Collective Intelligence & Innovative Territories. Transitions, Cultural Changes & Inequalities

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Abstracts Book

Collective Intelligence and Innovative Territories.
Transitions, Cultural Changes and Inequalities

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4rd International Conference of the ICSR Mediterranean Knowledge

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ABSTRACTS BOOK

The volume is available on the websites:

http://www.mediterraneanknowledge.org & https://salerno2018.sciencesconf.org/

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THE INTERNATIONAL NETWORKS

The International Network-Cultural Changes, Inequalities and Sustainable Development (CcISuD) was established with the aim of integrating research groups and international and national actors involved in the analysis and research related to territorial Intelligence as an innovative organization and network of information and knowledge useful for the development and competitiveness of a territory. It is a "social" component, which acts on the basis of the knowledge and human resources available, in order to achieve goals and objectives shared by the community. Territorial intelligence highlights the close link between knowledge production and territorial action and the importance that human and social capital plays in the innovation process and the need for a global approach to people's needs to promote sustainable development also by future generations.

Scientific Coordinator, dr. Giovanna Truda (gtruda@unisa.it)

The International Center for Studies and Research-ICSR "Mediterranean Knowledge" was created with the aim of integrating research groups and international and national actors involved in the analysis and research related to the different forms of knowledge (tangible and intangible), and above all to the circulation of these, in / of the Mediterranean basin in order to build tools for the planning, management and evaluation of territorial actions that can have a positive impact on Europeanization and on the perception of part of the citizens.
The Centre is a permanent platform of cooperation, experimentation and dissemination among all stakeholders, promoting the achievement of methodological action-research goals, in order to enforce the development of the territories and of the local and European identities, starting from the cultural heritage and from the Mediterranean Basin.

Director, Prof. Emiliana Mangone (emangone@unisa.it)

INTI est un réseau de recherche-action informel constitué de chercheurs et d'acteurs territoriaux. Il s'est constitué à l'occasion de la co-construction d'initiatives territoriales, de projets de recherche conjoints et des manifestations scientifiques que INTI organise ou auxquelles il est associé.

L'intelligence territoriale est le projet scientifique « polydisciplinaire » dont l'objet est le développement durable des territoires et dont les communautés territoriales sont les sujets.

Elle se fonde sur une vision systémique du territoire, intégrant un espace géographique, une communauté, ses représentations et ses comportements. Elle accorde une importance à l'échelle locale dans une logique interscalaire, du local au global.

C'est une intelligence collective qui se fonde, d'une part sur l'interaction entre chaque être humain et son environnement et, d'autre part, sur les relations entre les personnes. Elle bénéficie aujourd'hui du puissant artefact des technologies de l'information.

Elle influence la gouvernance et les comportements de chaque individu, des organismes et des collectivités. La gouvernance territoriale peut élargir ou restreindre son expression, la participation de tous, l'équilibre entre la collaboration ou la compétition ; un accès équitable et durable au ressources ; le bien être et « l'empowerment » de chacun et de tous.

Outil de la gouvernance, l'observation doit permettre, à l'aide des technologies de partage des informations et des connaissances, un accès égal et durable à l'information et à la co-constrution de la résilience et du développement durable des territoires.

International Coordinator, dr. Cyril Masselot (cyril.masselot@univ-fcomte.fr)

PROGRAMME

Plenary session
Courtroom Gabriele De Rosa - Building D

23 October h. 9:30	Greetings Authorities, Welcome speeches and key note speaker

Parallel sessions

	Courtroom 2/3 - DISUFF Building C	Courtroom 1- DISUFF Building C
23 October h. 14:30-16:00	SESSION A1 TOPIC F - Cultural changes, communication, knowledge	SESSION B1 TOPIC C - Vulnerability, resilience of territories and populations
23 October h. 16:30-18:30	SESSION A2 TOPIC A - Territorial observation: social-technical tools of territorial observation for the collective intelligence TOPIC B - Participative territorial governance, planning of social-ecological innovation, territories and networks	SESSION B2 TOPIC E - Gender, territories and sustainable development
	Courtroom 14 - DISUFF Building C	Courtroom 9 - DISUFF Building C
24 October h. 9:00-11:00	SESSION C1 TOPIC C - Vulnerability, resilience of territories and populations	SESSION D1 TOPIC B - Participative territorial governance, planning of social-ecological innovation, territories and networks
24 October h. 11:30-13:30	SESSION C2 TOPIC D - Fundamental rights, inequalities and protection systems	SESSION D2 TOPIC F - Cultural changes, communication, knowledge

23 October, h. 8:30-9:30

Courtroom Gabriele De Rosa – Building D

Registration of participants

Welcome coffee

PLENARY SESSION

23 October, h. 9:30
Courtroom Gabriele De Rosa - Building D

Greetings Authorities

AURELIO TOMMASETTI
Rector - University of Salerno

MAURIZIO SIBILIO
Dean - Department of Human, Education and Philosophical Sciences

MARIA ROSARIA PELIZZARI - University of Salerno, Salerno (Italy)
President Ogepo - Osservatorio interdipartimentale per gli Studi di Genere e le Pari Opportunità

DOMENICO APICELLA
President – ADISURC (Authority of Right to Study)

VINCENZO SESSA
Mayor - Comune di Fisciano

MICHELE ALBANESE
General Director - Banca Monte Pruno

Welcome Speeches

GIOVANNA TRUDA – University of Salerno, Salerno (Italy)
Scientific Coordinator of International network *Cultural Changes, Inequalities and Sustainable Development* (CcISuD)

EMILIANA MANGONE - University of Salerno, Salerno (Italy)
Director of International Centre for Studies and Research "Mediterranean Knowledge" (ICSR MK)

CYRIL MASSELOT
International Coordinator of INTI, USR 3124 MSHE du CNRS, Université Bourgogne Franche-Comtè (UBFC, CNRS, France)

JEAN-JAQUES GIRARDOT
PhD in Economics - President of Scientific Concil of International Network of Territorial Intelligence (INTI)

Keynote Speaker

ALDO BONOMI – Sociologist, Director of Consortium Aaster (Agents of Territorial Development)
Sustainable Development in the Society of Flows: The Role of Territorial Actors

Presented by Giovanna Truda, University of Salerno

23 October, h. 14:30-16:00

Courtroom 2/3 DISUFF – Building C
Chair: Rosanna Tammaro, University of Salerno (Italy)

TOPIC F - **Cultural changes, communication, knowledge**

PAPERS

Past, present and future meet on theme of collective intelligence

LIDIA NAZZARO* & OLGA NAZZARO**
*Miur-University of Salerno & **Miur-Liceo P.Virgilio Marone (AV), Italy

The past does not lack the minds of the human sciences who have been visionary prophets about the human condition and our identity.
The present represents various theories and points of view, no longer elaborated through a single human mind, but through the interweaving of information flows and artificial integrated intelligences, in which different disciplinary fields are interconnected for the construction of knowledge and for the development of free man.
And the future?
It is thought as a set of abilities, knowledge and skills thanks to which the human being becomes able to proceed responsibly, cooperating with various intelligences, overcoming individualism by meeting the other, finding new balances to adapt to changes, to be able to build a secure bridge for participatory democracy and a scientific humanistic citizenship.

Global migrations and "Global citizenship education": samples of case studies concerning effective actions in some Italian public schools

FILOMENA RICCARDI
MIUR-University of Campania "Vanvitelli", Italy

In 21th century Europe, with the advance of globalization, the Nation State has an important role to play in the establishment and maintenance of social safety and of mechanisms for mediation of disputes, mitigation of conflicts and reconciliation of rival cultures or interests in the increasingly diversified contemporary societies.
Newspapers, mass media and statistics stress and denounce problems and difficulties deriving from the increasing of refugees' flows and from the human mobility of migrants coming from developing countries where new socioeconomic processes of modernization and globalization are intensifying.
The present-day debates concerning the project for humanity of the future have 'globality' as its reference. In Italy, and particularly in some special Italian geographical areas and districts with a high number of immigrants (the so-called "regioni ad alto flusso migratorio"), public schools and educational agencies, as well as universities, are called to give an effective contribution to reach a successful intercultural integration especially in the districts and areas where the risk of inter ethnic conflicts is very high, not only between Italians and migrants but also among different migrant

groups coming from the diverse regions of the world. Following the international agendas and the EU regulations, directives and other legislative acts, the Italian Ministry of Education (MIUR) finances diverse projects for the inclusive education. Among those projects can be mentioned the "High migratory flux areas fundings' educational projects" (the so-called Progetti "Fondi ad alto flusso migratorio") and the "PON" (the so called "Progetti Operativi Nazionali").

Emotional intelligence and civic engagement in adolescence

ANNA GORRESE
University of Salerno, Italy

Nowadays social interactions in our society are experienced in a precarious way: they don't seem able to satisfy our need for a sense of belonging. Such inability rises the risk for a "dilution of the sense of Self", especially in adolescents, considering how the traditional areas of belonging – such as nation, socio-cultural substrate, religion, and ideology – don't suffice grant meaning to the multifaceted identities. Indeed, adolescents are part of more or less virtual communities, which often have little to do with the place they live in. But these "virtual communities", where it's easy to opt in and opt out, guarantee a fleeting "sense of us", unable to actually support the social identity formation. The purpose of this study was to investigate the emotional and symbolic aspects at the root of the reason why the environment – considered as the place lived in through political engagement, aggregation, local church activity, and more – doesn't grant that sense of belonging anymore, contrary to what used to happen traditionally, in order to promote the institution of a model for the involvement of adolescents, based on the quality of the relation with their peers and their emotional skills. The goal is to elaborate a model of intervention to foster the taking on of a responsible social self. To this regard, it's necessary to investigate the gender differences in complying with collective rules (specifically: the emotional hyper-investment around peers for girls, and the sarcastic/derogatory connotation males use in regard of norms and rules) to boost the development of a specific form of intelligence - the emotional intelligence (Mayer, Salovey, and Caruso, 2004; 2008) - that has a crucial role in building relationships and learning cultural meanings from which the cohesion and sense of belonging depend, as well as the engagement in responsible behaviours towards a community of which they feel a part.

