa's Frustrated Global Reforms (UKZN Press, 2006)
- Trouble in the Air: Global Warming and the Privatised Atmosphere (edited with Rehana Dada for CCS and the TransNational Institute, 2005)
- Elite Transition: From Apartheid to Neoliberalism in South Africa (UKZN Press and Pluto Press, 2005)
- Fanon's Warning: A Civil Society Reader on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (Africa World Press, CCS and AIDC, 2005)
- Against Global Apartheid: South Africa meets the World Bank, IMF and International Finance (Zed Books and the University of Cape Town Press, 2003)
- Zimbabwe's Plunge: Exhausted Nationalism, Neoliberalism and the Search for Social Justice (co-authored with Masimba Manyanya for UKZN Press, Merlin Press, Weaver Press and Africa World Press, 2003)
- Unsustainable South Africa: Environment, Development and Social Protest (UKZN Press and Merlin Press, 2002)
- Cities of Gold, Townships of Coal: South Africa's New Urban Crisis (Africa World Press, 2000)
- Uneven Zimbabwe: A Study of Finance, Development and Underdevelopment (Africa World Press, 1998)

Professor Erik Olin Wright, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin - Madison will give two lectures at Department of Society and Globalisation, Roskilde University, 8th and 9th of March 2010 and two lectures at Department of Sociology, University of Copenhagen, 11th and 12th of March 2010

“The Social Economy: Simply a niche in a capitalist economy or the basis for an alternative?”

Lecture I

By

Guest lecture Professor Erik Olin Wright

***International Centre for Studies in Citizenship, Democratic Participation and Civil Society,
CIPACI,
Department of Society and Globalisation, Roskilde University***

Monday the 8th of March 2010, 13:00-15:00

“There has been much discussion in recent years about the growth of a range of diverse economic organizations and practices that fall outside of the parameters of conventional capitalism. A variety of names have been given to this phenomenon: the social economy, the solidarity economy, the third sector, the non-profit sector, community economics. I will use the term “social economy” as a relatively encompassing term for these kinds of non-capitalist forms. In this lecture I want to do three things: first, discuss the theoretical status of the social economy within a broader spectrum of variations in the social organization of the economic activity; second, address the question of the ways in which the social economy points beyond capitalism rather than simply is different from capitalism; and third, discuss the specific empirical example of the development of the social economy in the Canadian province of Quebec.” Erik Olin Wright

*Reading: Chapters 5 and 7 of Envisioning Real Utopias (forthcoming, Verso, 2010) available at:
<http://www.ssc.wisc.edu/~wright/ERU.htm>*

“From Grand Paradigm Battles to an Integrated Class Analysis”

Lecture II

By

Guest lecture Professor Erik Olin Wright

***International Centre for Studies in Citizenship, Democratic Participation and Civil Society,
CIPACI,
Department of Society and Globalisation, Roskilde University***

Tuesday the 9th of March 2010, 9:30-12:00

“When I began writing about class in the mid-1970s, I saw Marxism as a comprehensive paradigm confronting positivist social science. I argued that Marxism had distinctive epistemological premises and distinctive methodological approaches which were fundamentally opposed to the prevalent practices of mainstream social science. While I argued that this battle should be engaged on an empirical as well as a theoretical terrain, I viewed Marxism and mainstream sociology as foundationally distinct and incommensurable.

More than three decades have passed since this early work on class. In the intervening period I have rethought the underlying logic of my approach to class analysis a number of times. While I continue to work within the Marxist tradition, I no longer feel that the most useful way of thinking about Marxism is as a comprehensive paradigm that is incommensurate with “bourgeois” sociology. Rather, I see different theoretical traditions as identifying different kinds of causal processes or mechanisms which they claim have explanatory power for particular agendas. These different traditions have scientific value to the extent that these claims are justified. The different mechanisms elaborated by different theoretical traditions intersect and interact in the world, generating the things which we observe. The Marxist tradition is a valuable and interesting body of ideas because it successfully identifies real mechanisms that matter for a wide range of important problems, but it does not constitute a full-blown “paradigm” capable of comprehensively explaining all things social or subsuming all social mechanisms under a unified framework. What might be called “pragmatist realism” should replace the Grand Battle of Paradigms.” Erik Olin Wright.

Reading: “From Grand Paradigm Battles to an Integrated Class Analysis”, forthcoming, New Left Review, available at: <http://www.ssc.wisc.edu/~wright/Published%20writing/From-Grand-Paradigm-to-Pragmatist-Realism--NLR-forthcoming.pdf>

Erik Olin Wright, since 1983 Professor of Sociology, University of Wisconsin – Madison has written extensively in sociology and social science.

Some of the published books:

Class, Crisis and the State, London: New Left Books, 1978. Verso paperbacks 1979.

Class Structure and Income Determination, New York: Academic Press, 1979.

Classes (London: Verso, 1985).

The Debate on Classes (London: Verso, 1990)

Reconstructing Marxism: essays on Explanation and the Theory of History (with Elliott Sober and Andrew Levine), Verso, 1992.