The "sharing housing": a media lecture of Italian newspapers

EMANUELA PECE
University of Salerno, Italy

In the last years, urban territories have radically changed, in part, due to an economic crisis that has contributed to the creation of new individual needs and, at the same time, of new forms of social unrests. New housing experiences have been developed in some cities; these experiences contributed to give a new definition of living spaces, but at the same time, they paid particular attention to a social dimension in order to regenerate the interaction among the inhabitants. The *Social Housing* experiences may represent examples of housing models based on the concepts of reciprocity and exchange and they aim to renovation and to development of urban areas most of them concentrated in peripheral and deteriorated ones. At the same time, they aim to create or strengthen social ties. Based on above, it is natural to ask: "What happen when the housing's theme become one of the needs expressed by a new part of the population which consists of those individuals that want to permanently live in our country (*immigrants*)?". Is it possible to take into consideration the new models of cooperative housing as important instruments to accelerate and

reinforce the integration processes of immigrants? Best practices of housing have been developed in some Italian cities (as "Casa Scalabrini" in Rome); in these cases, the "house" represents the most important "tool" capable to turn on and reinforce integration processes of immigrants in the urban territories in order to ensure an independent life too. Within this scenario, the mass media play a very important role as mediator of reality and to create media representations linked to events, individuals and groups of people promoting "open" and/or "close" attitudes toward the *Others*. The paper intends to analyze the different media representations of the housing theme and immigrations phenomena offered by the Italian newspapers using a *quantitative* and a *qualitative* research. For this purpose, the analysis will start form a background research within electronically databases of each newspaper (*La Stampa, Corriere della Sera* and *La Repubblica*) in order to find the main themes connected to the *Social Housing*. Then, the same methodology of analysis will be applied to find the main themes and media frames related to housing and immigration questions each newspaper offer to public opinion. The frame analysis can be considerate as a food for thought in order to value the role of the mass media to spread among the public stereotypes and attitudes that can in turn lead to a narrowing and / or opening of relations towards the *Others*.

The Theatre of the Oppressedas an example of Collective Intelligence

ALMA PISCIOTTA
University of Calabria, Italy

Theatre has always had the function of telling stories, playing pieces of reality or describing imaginary places and worlds full of myths that turned into ethical questions posed directly by actors to the audience. This characteristic configures theatre and all live art performances as a "meta-comment" on society, a peculiar communicative social interaction; an active agent of creative modification. This capacity to generate alternative ideas, collaboration and "change in society" is most evident in Social Theatre forms and, in particular, in the Theatre of the Oppressed (TdO) invented by Augusto Boal, director and pedagogue. The method that consists of many branches, is based, indeed, on the audience involvement, in which members come up onto the stage as "spect-actors" making a psycho-social exploration of what deeply affects their physical and mental well-being; such as a collective analysis of shared problems or common oppressive situations (marginalization, exclusion, violence, conflict) finalized to trying to start together a cognitive process, with the help of the conductor of the session called also jolly, to build a new space of significance through communicative solutions and relational practices. In the TdO approach, theatrical techniques become useful tools for the social action and an opportunity to create aggregation and active participation finalized . They are pure exercises of reflexive thoughts, altruism, cooperation in problem solving, mutualism, reciprocal teaching and learning. In other words, quoting Lévy, it is an example of "collective intelligence" and, also, an evidence of how drama applications represent a way for social work inquiries and researches, suggesting the possibility to use theatre methods and techniques as instruments for sociological experimentation, as George Gurvitch proclaimed in his desire to rebuild a more empirical sociology inspired by similarities between society and theatre.

Integration of migrants through sport: the story of the football team Afro-Napoli United

ERMINIO FONZO
University of Salerno, Italy

Sport is a potential tool for easing the integration of migrants in the host societies. However, some obstacles make the «use» of sport difficult and limit the participation of foreigners.

Among sporting disciplines, in Italy football has the greatest potentiality: most immigrants come from countries where this sport is particularly popular (Senegal, Ghana, Gambia and other countries of the Gulf of Guinea) and some of them move to Europe with the precise intention of trying to play on a professional level.

In the last decade, several football team have been established with the aim of favouring the integration of migrants. One of the first teams born for this purpose is Afro-Napoli United, established in 2009 in Naples by a group of Italian and Senegalese people, who used to play football on an amateur level. For some years the team played in an amateur championship; in 2013 it overcame the bureaucratic difficulties for the registration of foreigners and could participate in the «official» Italian championships in the *Terza categoria* league. Since then, Afro-Napoli has achieved important results in the field, getting promotion in four championships and reaching the *Eccellenza* series (the fifth level, in nine, of the Italian championship). The club has turned into a complex organization, which manages several teams, including two women's teams, and a football academy.

The main characteristic of Afro-Napoli is the participation of migrants: since the establishment, Italian and foreigner players, most of whom coming from Africa and South America, have played together; the inclusion of migrants is the essential mission of the club and many foreign communities living in Naples have been involved in its activities. Some of the migrants playing in Afro-Napoli belong to disadvantaged categories, such as that of asylum seekers, who, since 2011, have been arriving on the Italian coasts.

The paper aims to tell the story of the team, highlighting achievements and limits in the integration of migrants. It will also pay attention to the level of involvement of the individual foreign communities living in the area of Naples, to the evolution of migration and to the reaction of local people.

Educational policy of French colonialism in Algeria and its impact on cultural and identity transformations of Algerian society

YOUCEF HAMITOUCHE
University of Algiers, Algeria

This paper will study the impact of French colonialism on nation and state in Algeria. Any nation which wants to maintain its national identity is bound to affirm its proper culture and identity.

However, Algeria is one of the countries which face a nation and identity crisis.

Before the French colonization Arabs-speaking and Berber-speaking groups had coexisted in one integrated nation, society and culture.

The Algerian nation is characterized by the common adherence of both Arabs and Berbers to Islam nation.

With the French colonization, Algeria knew the breakdown of both its nation and national identity.

The French colonialism followed a policy of dismantling Algerian common nation, cultural identity and society since 1830, through spreading French education in Algeria.

Thus, the French military repressive means are not enough to dominate the country, therefore it was necessary to concentrate on cultural factor, particularly the Muslim education system, and to replace it by the French educational system, for European sellers and a few Algerians people.

There were two approaches concerning French education system in Algeria: the first one which favours educating some Algerians people, and was led by Republicans(like Jules Ferry), with the aim of conquering Algerians brains and hearts, through public instruction and educational culture and France can assure its presence in Algeria .The second approach, refused to educate Algerians and was led by colonialists, who thought that those who will be educated in French education would turn back against France's presence in Algeria.

In addition, the French colonialism, before spreading and extending French education, had tried to suppress the cultural identity of Algeria and remould its society along the French image.

As a result, the Algerian society knew a cultural duality: French culture and Arab culture, which had its impact on the process of building Algerian nation and identity, as well it led to cultural duality among Algerian people: French educated- they saw Algerian nation and identity as a part of French identity, they were favouring to the nation of an Algerian Algeria, secular nation and society, they refused any inclusion of Algeria in the Arab world sphere, as well they called for a modern Algerian nation and society- whereas Arab educated- they saw both Algerian nation and national identity as a part of Arab Islamic nation and identity, including the Berber culture which was a part of Arab and Islamic, they emphasized on national identity in its dimension Arab-Islamic nation different from the French one.

Arabic language and Arab culture are factors which defined Algerians as Arabs, and determined national identity without referring to Berber culture and language-.

After independence of Algeria, it began the process of rebuilding national identity, and endorsed the construction of nationhood on the basis of Arab-Islam and socialism elements.

The newly independent Algeria inherited the cultural duality which originated from the French colonisation. This phenomenon grows with the evolution of Algerian society and tensions reappeared between those who were in favour of "Arab-Islamic Algeria" and those supporting of "Algerian Algeria".

Furthermore, successive governments in Algeria worked to rebuild culture and identity as parts of Arab world and they emphasized on the Arabisation policy which contributed in the emergence of the Berber question through the setting up of a berberists, who called for the official recognition of Berber culture and language as components of Algeria's nation.

In 1980's, Algeria knew crises of culture and identity with the Berber Spring that erupted in Kabylia area, it signalled the Nation-state crisis, as well during the 1990, with the clash between Islamists and Republicans.

23 October, h. 16:30-18:30
Courtroom 2/3 DISUFF

Chair : Cyril Masselot, USR 3124 MSHE du CNRS, Université Bourgogne Franche-Comtè (UBFC, CNRS, France)

TOPIC A - **Territorial observation: social-technical tools of territorial observation for the collective intelligence**

TOPIC B - **Participative territorial governance, planning of social-ecological innovation, territories and networks**

PAPERS

Community foundations: a new territorial actor for participatory planning and co-design of social-ecological innovation

ANTONIA AUTUORI & CAROLA CARAZZONE
Fondazione della Comunità Salernitana Onlus, Italy

The first ever Community Foundation was established in Cleveland (Ohio, USA) in 1914. Today the GFCF- Global Fund of Community Foundations estimates that there are 1850+ community foundations worldwide and that they have increased 75% in the last 25 years. They are different in origin, background and mission. Community foundations are, by nature, a highly context-specific field, being this is a plus and a richness. In the current changing landscape of civil society space and donor funding, community philanthropy is a critical part of the process to strengthen the capabilities of communities to make claims and to boost their sense of agency. Community philanthropy can be a powerful strategy to people-led local development and a concrete way to achieve mutual accountability, local ownership and, at the end, sustainability.
Community philanthropy can be a very essential player for the SDGs agenda everywhere, in the once called "developed countries" as well as in the "developing" and/ or "emerging" ones. It can make a real difference for 2030 Global Agenda local ownership, accountability and different kinds of sustainability. It can contribute to break down the divide between donors and the so called "beneficiaries" towards an idea of co-investment where different actors bring different strengths and needs to the table.
But still, this is not the reality and, most probably, not even the common understanding, neither from the side of the United Nations and Governments, nor from the one of community philanthropy.
We are interested in helping to enlighten professional specializations and sector silos and making our contribution in building bridges, inter-sector synergies and alliances which are so key to face current complex issues and challenges, exploring where, how and on which important topics engage community philanthropy in Europe for SDGs.
The SDGs agenda is – arguably – the most ambitious and powerful international agreement the United Nations approved since the Bretton Woods accords in 1944.
On the worst of the hypothesis, SDGs will remain a technocratic exercise unable to trickle down and engage public opinion on choices that challenge our own life styles, such as way of spending, consuming, even traveling.

In theory, community foundations are perfectly placed to play an astonishing long-term role in connecting local civil society and institutions for the SDGs.

As Assifero, in October 2015,weorganized a panel on community philanthropy at the Third World forum on local economic development (Torino, 13-15 October 2015), and in February 2016 Assifero contributed to the establishment of ASviS, the Italian Alliance for Sustainable Development and the most advance multi-stakeholder platform on SDGs in Europe.

The idea of contributing to engage more community foundations for the 2030 Agenda became urgent after the first Global Summit on Community Philanthropy held in Johannesburg last 1-2 December 2016.

Any partnership involving foundations should, of course, be based on the unique features of foundations: their independence and their ability to take risk and incubate new solutions. But the key idea is that community philanthropy organizations are essential players for the SDGs agenda everywhere, and, particularly, in Europe where 600 community foundations are now more informed and connected through ECFI- European Community Foundations Initiative.

Arvieu : empirical application of territorial intelligence and participatory territorial governance

CÉSAR GÉLVEZ ESPINEL
University of Grenoble, France

Arvieu, a territorial construct resulting from the various interactions of the actors, according to the concept of J. -C. Daumas where the transformation of socio-economic activities: from a primary economy to the tertiary sector and especially towards the service and digital economy, impacts the core of productivity of this municipality. This transformation also affects social relations and human, cultural and societal representations, and this transformation continues through, and thanks to digital, culture and the development of social bonds, stemming from participatory governance. This transformation, the result of exchanges between the locals, as well as responses to the problems of professional integration, the maintenance of populations in rural areas, and the transformation of the means of production have benefited, for 20 years, from the transversality of the humans kills that have been put to use, as well as the common will of the various actors of the territory. Tangible results show that the empirical approaches put in place, which have been the fruit of a participative collective intelligence, are adapted to this territory. However, the successes, failures, and especially the processes put in place can be analyzed and structured in order to be applied to other territories.

.On the other hand, although many sectors such as agriculture, digital and local commerce have benefited directly from the transformation of this territory, other productive aspects specific to the municipality, such as tourism development, could be impacted.

Various approaches undertaken by the territory, such as participative territorial governance, can be considered as stemming from a "Territorial Intelligence" approach according to J. Girardot's concept. That is why we will first analyze the territorial approaches in order to bring them back to the basis of the Catalysis method on the one hand, and then we apply the concepts of the Catalysis method, and territorial intelligence to a set of tourist recommendations from a numerical analysis of territory and this in the context of a field internship, a doctoral thesis in m-Tourism and "research-action"

Governance and Regional Smart Specialization Strategies of Southern Italy

MONICA MAGLIO
University of Salerno, Italy

The economic literature on the knowledge economy and the model of territorial networks clarify that knowledge and innovation are the result of an interactive learning process within a network or an innovation system composed of various actors, such as large and small industries, technology service companies, enterprise, research institutions, banks and institutions and other local stakeholders. Therefore, its generation and diffusion also depend on appropriate governance of such relationships. Progress is achieved based on the synergies that characterise the geographical area of reference as a whole. Governance with its endogenous matrix manifests itself as the product of a self-recognition and sense of collective belonging. However, on the other hand, a virtuous circle is triggered, i.e. the local consolidated cognitive heritage becomes the starting point for complex learning processes. The ability of the actors involved to relate and channel the knowledge produced locally feeds the process of knowledge growth, acting as an attractor for the input of new contributions and stimulating new initiatives.

Students and families, trained on the need to change daily behavior in terms of sustainability, with the support of companies, individuals and public stakeholders, will be involved in the separate collection of plastic, cardboard and rae. With the proceeds from the sale of recycled material, the school will reward the most virtuous pupils.

At the same time the Institute will participate in a research promoted by the University of Cassino on air quality. A testimonial will spread the initiative. The project will be shared in the network of 53 schools in the province of Salerno, of which IC San Tommaso is the leader, and in the established network of sustainable schools in the context of Master Maris of the Tor Vergata University.

The IC Picentia, in collaboration with the local branch of Legambiente and the Italian Aluminum Consortium, involved in the recycling of aluminum, launched an experiment in the 2017/18 school year that involved students and teachers of three secondary classes. They aim of this project was replacing the plastic bottles of mineral water with recycled aluminum bottles, tribute of CIAL. The pupils monitored the daily use of the water bottle for three months, processed the data in the form of charts and tables, and found, at the end of the first month, the gradual increase in the number of students and teachers using water bottles. After three months, everyone abandoned the use of the plastic bottle.

The participants could realize how a single virtuous behavior generates a proactive effect on the group, and how a small effort can change the consumption habits in the sense of environmental sustainability. The students have investigated the impact of microplastics on the pollution of the oceans, the presence of plastic islands, and the impact of the phenomenon on marine and human fauna. The experimentation will be extended to the whole school with the contribution of the partners, including the families, and at the end the students will calculate the quantities.

A territorial collective intelligence method to design its territory project

CYRIL MASSELOT
USR 3124 MSHE du CNRS, Université Bourgogne Franche-Comtè (France)

The administrative organization of communities in France follows a logic of interlocking from the municipality to the state, passing respectively by communities of communes, departments, then regions, recently merged. These various "layers" often create uncertainties about the skills of each, in the sense of who is in charge and has the real responsibility to deal with such or such aspect of

our daily lives as the water supply, its treatment, the one waste, the establishment of activities, schools, etc. This vagueness also creates competition between these layers, not only to recover a responsibility, or to get rid of it, but also to exist and to have a real sense even effective in this territorial hierarchy, in a constant tension between the will of a construction proximity policy against a tendency to centralism already noted since the French Revolution.

The populations have even more trouble than the elected officials and agents to understand that, and suffer these tensions without participating actively. Governance is losing its meaning to the general public, as well as internally to these communities.

For several years, the French state has been thinking of a new territorialisation of political spaces. The various levels now fear for their survival, and are searching for meaning: whom do they really serve? What are their objectives, the issues that underlie them? What should their concerns be in the short and medium term?

The community of communes of the Plains of Dijon (in Burgundy Franche-Comté, France, whose ordinary acronym is CCPD) questions these points, and decided to engage in the drafting of an important document of political orientation: the Territory Project.

In a dual position of methodological accompaniment and research-action, this community asked us to invent together the conception and the collective writing of this territory project which is akin to a guide for the local public action, to an operational roadmap adopted by the elected representatives of the community.

We then imagined an action research using the Catalyze® methodology (inti.hypotheses.org), structuring an innovative territorial collective intelligence for this territory. It is about confronting the vision of elected officials, agents, citizens and local actors of the territory in two dimensions: what perception of the CCPD they express individually and collectively? What projections can they imagine for the next 15 or 20 years? What elements do they envisage to agree on a common territory project? How to prioritize the elements in the context of the socio- ecological transition?

In this paper, we will focus on presenting the context of action research, the methodology imagined and experimented, as well as the first results, since the device will end next spring.

Multiscale, generational and inter-temporal strategic governance in integrated parks management programs

PASQUALE PERSICO
University of Salerno, Italy

The Paper introduce governance strategy in order to reconnect natural and cultural capital . Two paradigm are explored , identity and development, and, identity and diversity. Using the notion of cognitive capital that is able to explain potential o territorial assets, the paper support the idea that local and traditional knowledge might be irrelevant if we are not able to introduce new capabilities that are able to explain new potential for development . Recent research shows that such research has an important role in link natural capital to cultural capital. New capabilities introduce in new jobs and new competence for developing new activity, that are able to open a new vision of doing by learning, in coherence with evolution of traditional way of learning by doing.

Application of tetraclass analysis on the results of the "quality of life" survey in the city of Bejaia

BAHIDJEDDINE HACHEMAOUI* & JEAN-JACQUES GIRARDOT**
*Université Abderrahmane Mira Route Targua, Algeria - ** Conseiller Scientifique INTI, France

Quality of life brings together a set of notions that relate to the material and immaterial conditions in which individuals live. In economics the concept has often been considered through the level of GDP growth, while a person's life is often determined by other more subjective aspects.
Our objective in this article is to determine, through a tetraclass analysis, the priority actions and those that have the best impact on improving the quality of life of the inhabitants of the studied districts of the city of Bejaia according to the answers collected during a field survey of 804 individuals.

Methodological proposal of a procedure supporting decisions for territorial risk mitigation

GERUNDO ROBERTO, GRIMALDI MICHELE, IOVINE ANTONIO, CAPRINO FEDERICA, SPISSO LUISA & DE VIVO STELLA
University of Salerno, Italy

The Italian territory, for its geological, geomorphological and hydrographic conformation, is, naturally, subject to frequent phenomena of instability, such as earthquakes, landslides and flooding. In fact, for example, it has been found that, limited to the hydrogeological aspect only, about 88% of the Italian Municipalities are classified as high risk. This is due to the fact that over the years the building development has occurred, especially in the south of Italy, essentially spontaneously, and not in an organic and rational way, and often in contrast with the discipline outlined by the planning instruments in force, to sometimes due to inadequate planning, in some cases even due to the absence of planning tools. It is necessary to review the interpretation of the triggering of these phenomena not relegating the latter to the only component of danger. We must investigate the factors that have contributed to increasing the vulnerability of these territories.
Today the observation of the territory is experiencing a strong growth on a different scale, with the dissemination of information technologies and in parallel with communication, however the need arises to structure a previous information to explore and understand the phenomenon above all in order to verify the economic and social impact it has had.
We propose a methodology for the construction of a system of knowledge support based on a diachronic reading of the components that have contributed to the triggering of the phenomena and conditioned the reorganization phase: the rule of law, consisting of urban planning tools and protection constraints, and the state of fact, characterized by the urban structure to which the distribution of the population is closely related. The methodological proposal was tested on the territories affected by the landslide of 5-6 May 1998, which hit the Municipalities of Sarno, Siano, Bracigliano and Quindici, which caused the death of 160 people, of which 137 only in the Municipality of Sarno, and the destruction of 180 homes.

Promote dialogue between the humanities and the sciences of ecology and the environment

Jean-Jacques Girardot*, Serge Ormoux**
*Conseiller Scientifique INTI, France - **Université de Bourgogne Franche-Comté, France

Le dialogue des sciences humaines, d'une part, et des sciences de l'environnement et de l'écologie, s'inscrit à présent dans le calendrier des recherches en intelligence territoriale sur la transition socio-écologique vers le développement durable.