Class Counts: Comparative Studies in Class Analysis (Cambridge University Press, 1997).

Class Counts: student edition (Cambridge University Press, 2000)

Deepening Democracy: institutional innovations in empowered participatory governance (with Archon Fung), London: Verso: 2003.

Approaches to Class Analysis, edited by Erik Olin Wright. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005)

BOOKS IN PRESS:

Envisioning Real Utopias. London and New York: Verso, in press, forthcoming 2010

American Society: How it Really Works (with Joel Rogers), New York: W.W. Norton, forthcoming, 2010

For more information see

<http://www.ssc.wisc.edu/~wright/vita-July-2009.pdf>

At Department of Sociology, University of Copenhagen, Professor Erik Olin Wright will give two guest lectures Thursday 11th and Friday 12th of March 2010:

Lecture I

“A Framework for an Emancipatory Social Science”

“Emancipatory social science, in its broadest terms, seeks to generate scientific knowledge relevant to the collective project of challenging various forms of human oppression and creating the conditions in which people can live flourishing lives. To call it a form of social science, rather than simply social criticism or social philosophy, implies that it recognizes the importance of systematic scientific knowledge about how the world works for this task. To call it emancipatory is to identify a central moral purpose in the production of knowledge – the elimination of oppression and the creation of the conditions for human flourishing. And to call it social implies the belief that human emancipation depends upon the transformation of the social world. To fulfill this mission, any emancipatory social science faces three basic tasks:

elaborating a systematic diagnosis and critique of the world as it exists; envisioning viable alternatives; and, understanding the obstacles, possibilities, and dilemmas of transformation. In this talk I will explore the nature of these three tasks and sketch the overall framework for a variety of emancipatory social theory rooted in the Marxist tradition.” Erik Olin Wright

Reading: Envisioning Real Utopias, chapters 1 and 2, available at:

<http://www.ssc.wisc.edu/~wright/ERU.htm>

Lecture II

“Three Logics of gender emancipation: Gender Equality, Degendering Inequality and Genderlessness”

“When Marxists specify the central emancipatory goal within the Marxist tradition they invoke the expression “a classless society” and the distributive norm “to each according to need, from each according to ability.” No one would frame the ultimate ideal as “class equality,” even if reducing the degree of economic inequality within class relations would be seen as a move in the right direction. When it comes to gender, on the other hand, the idea of “gender equality” is often taken to be the central goal. The idea of a “genderless” society, to most people, seems not merely an implausible goal, but an unattractive ideal. This talk will explore the problem of specifying the transformative, emancipatory goals with respect to gender.” Erik Olin Wright

Reading: Harry Brighouse and Erik Olin Wright, “Strong Gender Egalitarianism”, chapter 3 in Janet Gornick and Marcia Meyers, Gender Equality: transforming divisions of labor in the family, vol., VI in the Real Utopias Project (London and New York: Verso, 2009), available at:

<http://www.ssc.wisc.edu/~wright/Published%20writing/StrongGenderEgalitarianism.pdf>

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Democratic Deepening in Brazil, India and South Africa: Towards a Comparative Perspective

Lecture

By

**Patrick Heller, Professor of Sociology at Brown University
Roskilde University**

Tuesday 20 April 2010 at 13:00-15:00

Building 25.3 Conference Room

Brazil, India and South Africa are three of the most successful cases of consolidated democracy in the developing world. They are also characterized by deep and durable social inequalities. The resulting gap between legal equality and factual inequality threatens both the stability of democratic order and the prospects for democratic deepening. This talk develops the general outline of a comparative analysis of divergent trajectories of democratic deepening in these three countries and makes a case for a sociological perspective on democratization.

***Patrick Heller** is an associate Professor of Sociology at Brown University. His current area of research is the comparative study of democratic deepening, with a particular focus on how institutional designs and civil society configurations promote more participatory forms of governance. He is the author of *The Labor of Development* (Cornell University Press, 1999) and the co-author of *Social Democracy in the Periphery* (Cambridge, 2007).*

PENALIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP

Based on the book

Punishing the Poor: The Neoliberal Government of Social Insecurity (2009).

Lecture

By

Loïc WACQUANT, Professor of Sociology at the University of California, Berkeley

Thursday 10th June 2010 at 13-15, Roskilde University, Building 25.3 (Conference Room)

*Loïc WACQUANT is Professor of Sociology at the University of California, Berkeley, and Researcher at the Centre de sociologie européenne, Paris. A MacArthur Foundation Fellow and recipient of the Lewis Coser Award of the American Sociological Association, his interests span comparative urban marginality, the penal state, incarnation, ethnoracial domination, and social theory. His books have been translated in a dozen languages and include *Body and Soul: Notebooks of An Apprentice Boxer (2004)*, *Pierre Bourdieu and Democratic Politics (2005)*, *Das Janusgesicht des Ghettos (2006)*, *Urban Outcasts: A Comparative Sociology of Advanced Marginality (2008)*, and *Punishing the Poor: The Neoliberal Government of Social Insecurity (2009)*.*



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