C'est l'objet de notre projet d'IRN C2IT qui s'inscrit dans la continuation d'une déjà longue histoire. Partant du constat que le développement économique basé sur l'accumulation de biens matériels dans une vision à court terme conduit à des risques avérés de dégradation de l'environnement et à des inégalités insoutenables entre les territoires, le paradigme d'intelligence territoriale que nous avons initié en 1998 propose un processus de co-construction d'une intelligence collective. Il s'agit de fédérer des recherches produisant de la connaissance territoriale à partir d'approches pluridisciplinaires, multisectorielles et multiscalaires.

L'intelligence territoriale s'est développée au sein d'un réseau international informel (INTI) qui s'est progressivement renforcé à partir de son activité interne (une soixantaine de conférences, colloques, séminaires, écoles d'été à ce jour), de programmes institutionnels de recherche (en particulier la caENTI du 6e PCRD de 2006 à 2009, puis le GDRI INTI de 2011 à 2014), et du frottement à des concepts et courants de pensée tels que

- la résilience territoriale, sous l'impulsion des travaux de Holling
- la transition socio-écologique portée par R Hopkins, et par le rapport « Le monde en 2025 » de la Direction Recherche de la Commission Européenne
- la polydisciplinarité mise en avant par E. Morin.

Cette maturation s'est également incarnée dans la mise au point de la méthode Catalyse®, développée à partir de 1989 pour et avec des acteurs territoriaux.

La brève définition suivante résume ainsi l'esprit de la démarche: « L'intelligence territoriale est le projet scientifique polydisciplinaire dont l'objet est le développement durable des territoires et dont les communautés territoriales constituent autant de sujets ».

Durant le précédent projet GDRI INTI, notre conception de l'intelligence territoriale s'est progressivement transformée en intégrant la dimension environnementale et les progrès récents de la biologie évolutive, des neurosciences et des sciences du comportement. Ce tournant a été notamment marqué par le séjour scientifique de haut niveau de Raoul Monténégro

23 October, h. 14:30-16:00
Courtroom 1 DISUFF
Chair: Woloszyn Philippe, UMR 5319 CNRS - Bordeaux Montaigne

TOPIC C - **Vulnerability, resilience of territories and populations**

PAPERS

Territorial Resilience Facing the War: The people who resist from their territory in the Province of Lengupá Colombia

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Universidad del Rosario, Colombia

La ponencia quiere, a partir del caso de la Provincia de Lengupá en Colombia, avanzar en la conceptualización de la resiliencia territorial, basada en la resiliencia comunitaria frente a la guerra. El concepto de resiliencia territorial se refiere ala capacidad que poseen algunos territorios para resistir o adaptarse a las situaciones de shock.EnLengupá, se estima que el conflicto armado dejó un saldo de 1.300 víctimas. El origen del conflicto se remonta al momento en el cual llega el oleoducto que pasa por el municipio de Miraflores, que introduce un cambio drástico en modelo productivo de la región, pasando de la agricultura a la explotación de hidrocarburos como actividad principal. Las consecuencias del cambio se sintieron no solamente en las vocaciones económicas del territorio, sino en la composición social, la atracción de población de diversos departamentos del país a la región y el aumento de la riqueza asociada a una actividad extractiva y no productiva. Con el petróleo llegaron primero el bloque 48 de las FARC y luego los paramilitares, y la guerra abierta.
La respuesta de la población para resistir en el territorio ha sido la resiliencia comunitaria como capacidad colectivapara responder al cambio que planteó la guerra en la vida regional.Lostrabajos sobre resiliencia comunitaria sostienenésta ha de entenderse como un proceso de desarrollo continuo frente a laadversidad, más que como un resultado que se mantiene fijo una vez queha sido alcanzada la situación deseada.
Los mecanismos conlos cuales las comunidades de Lengupá reaccionaron frente a la guerra, se centran en las relaciones y acuerdos institucionales que se establecen entre los actores territoriales. Esto dió como resultado un tejido social y organizacional no solamente más denso, sino mejor estructurado, para reequilibrar el sistema social territorial, generar nuevas formas de seguridad para los habitantes del territorio, y recuperar el equilibrio socio ecológico de los municipios de la provincia. Estamos frente a un territorio que se comporta como un sistema multi equilibrado, moviéndose de una composición social y comunitaria a otra, para resistir la guerra.

Resilient capillary regeneration. The case of the municipality of Castel Volturno

ROBERTO GERUNDO, MARIA IZZO & MIRIAM CENI
University of Salerno, Italy

The concept of resilience, defined as the ability of a system to adapt to change and respond to critical events, is increasingly used in the debate on urban innovation and development of the territory.

Today, resilience is linked to a new approach, fundamental in order to give the territories the prospects of sustainability in the face of the great economic and social changes that have invested them and which continue to impact on local communities. A resilient city can be defined as a city that changes over time, capable of providing concrete answers to the problems posed by environmental, economic and social factors. In this dynamic and fluid context, the containment of land consumption and the safeguarding of open territory are the priorities for intervention, to stimulate on the one hand the transformations necessary to the context and on the other the qualification of the territorial and urban endowments.

Key words of this innovative approach to urban planning are "recovery", "reconversion" and "densification", intended as strategies applicable to the urban fabric that can return large portions of territory to the community.

All these themes appeared clear since the first approaches to the territory of Castel Volturno, for which a new urban planning process is underway, with the technical-scientific support of the University of Salerno's "Department of Civil Engineering".

The basic idea is to operate in the opposite direction of dispersion, revitalizing and reconnecting to the rest of the territory areas that are underutilized, abandoned or free but compromised. The challenge is to give operational and efficient functions to those lands that are already involved in urban transformation, to implement and encourage interventions on everything that exists and results to be reconverted and recovered. Urban progress in these approach is not linked to the expansive logics of the city, but to the dynamics of *capillary infilling* that stems the settlement dispersion and innovates and regulates a more compact urban environment.

Therefore, possible strategies of regeneration of the current urbanized territory have been investigated, characterized by phenomena of discontinuity, heterogeneity and fragmentation, with the support of an innovative equalizing instrument developed ad hoc: the *proximity equalization*.

This is an implementation logic that relates the transformed areas and the next vacant lots (the so-called "urban voids"), setting as objective the harmonization of all that is already existing but is decommissioned, to be converted or recovered, increasing the general efficiency of the territory through regulations that encourage the reuse of all that is in a state of decay and neglect, especially in areas behind the coastline. In fact, it is the coastal strip where are concentrated the resources, the potentials and the most concrete possibilities of promoting integrated strategies of resilient capillary regeneration on the urban territory of Castel Volturno.

For an analysis of social capital: the binomial "vulnerability - resilience" in three territories of Southern Italy

VERONICA LO PRESTI & MARIA DENTALE
University of Rome "Sapienza", Italy

In line with a definition of "vulnerability" that goes beyond the economistic vision of social relations, and that intends to enhance the relational component of the social structure, Ranci (2002) problematizes vulnerability as a complex phenomenon "that arises just at the crossroads between precarious work [and not only] and proximity relations' fragilization"(p. 25), both factors of a

widespread discomfort from whose reach also comes the narrow bond between vulnerability and poverty. Today, if the task of critical sociology consists - using the words of Castel - in initiating a precise analysis "of the factors of vulnerability and their effects on those inequalities that are more known to us" (p. 55), the burden of determining how much a policy action defines a strategic leverage of social investment is reserved for social policy analyst. As part of this prospective, our work focuses on the social impact evaluation of the Fondazione Con il Sud (FCS)'s activities aimed at local development of some southern territories at high risk of poverty and social exclusion. In the FCS vision, the creation of self-sustainable partnerships and networks - mainly formed by organizations of the Third Sector and of the Private Social, with rooted tradition of intervention in the territories of interest - is a central element of an innovative design, which can be a stimulus for the birth of a "social infrastructure" in which circulates and flows the social capital, a relational resource, incorporated in social networks, characterized by normative codes of trust, reciprocity and solidarity, which permits cooperative behaviour otherwise difficult to achieve in conditions of high differentiation and social fragmentation. Within strategic network configurations, for profit and non-profit actors, in lieu of the public, have pledged to provide new policy proposals, showing the ability to build networks of relationships not always formally recognized, and able to formulate instances, define objectives and promote priorities. The evaluation research illustrated in the proposal focuses on the resilience strategies emerged in the three research territories (Locride, Palermo and Salento), in terms of their own aptitude to overcome obstacles and to propose alternatives to those not functional. Specifically, the results of the evaluation have revealed three types of resilience: 1. the "Social Integration Model" followed by the RiaceSprar management plan, in Locride; 2. the "Education Community Model" in Ballarò (historical market of Palermo), where the presence of grassroots welfare practices, promoted by civil society activists and citizens informed on public matters, has stimulated the generation of contamination actions, brought to the attention of institutional bodies; 3. the "Gift Model" of the Fondazione di Comunità del Salento, a context of creativity and cultural ferment as well as of social design for the most vulnerable categories at risk of social exclusion. In all those examples a crucial orientation emerges in order to assign to the social design a "valorial" significance, an innovative modality of articulating interventions that are directly inspired by the particular cultural and social vocation of a Territory, together with the issues that characterize it.

Comparison of physical activity and labour market activity

CSILLA FILÓ
University of Pecs, Hungary

Introduction: We started our research in the spring of 2018. We surveyed the physical activity and labor market activity of the inhabitants of the Southern Transdanubian region. The aim of our research is to justify the hypothesis that it is related to the physical activity of people and their labor market activity.
Methods: An on-line questionnaire was completed on a regionally representative sample. After processing the data, hypotheses were verified by correlation and cross-table analysis.
Results: After statistical analyzes (p <0.05) we found significant correlations between physical activity, income, education, leisure time, recreation, residence, body mass index and labor market activity. After the analysis, multidimensional scaling resulted in groups in the population living in the area.
Conclusions: Labor market activity is influenced by several factors. In particular, education, physical condition, health and residence.

Life satisfaction and the Equitable and sustainable Well-being (Bes) domains: an analysis of the Italian regions

ALFONSO PISCITELLI & GIOVANNA TRUDA
University of Naples "Federico II", Italy - University of Salerno, Italy

Subjective well-being is an important aspect of people's quality of life and life satisfaction is one of the key variables to measure it. However for policies to be effective in maximising subjective well-being it is of paramount importance to study the specific dimensions of well-being.

The OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being state that 'measures of subjective well-being are uniquely placed to provide information on the net impact of changes in social and economic conditions on the perceived well-being of respondents' (OECD, 2013). Considering subjective well-being indicators when assessing individual and societal well-being is important, because these indicators complement the information provided by objective data. In addition, indicators of subjective well-being allow for a better under- standing of the relationship between subjective and objective well-being and which life circumstances determine people's sense of well-being (Boarini et al., 2012).

The definition of subjective well-being is relatively broad. Nowadays, after many years of research, there is a general agreement among experts on the specific aspects that comprise subjective well-being (Dolan & White, 2007; Dolan & Metcalfe 2011; OECD, 2013). In particular, a distinction is commonly made between life evaluations, which involve a cognitive evaluation of the respondents life as a whole (or aspects of it), and measures of affects which capture the feelings experienced by the respondent at a particular point in time (Diener, 1984; Kahneman et al., 1999).

The National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) since 2010 has started a project to measure national well-being in Italy. The BES project has the ambition to measure "Equitable and Sustainable Well-being" and it is based on a framework that allows to analyse the levels, time trends and distribution of the various dimensions of well-being in Italy, in order to identify the strengths and weaknesses, as well as particular territorial imbalances or advantaged/disadvantaged social groups, considering them from an inter-generational point of view (sustainability) (Cnel & Istat, 2012).

The aim of this work is to highlight the latent constructs through the relationships between the twelve BES domains. Data analysis show the effect of the twelve BES domains on life satisfaction.

Risk perception in urban planning to increase the levels of resilience of the territory

GERUNDO ROBERTO, GRAZIUSO GABRIELLA, GRIMALDI MICHELE, IZZO MARIA VERONICA & MARRA ALESSANDRA
University of Salerno, Italy

Italy is currently exposed to a variety of risks, which urgently require an adequate capacity to respond to events of crisis or a certain degree of "resilience" by both the territories and their populations.

Several different technical spatial planning tools can be used to increase the security level of the territories. Among those, the Municipal Urban Plan allows the improvement of the security of the territory and its inhabitants from the consequences of damage events.

With reference to the Municipal Urban Plan, it is necessary, on the one hand, to acquire objective technical data on the territorial hazard and risk factors and, on the other hand, to incorporate information relating to the social perception of such risks. In this way, it is possible to define the spatial planning choices that are able to effectively counteract the potential damage effects deriving from the risks to which a territory is exposed. The process of formation of the Municipal Urban Plan - understood as the outcome of the integration of the two different types of data - requires,

therefore, the elaboration of participatory methods and techniques necessary to acquire information about risk perception.

Currently, the laws of regional government regulate the involvement of the communities, through consultation and participation processes. However, experience shows an unawareness of the population, both of its level of exposure to certain risks, and of the possibility that the spatial choices can increase its level of security.

Therefore, the research aims to highlight the importance of population involvement. Furthermore, the participation techniques can represent the tool to increase the perception of risk, to verify when and how the social perception of risk is responsive to the levels of actual hazard and / or risk of the territory, defined on the basis of objective technical data, and, consequently, to reduce social vulnerability.

In order to demonstrate how these issues can be implemented and pursued in the municipal urban planning processes, the experience of the participatory process for the approval procedure of the Municipal Urban Plan of Monteforte Irpino (AV) is showed.

Wave synthesis of the mechanisms of solidarity

PHILIPPE WOLOSZYN
UMR 5319 CNRS Bordeaux Montaigne, France

Starting from the hypothesis that the principles of solidarity follow the laws of environmental and social adaptation, we will try to model the systems of human interaction according to the principles of the general system (JL Le Moigne), stipulating a complementarity between three modes of observation, ontological, phenomenological and genetic. This articulation, which also identifies an analytical, praxeological and historical multi-positioning of the observer or researcher in the human sciences with respect to his research object, defines the latter in its mechanical, pragmatic, or organic dimensions. It mobilizes the corresponding modes of knowledge acquisition of the research object (human interactions) by the researcher, between situated research, experimental sciences and evolutionary modeling.

By reinterpreting the case study of the historical drought of the United States of 2012, we consider that the elements of resilience of this event were made possible by feedback loops between decisions and actions of the territorial actors fighting against this hazard.

Following the systemic analysis of the decisional and axiological interactions designed to cope with this climatic hazard, the solidarity operators are then modeled on the feedback loops corresponding to the disaster and resilience phases that occurred during this event. These operators are interpreted as "interaction controllers", whose cyclical behavior makes it possible to act on specified regulatory domains in the context of sustainable development: economic, social or environmental. As a function of the articulation of mechanical, pragmatic or organic solidarities, their temporal dynamics, of an undulatory nature, will then be questioned within the framework of evolutionary systems.

Proximity equalization as a tool to trigger resilient widespread regeneration

GERUNDO ROBERTO* & GERUNDO CARLO**
*University of Salerno, Italy - **University of Naples "Federico II", Italy

Resilience is defined as the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, (UNISDR, 2017). Traditionally, studies and researches concerning urban

resilience focus on the response of territories and communities to disasters, such as earthquakes, floods and other environmental disasters, whose high intensity arisesboth in a limited period of time with immediate effects (loss of life, collapses, interruption of communication ways, etc.), and in the medium and long term, to be faced by activating reconstruction processes. Much less investigated, however, is the resilience of a territory affected by slow and pervasive phenomena, causing not only negligible environmental damage, but also significant disruption of urban systems and an increase in social vulnerability. Soil sealing, in its different forms such as *sprawl* (EC, 2006) and *sprinkling* (Romano et al., 2017), is one of them. These forms of land use produced second-order effects, even affecting social aspects, since the communities that live in the sprawl cannot take advantage of facilities and services standing in the city center. That is the reason why they are characterized by a high social vulnerability. The traditional methods and models of urban planning, generally focused on urban transformations led by public administration, are not suitable for dealing with the above-mentioned phenomena.

The present paper describes a resilient widespread regeneration process, according to an innovative declination of urban planning equalization, based on the involvement of private owners of buildings and soils linked by proximity conditions, in peri-urban areas characterized by sprawl, in order to achieve an enhancement of the real estate property, to transform part of the interspersed unbuilt lots into public facilities and to repair urban margins.

SESSION B2

23 October, h. 16:30-18:30
Courtroom 1 DISUFF
Chair: Nanta Novello Paglianti, Université de Bourgogne Franche-Comté (France)

TOPIC E - Gender, territories and sustainable development

PAPERS

Women emancipation in China: historical perspectives and empirical evidence between tradition and modernity

CHIARA D'AURIA
University of Salerno, Italy

The women condition in today's China is faced in this contribution through the crossed analysis of gender history with the most recent statistical and demographic investigations made by the All Women Federation of China to understand the real perception of today's Chinese women life. Through a broad spectrum of historical and historiographical references is described the evolution of women emancipation since the Confucian era up to today, taking in account the reached conquests for the improvement of the feminine condition but also the necessary, still not achieved targets. The new social women precariousness and the consequent, possible alteration of the equilibrium of the whole Chinese society are both framed in the broader nature of "fragmented" Chinese society than in the traditional dimension of social submission and isolation, since forever lived by Chinese women and actually resurfaced in the powerful and modern Asian giant.

Innovation, Development and Gender Issues in Research Organizations: the Gender Equality Plan of the University of Salerno

LOREDANA INCARNATO, MARIA ROSARIA PELIZZARI & CLOTILDE CICATIELLO
University of Salerno, Italy

The gender equality plan that is being implemented at the University of Salerno is expected within the R&I PEERS Project, funded by the European Community. This Project aims to create and validate pilot experiences with the aim of breaking down a rigid gender perspective, favored by unconscious rules (social, cultural and mental) which, in the Mediterranean area, limit the participation and career of women in research and innovation. The team of researchers, constituted in a Consortium of 10 partners, makes use of the synergies between Universities, Associations, Bodies, public and private. Particular attention is paid to the formation of networks aimed at economic development and social integration of the local and national territory. The R&I PEERS also involves young people directly in the process of implementing the Structured Dialogue. In the same way, it is based on the empowerment of women through the skills and the entrepreneurial perspective of research aimed at innovation. The project is based on the concept of gender equality, that can be expressed as "Women and men enjoy the same status and have equal opportunity to realize their full human rights and potential to contribute to national, political, economic, social and cultural development, and to benefit from the results".

Talking about yourself in the Twittosphere: gender in the prism of politics

NANTA NOVELLO PAGLIANTI
University of Bourgogne Framche-Comtè, France

Cette communication veut être un prolongement d'une réflexion plus ample sur l'emploi de Twitter de la part des candidates italiennes et françaises aux Elections Européennes du 2014. Dans deux articles récemment publiés, nous avons étudiés les liens entre la présentation de soi (Goffmann 1973, Georges 2008)dans les tweets de 46 candidates possédant un compte Twitter, pendant un mois de campagne électoraleen vuede ces élections.

La même recherch ea été conduite en 2016 dans le but de comprendre, une fois élues, les modalités de présentation de soi des députées dans les deux pays. Des changements sont –ils visibles dans la façon de communiquer des élues après la prise de fonction publique ?

Les partis étudiés appartiennent à des regroupements politiques similaires dans les deux pays. Pour la France, nous avons étudié : le Parti Socialiste (PS), le Front National (FN), l'Union Mouvement Populaire (UMP), l'Europe-Ecologie Les Verts (EELV), l'Union des Démocrates et Indépendants (UDI-MODEM), Choisir Notre Europe etle Parti Républicain. Pour l'Italie, notre choix s'est focalisé autour du Parti Démocratique (PD), du Mouvement Cinq Etoiles (M5S), de Forza Italia (FI) et de la Liste Tsipras.

Il s'agit d'étudier comment les femmes se présentent à travers leurs tweets et leurs profils. Quelle image d'elles-mêmes véhiculent-elles ? Comment parlent d'elles-mêmes ?

D'emblée, les présentations associées aux profils sont intéressantes, soit en campagne électorale, soit pendant le mandat, quand la candidate se décrit par ses fonctions publiques et par ses caractéristiques personnelles. Nous allons comprendre que la description de soi s'effectuera à différents niveaux discursifs et rhétoriques.

La question du genre sera centrale à cette étude. Cette problématique est-elle discutée à travers des polémiques, des dénonciations ou simplement les femmes relaient-elle les rôles et même les stéréotypes dont elles souvent sont victimes ? Quelles modalités énonciatives décident d'assumer sur les réseaux sociaux ? D'une part, nous nous concentrons sur l'analyse du contenu thématique des tweets pour comprendre si des arguments « genrés » (les rôles féminins, le poidsdes femmes dans la société, l'égalité, les droits, etc.) sont développés ; d'autre part, une analyse sémiotique permettra d'affiner la compréhension des modalités expressives de ces élues.

Centrality of the person for a new paradigm of sustainable development

FABIANA QUATRANO
University of Salerno, Italy

In the pedagogical research, it appears more and more the importance of a reflection on new models of sustainable development in order to reduce gender inequality and fill an imbalance that could hinder human development itself.

From the point of view of sustainability, Delors invites us into guiding ourselves and promote what he calls "sustainable human development" where for development "shall be understood the optimistic promise of a better life for all" and for human "shall be understood a different system of values, that gives greater weight to non-material wealth and solidarity, also showing the way to a greater responsibility of humanity towards the environment ", and for sustainable" shall be understood above all the possibility of being able to guarantee high levels of life in spite of a lower percentage of consumption.

In order to guarantee sustainable development, the person, with its different needs, expectations and desires shall be placed into the center of every educational activity trying to promote training activities aimed at strengthening and spreading knowledge on gender equality, with the aim of helping to fight, in every area of society, stereotypes still too strongly ingrained.

Putting the person at the center of our reflection means taking into consideration all the aspects characterizing his/her life, paying attention to the development of the individual and the community.

However, it is necessary to further expand the research reflection integrating the gender studies with the intercultural ones, as new scenarios are characterized by the presence of individuals with increasingly different lifestyles and cultures, which should not be considered obstacles to a peaceful peaceable cohabitation, but resources for a real social inclusion.

"We no longer need to be just a culture, but also to be terrestrial. We must commit ourselves not to dominate, but to take care, improve, understand. We must have regard to the *anthropological consciousness* that recognizes our unity in our diversity; the *ecological conscience*, that is the consciousness of living with all mortal beings, the same living sphere (biosphere).

Knowing our consubstantial connection with the biosphere leads us to abandon the promethean dream of universe's dominion to fuel, on the contrary, the aspiration to the conviviality on Earth; the *terrestrial civic conscience*, that is the awareness of responsibility and solidarity for the children of the Earth; the *dialogic consciousness*, which arises from the complex exercise of thought and which at the same time allows us to criticize ourselves among ourselves, to self-criticize ourselves and to understand each other". Among the different aspects that must be considered in the territories inhabited nowadays by so many different cultures, there are very critical problems in creating a climate favourable to emotional-affective contagion, which stimulates and facilitates the relationship, communication, collaboration, care, responsibility, participation, solidarity, highlighting the value of the difference in gender in private life and in relationships with each other. It becomes fundamental to form a community characterized by the active and conscious participation of citizens, who, more and more numerous, choose to review their lifestyles, adopting ethically sustainable behaviours as they belong to the same community of life.

"The process of sustainable development is not immune from conflict [...] this must push to the definition and sharing of criteria that allow the management and the overcoming of such conflicts through innovative methodologies"and among these mediation, as a practice that facilitates and supports every human relationship.

The evolution of the international documents in fighting violence against women

STELLAMARINA DONATO
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The present paper aims at shedding light on the development of the terms and policies adopted by the international community in fighting violence against women (VAW).The starting point of the research is the 48/104 UN resolution of 1993 adopted by the General Assembly. A period of 25 years is considered in this analysis, following the International Conferences on Women in the apparatus of the UN, from the one in Beijing 1995. The chance to look at the different platforms and resolutions of the above-mentioned conferences is here measured to be helpful in the production and understanding of the VAW policies in the international scenario. A reference to the implementation and reaction of the Council of Europe is presented in the paper, as well as the regional forces of the EUable of bringing about the creation and the progress of societies by producing cultural, societal and political transformation on the topic.

This paper's purpose is to dig in the possible frontiers and chances of violence against women in its continuous diachronic evolution by means of terminology production and policies developments,

starting from UN resolutions, declarations and reports. In this context, references on collective intelligence are inspiring as in Bonabeau (2009). Indeed, he claimed that despite the human brains are able to construct the tools to prosper in their environments; it is also true that the search for simplicity comes easily to most individuals. This reflection is in connection with the usage of proper terms in dealing with VAW and might be a first consideration of the differences in the adoption and reception of the UN resolutions in the national systems of the countries. Johnson(2001) asserted that mechanisms of socio and auto-organization among societies find their structure in the bottom-up development of collective behaviors, as for example in new form of expression in order to obtain rights, in here, women's rights as human rights (United Nations, Beijing Declaration 1995, art.14.), and accepted cultural dynamics. In this framework, society develops its branches in a transcendent tree endowed with superior intelligence, surpassing the individual single abilities in both time and space, able to produce knowledge and affect behaviors on specific issues.

To conclude, by means of theoretical investigation on VAW and content analysis of the documents, the paper tackles the chances given by the international community to address the issue of violence against women and to identify the possible reactions and differences in the apparatus of regional and national systems. For instance, the conjunction and correlation of different apparatus, by adopting a top-down approach could help to make better decision in the socio-cultural atmosphere and in the overall socio-political picture of a country. Here, collective intelligence, as an interconnection of individuals who acts together in groups in a way called "intelligent" by Tovey(2008) might bring about fascinating links inside a different modus operandi of countries in fighting and preventing violence against women.

24 October, h. 9:00-11:00
Courtroom 14 DISUFF
Chair: Folco Cimagalli, LUMSA of Rome (Italy)

TOPIC C - **Vulnerability, resilience of territories and populations**

PAPERS

Les professionnelles du sexe du « black market » d'Adjamé-Abidjan : entre vulnérabilité sociale et résilience

ANNE MARILYSE KOUADIO
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Depuis trois décennies, la « black market » est un lieu réputé dangereux, mais également idéal pour faire des achats d'appareils électroménagers ou de vêtements à la mode à bas prix. Ce centre commercial situé dans la commune marchande d'Adjamé-Abidjan se localise sur l'espace de la gare routière non loin de la plus grande mosquée communale. Son entrée est embourbée par des véhicules de transports en commun et une circulation humaine dense donnant l'image d'un grand désordre qui camoufle plusieurs transactions commerciales opaques. Parmi elles, figure la prostitution mettant en selle une catégorie d'acteurs particuliers, des mineures dont l'âge varient entre 12 et 14 ans surnommées « petits modèles ». Ces dernières justifient leur présence dans ce bled par trois raisons principales à savoir la maltraitance, le décès d'un ou des géniteurs et la pauvreté. L'intérêt, à elles accordé, réside dans leur modèle d'expression visible de la vulnérabilité sociale sous l'angle surtout de fragilité matérielle et morale. Mais en même temps, leur activité s'inscrit dans une dynamique de résilience face à la pénibilité de leurs conditions de vie. Il s'agit pour nous dans cette publication, de présenter et d'analyser l'inscription sur ce territoire de l'intéraction entre vulnérabilité sociale et résilience. Deux faits majeurs constitueront les axes principaux d'analyse : la prolifération incontrôlée des activités commerciales de la gare d'Adjamé met à mal le capital social du territoire, qui lui-même, face aux difficultés économiques, sociales et culturelles s'inscrit dans une dynamique de résilience qui pourrait empêcher sa survie.

Take charge of the invisible. A new collective action for homeless people

FOLCO CIMAGALLI
LUMSA of Rome, Italy

In a framework of a profound rewriting of the phenomenon of poverty, the theme of housing hardship assumes growing importance. In it are intersected elements well known to classical sociology (which for over a century has been wondering around the figure of homeless) and new forms of economic and existential precariousness. It seems clear that the phenomenon of homelessness, which involves about 1% of the population of advanced countries, is affected by significant changes related to its social composition and the dynamics that are triggered. These are often invisible people, with heterogeneous biographical trajectories, placed in a position of extreme marginality, but not completely devoid of a relational heritage.

In this scenario, social policies, starting from today, show only a residual attention for a very serious and urgent subject, using above all the registers of emergency and social control. Even the recent attention - in the public debate and in the policies - in order to poverty does not seem to focus on a problem that is also painful and quantitatively not negligible.

The paper traces the approach that social policies have developed to address the phenomenon and traces the appearance of innovative interventions, which can be integrated into a conception of welfare that is not merely emergency and passive. In this context, clearly emerges the need for a new vision, on the one hand, of the homeless person - owner not only of rights, but also of capacity and resources - and, for another, of the same territory, within the which it is immersed.

From cooperation to co-construction: toward a response to social vulnerability in territories with a high level of exposure to natural disaster

GUENAËL DEVILLET, PIERRE OZER, PASCAL SIMOENS & PIERRE CORNUT
University of Liège, Belgique

This paper explores new co-construction strategies in urbanism in Haiti, which is characterised by a high social vulnerability and a low physical, environmental and economical resiliency.

In 2018, a new master's degree in urbanism has been set up in Port aux Princes by the State University of Haiti in collaboration with two Belgian universities (Liège and Mons). This master's degree aims to instigate new practices and forms of cooperation in order to disseminate good practices in co-construction to stakeholders (from inhabitants to elected politicians). Therefore, the values and concepts of territorial intelligence are concretely tested in the context of a cooperation project: from the project management in a North-South partnership to the field work and research done by students and teachers.

The paper depicts tangible situations of social vulnerability in Haiti and highlights the low resiliency of the Haitian territory. Resiliency is here defined as the capacity of an individual or a group of individuals to bounce back after large-scale disasters like the earthquake that occurred on January 12, 2010 or hurricane Matthew in 2016.

One of the main hypotheses of this paper is to approach both the concepts of vulnerability and resiliency simultaneously: the two parameters have to be analysed simultaneously as they influence one another. To confirm this hypothesis, we explore the effects of uncontrolled urbanisation in areas prone to natural disasters, and how the new master's degree might improve territorial resiliency, reduce social vulnerability, and enhance people's capacity to adapt and overcome critical situations.

Gender equality in Italy: a critical analysis

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University of Salerno, Italy

For several decades, gender issues are at the center of numerous debates inspired by the growing awareness that the reduction of gender inequalities is not only a fundamental human right, but also an indispensable condition for a respectful development of equilibrium in countries and among countries.

In fact, there is a close link between social culture and gender identity, a dynamic correlation between the cultural symbolic system that leads to perceiving oneself as women or men and the constant process of redefining one's identity in which one engenders the change of cultural codes.

According to an integrated view of the three dimensions of sustainable development - social, economic and environmental - the objectives of gender equality are closely linked to many other objectives, such as education, work and health. This is to ensure that every person has the right to participate and contribute to economic, social, cultural and political development, in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized, and benefit from this development.

In this context, it is a priority to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence for all women; guarantee equal rights and access to economic, natural and technological resources, full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of political and economic decision-making, as well as recognition of the activities provided free of charge for family care and domestic work.

The aim of this paper is to critically analyze the issue of equality in the universal path of realization of a truly sustainable development. The latter incorporates the fundamental concept of generational equity, in its dual sense of intergenerational equity and of intergenerational equity. This concept is a key element of the "culture of sustainability".

In particular, intergenerational equity is understood as the moral duty of present generations to guarantee equal opportunities for growth to future generations, allowing them to have a wealth of adequate natural and cultural resources. The concept of intra-generational equity, on the other hand, is aimed at ensuring that all individuals of the same generation, equal opportunities and dignity in its multiple meanings.

This last concept sees in the paths aimed at the elimination of gender inequalities a fundamental element for the affirmation of an innovative model of development, with a view to equal opportunities.

The integration of equality between women and men requires constant and systematic attention to gender equality prospects in the activities of all government bodies, international organizations and private sector institutions, based on an inter-dimensional approach, as well as appropriate monitoring and review mechanisms.

The analysis has therefore focused on the state of the art and on the main initiatives undertaken at national level to solve the current gender gap present in the different organizations.

Young NEETs: from social and working exclusion to the active citizenship. The role of the social worker

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This work analyses the NEET generation phenomenon in Italy, in the context of "liquid society", where vulnerable population groups suffer social and working exclusion. In such context, uncertainty and existential insecurity as well as the dependence of young people from their family are prevalent.

Young NEETs are "*blocked, marginalized.... forced to precarious jobs .... they have no desires, no aspirations, no appetite*". With respect to such condition, the social worker plays a key role in promoting self-determination as well as in facilitating social and human growth. The social worker becomes a reference point in the territory" by supporting empowerment processes of the population, including families.

The social worker, by integrating the capabilities of subjects, families and of solidarity and productive organizations, promotes the social and human development as well as an active and solidarity citizenship. In such a way, the individual capabilities connect with the resources of territorial community. The social worker promotes motivation, desire and hope of the NEET generation through a work of (social and scholastic) inclusion focused on the development of the

emotional intelligence. Young NEETs become active citizen, i.e. they feel themselves to be the subject of the community, they identify themselves with the values of their community, they contribute to the cultural, economic and social development, they attend to the community life and, finally, they contribute consciously, and in an active way, to the decisions of collective interest. With the development of the emotional intelligence, potential NEETs will be able to know, to recognize and to manage their own – and others' – emotions in such a way to promote the emotional and intellectual growth. Ultimately, being an active citizen means to have the consciousness to be a subject whose choices generate changes in its own life and, more in general, in the life of the territorial community. Young NEETs taken in charge by the social worker are protagonists of their own change process and are able to regain balance after critical events.

In addition to the promotional value, scholastic and social inclusion - focused on the development of the emotional intelligence - represents an action of prevention (by the social worker) towards potential NEET students. In parallel, scholastic and social inclusion represents a containment work for young NEETs belonging to families taken on by the social worker.

Preservation of the environment through the creation of protected areas in Gabon : what territories, what land rights for indigenous peoples ?

ANNIE BEKA BEKA
Ecole Normale Superieure de Libreville, Gabon

On the occasion of the Earth Summit in 2002 in South Africa, Gabon had announced the creation of thirteen national parks, covering each of the nine Gabonese provinces with an area of more than 30,000 square kilometers and their natural systems were completely preserved and contain the largest intact portion of the tropical rainforest of Africa. These protected areas are located on sites occupied by the populations and are often subject to several inconveniences, including the intrusion of animals into the houses or the destruction of their crops by the protected species. When these areas are created, populations are sometimes dispossessed of their land, making their occupations precarious.

The populations are organizing to face this intrusion on their territory by using several strategies. So, it is important to know if protected area management policies put in place by the authorities ensure tenure security for rural populations ? Do they really have land rights and what forms of resilience do these indigenous peoples use ?

The state's system of land use in Gabon brings out land logics that sometimes do not take into account the traditional rights of the first occupants. The balance of power then regulates what the law refuses to take into account: the popular strength of those who, relying on the idle right refuses to leave "their territories", the legal force of the State which is the owner of all land. Our method of work is qualitative, it is based on a field survey around three techniques of data collection. The technique of the questionnaire, individual and collective interviews. This communication lays the foundation for sustainable development education and participatory land management

The Humanitarian corridors: a legal and safe alternative to deaths in the Mediterranean sea

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In 2015 faced with the dramatic situation of thousands of asylum-seekers driven to cross the Mediterranean to reach Europe at serious risk for their lives, the Community of Sant'Egidio, the

Federation of Evangelical Churches in Italy together with the Tavola Valdese, subscribed an agreement of cooperation with the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and the Minister of Home Affairs, for opening Humanitarian corridors by means of the sponsorship provided by the promoters themselves and other associations. It is an agreement of dynamic partnership between governmental and non-governmental bodies with a significant role in the civil society.

It is a pilot project, the first of its kind in Europe Its main goals are to prevent boat trips in the Mediterranean, which have already caused a very high number of victims, including many children; to prevent the exploitation by human traffickers of the people fleeing wars; to grant people in conditions of vulnerability a legal entry into Italian territory.

Once in Italy, the asylum seekers are offered a widespread reception on the national territory, integration in the Italian social and cultural fabric by learning the Italian language, schooling of minors and other initiatives. The humanitarian corridors are proposed as a model to be replicated by other Member States in the Schengen area. The humanitarian action addresses all people in vulnerable conditions whatever their religion or ethnic group. So far over 1,800 asylum-seekers reached Italy by means of the Humanitarian corridors, they mainly come from Syria and the Horn of Africa.

The project of the Humanitarian corridors is active in Italy, France, Belgium, the San Marino Republic and Andorra

Italy that resists. The inner areas as laboratories of social-territorial rebirth

ANTONELLA GOLINO
University of Molise, Italy

The objective of the paper is to illustrate a project for the revaluation of the premises, a governance action that involves the so-called "inner areas" of our Country. The recognition of which takes place mainly through the distance that a municipality takes from what are called "service supply centers. The awareness of the existence of so-called peripheral areas, far from the growth poles and the definition of these as "inner areas", dates back to the early eighties and is due to Manlio Rossi Doria summarized in the famous *pulp metaphor and bone*, even if the debate on inner areas in Italy is to be considered quite recent.

Many Italian municipalities in recent years have been the subject of a national reform plan thanks to the *National Inner Areas Strategy* (SNAI), a national policy with a strong local value, which operates in the most remote places in the country to promote wealth and diversity; born in 2012, it aims to reverse the negative demographic trend of the inner areas of the country. The aim is to improve the quality of services to citizens, to stimulate the capacities of the people living in such areas, to imagine and realize new paths for innovation and change.

The municipalities of the Inner Areas thus become a laboratory for experimenting new socio-economic models able to ensure a better livability for citizens and rebuild local welfare systems.

The background of the present work is represented by the description of the state of implementation of the SNAI in Italy; the processes of resilience adopted by citizens to continue living in marginalized territories for too many years. Participation is a prerequisite for a democratic process, adding transparency and freshness to the process itself. Participation can become the means to define and implement effective policies. It is not going to diminish or limit the powers of the institutions responsible for local government, but it can enhance its effects and constitutes the fertile ground on which to take root, among other things, the governance action. A high degree of civic sense is evident in the local communities where the presence of citizens who actively interpret their role is spread, within a social fabric in which they operate principles of cooperation and trust in the next. This attitude favors the development of "network" social relations between subjects who

consider themselves equal, on the contrary, in communities where the civic sense is weak, unequal reactions prevail.

And it is precisely the logic of the network that favors the development processes at the base of SNAI, each area is in fact called upon to decide the future of its community, how to guide its developments and how to reverse criticalities, turning the threat of abandonment into opportunities for growth. Starting from their specificities, assumed as resources, inner areas should no longer be considered geographically, economically and socially disadvantaged areas, but as areas with their own potential with respect to economic development policies and social cohesion.

24 October, h. 11:30-13:30
Courtroom 14 DISUFF
Chair: Giovanna Truda, University of Salerno (Italy)

TOPIC D - Fundamental rights, inequalities and protection systems

PAPERS

The widespread reception of migrants in Rome. Experiences of hospitality and integration in comparison

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The theme of migration appears to be one of the main topics of national and international political debate.
The paper wants to focus instead on some experiences of widespread acceptance and on the forms of integration that derive from it, highlighting both its potential and the elements of fragility. This is because it is believed that his way of welcoming can be an interesting road for intercultural integration - both of the migrant and of the population with which the foreigner comes into contact – but also because it is believed that at this time in history, in which it seems prevailing a stereotypical narration of the stranger (clandestine, terrorist, criminal), it could be useful to offer a further point of view on the reception strategies. In fact, these could go from being of an emergency nature, through structures that accommodate large numbers of people, to being of a capillary type to ensure concrete integration opportunities and adjusted to the characteristics of individuals and the potential of the territories involved. Such strategies could lead to the narration of the 'big numbers' and give evidence of what is happening within lesser-known realities, extrapolating elements that could be developed at the system level.
The paper presents the analysis of some case studies.

The violence against women as a serious violation of fundamental rights

VALERIA TEVERE
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Violence against women is a serious form of violation of fundamental rights which, pursuant to art. 1 of the UN Declaration on the elimination of violence against women in 1993, it includes "any act of violence based on gender that would result or may possibly have as a result physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering for women, including threats of such acts, the coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty that occur in public or private life ". The research work is a legal analysis on the theme, with a gender perspective, which will focus above all on the Convention of the Council of Europe on preventing and combating violence against women and the domestic violence, signed in Istanbul on 11 May 2011, which currently represents the only one binding international legal instrument, in the European regional area. Moreover, in the multilevel system of protection of fundamental rights, the protection of women victims of violence also finds its foundation also in the

principle of non-discrimination of the legal system of the European Union (art. 21 Charter of fundamental rights of the European Union). The protection of women victims of violence also falls within the scope of civil and penal judiciary cooperation policies of the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (Article 3, par. 2 TUE). The "integrated" system of protection measures is particularly relevant. It is provided for in the regulation n.606 / 2013 and Directive 2011/99 / EU on the European protection order. Finally, the Directive 2012/29 / EU on victims of crime provided the national state legislators new procedural guarantees for victims of gender-based violence, which represent a category of particularly vulnerable subjects in the criminal proceedings. In particular, this paper will also focus on the issue of violence against migrant women requesting international protection. The latter belong to a category of subjects with "double vulnerability", which are frequently subjected to multiple forms of discrimination, both for their objective condition of migrant and for the vulnerability inherent to the gender. Also the European Union with the European Parliament Resolution of 8 March 2016 on the situation of refugee women and asylum seekers in the European Union (2015/2325 INI), invited Member States to take into account the gender dimension in determining the status of refugee. They need a particular protection.

In this regard, the article 60 of the Istanbul Convention obliges States to interpret art. 1, lett. A of the 1959 Geneva Convention, with a gender perspective, conforming to the UNCHR guidelines on international protection.

In conclusion, in a dialogue on collective intelligence, it is very important to discuss on the issue of fundamental rights of women. The development of society will depend on the level of protection of women in the world.

The rights of the poor in Latin America. The theology of liberation of Leonardo Boff

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Our proposal aims at analysing the constant research of the rights of the poor in Latin America, helped by the Theology of Liberation and by its most prominent representatives: theologians, philosophers or, more in general, scholars of political-religious subjects, which insisted and insist on the necessity of achieving a social equality for the population of the continent.

This is possible only if the poor of that part of the world – which represent the majority of the population - participate in the debate, so becoming silent protagonist of a fight - maybe unequal, but not impossible - against the dominant forms of religious powers.

The poor are forever protagonists of the theological reflection of liberation; we could even state that the poor represent – as stated by Gustavo Gutiérrez Merino, founder of the movement - «the most ancient and present core of this effort of intelligence of the faith».

This Peruvian priest and professor eradicated the old European theology from the Continent, creating a specifically Latin American version.

In his successful attempt of systematizing such ideas, he spoke for the first time of the innovative option for the poor, as a last target, necessary but also difficult to achieve.

However, who, starting from the theology of liberation, theorized and defended the human rights of the poor was the Brazilian theologian, Franciscan priest, professor, philosopher and ecologist Leonardo Boff. In his works, this thinker highlights that, in the difficult process of demand of human rights, «with perplexity we notice a painful absence of the Church». He also complains that the Church even opposed the recognition of human rights, but it has not been stranger to the evangelic intuitions of the Latin American culture. The weak interest of the Church, like its strenuous absence in the discussion and approval of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the UN, depends, according to Boff, on the proximity of the Church to the dominant power, so that «the altar has been constrained to the throne».

However, the former priest Boff also states that the role of the ecclesiastic institution should change, as «the more the Church is popular, the more it enters the continent of the poor and commits itself in the human rights»; on the contrary, if it is not engaged in the fight for the human rights, it gets away from the people and the social reality.

According to the Franciscan priest, human rights are the rights of majorities, which have been impoverished and abandoned to their fate. In the same way, the fight for human rights its, first of all, a fight for the dignity of the oppressed and later becomes fight for the rights of all human beings, possessing equal respect and dignity.

The protection of new rights in a Kantian cosmopolitan perspective

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The idea of fundamental human rights, whether they are conceived as natural rights, pre-existing the political state, that as positive rights, exclusively places in to be from the political state, they belongs to the tradition of the western political philosophy. If the theory of the natural rights open to the perspective of an ideal political society founded on the equality, we can think to the Declaration of independence of the United States (1776), the Declaration of the rights of man and of the citizen (1789), and the universal Declaration of human Rights (1948). That of the fundamental rights as positive rights not necessarily goes to tie to a concept of equality, in this case we can think to the totalitarian or authoritarian regimes that can found on forms of partial/complete exsclusion of some categories of people from the enjoyment of the most important individual rights. During the history these two perspectives have ended with to weave and the central role as guarantor of the enjoyment / recognition of the rights, have been hired by the political subject in its different forms of organization. Equally also the rights have had an evolution, Bobbio had already distinguished among rights of first generation (political rights) the rights of the second generation (social rights) and the rights of the third generation that today we describe as new rights that aimed at reducing inequalities under different perspectives. The present proposal of communication, starting from a premise that the different categories of rights can have a more effective protection according to the level of political organization, a form of multi-level protection, intends to analyze in particular for the new rights the international plan in a cosmopolitan perspective.

Informed consent to health care and early treatment provisions

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The Law 22 December 2017, n. 219, affirms the absolute right to therapeutic self-determination and aims to adequately compose the right to health and the unavailability of life. Such a composition is differently carried out according to perspective (religious or secular). In this sense, it is remarkable the reference to the articles 2, 3 and 32 of Ithe talian Constitution, as well as to the articles 1, 2, and 3 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in order to guarantee "the right to life, health, dignity and self-determination of the person" (art. 1). The informed consent allows to choose the medical treatment, to refuse therapy, to suspend it also in the terminal stage of life; it is, as specified by jurisprudence, it is necessary to legitimate each and any medical treatment. Without informed consent, the work of the physician is illicit. The principle has its basis in the Constitution, given the personal feature of our Charter.

Life belongs to the "process of know and aims of will". The law, faced with the challenge of

technology, must solve the problems that arise if the patient does not believe that the mere survival of a body lacking awareness and relation with the outer world is compatible with a minimum standard of quality of life.

In this direction, in other juridical experiences, such as that of North America, the patients use to predetermine the medical treatments in case of incapability to express their consent or dissent. Our ordnance has also found a tool to strengthen the medical choices with the anticipated provisions of treatment provided by the article 4.

Protection of fundamental rights in the legal regulation of bio-banks

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The theme of protection of fundamental rights is increasingly intertwined with that of legal regulation of human genetic material. The human genome is the fundamental entity that binds all humanity and at the same time represents the marker that is more expressive of belonging (such as territorial) to a certain community; it also defines humanity's intrinsic dignity and preserves its diversity. In a symbolic sense, it is a heritage that belongs to everyone (Universal Declaration on the genome and human rights of UNESCO in 1997). The term bio-bank identifies the activity of collecting and storing organic biological material (tissues, blood, cells, fluids, micro-sequences of DNA).

It is not restricted in a unitary interpretative context because it refers to a complex phenomenology. The bio-bank, as a form of biological safe, is able to preserve a genetic heritage of inestimable scientific value that has dual significance: from the clinical point of view, for the potential cure of certain pathologies and, from the scientific point of view, for non-medical research also. It contains precious information that allows us to predict the individual susceptibility of a given pathology, and, at the same time, helps us make a significant impact on the family group and extend it to future generations.

The dual public and private value of the genetic data supports and reinforces the idea of building biological banks that are appropriately regulated by transparent and appropriate laws. In particular, the Recommendation of the Council of Europe R (94) 1 dated 14 March 1994 describes the human tissue bank as "a non-profit organisation that must be officially recognised by competent healthcare authorities of the member states". Hence, there is need for detailed regulation that enables the management of such structures and the conservation and use of the genetic material stored therein in the individual EU Member States. In this regard, it is necessary to prepare an in-depth and detailed informative report, essential for establishing a correct relationship with the patient and making them participate in the experiment. This report must include: Analytical listing of the objectives being pursued, treatment outcomes, right of the donor to oppose the treatment, patient's ability to limit access to data and transfer of biological material.

From a different point of view, with the aim of protecting intellectual property rights, there is a proposal to attribute a common status to the genetic material stored in bio-banks; so that the biological materials transferred free of charge do not belong to the donors or to the bio-banks that guard them, but are the heritage of entire human race. In this way, it is the responsibility of the bio-banks to safeguard the privacy of donors; while researchers using this material would have a basic "right for use" these.

Finally, the doctrine has also built a trust model, known as bio-trust, to entrust it with the responsibility of management of individual genetic heritage. In this area, this study will try to demonstrate the need for an in-depth legal analysis in view of the preparation of a uniform legislative framework that can regulate such a sensitive area of research.

"End of life" and self-determination

AURORA VESTO
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The recent Italian act (law 22 December 2017, n. 219) about informed consent and advance health care directives regulates, for the first time, the problem of end of life. Law n. 219 recognises a number of fundamental rights that acknowledge of therapeutic self-determination without any medical treatment against the person's will, because only the patient can choose to live or not. Self-determination problems has taken a particular direction, especially whenever engage a person's health. As is common knowledge, vaccination provides notable benefits not only for the person vaccinated but also for the population groups; there is no doubt the vaccines are considered a fundamental instrument for protecting from mortality rate, although are many the unresolved legal issues. Consider that today are very much cases of infant mortality, like the recent case of Charlie Gard that show the hard role carry out by parents in the adoption of medical decisions for minors.

The Regional Department of Campania (National Sociological Association) & The Regional Law 13/2017 "The Sociology Service of the Territory"

ANTONIO SPOSITO
ASN Campania, Italy

On the basis of Public Sociology, it is possible to highlight the growing distance between sociological ethos and present world and even to affirm that the welfare of citizens passes trough the prosperity of Sociology applied to Political sciences.
With this purpose the *Associazione Nazionale Sociologia*, Department of Campania, has proposed to the VI Regional Commission a norm to establish the Service of Sociology of the territory, directed by a sociologist. The Service ha been recognized with the Law n°13 of 22 May 2017, to which the ANS Campania has significantly contributed.
The purpose of the Law is reducing inequalities, favouring inclusion of subjects in condition of social exclusion.
The paradox is that, applying the Content Analysis, until the Law 12/2017 the terms Sociologist and Sociology does not appear ever, not even in the Regional Law 11/2007 *Per la dignità e la cittadinanza sociale. Attuazione della Legge 8 novembre 2000, n°328*, which regulates the social policies of the Region Campania.
In spite of this anomaly, some *Piani sociali di Zona* have acquired a scarce number of sociologists. This professional figure, furthermore, neither is envisaged in a structured and continuous way, nor he has directing functions.
In a complex and articulated regional context, the ANS Campania – within the Decision Making Policies – has shown that this institutional contradiction, highlighting the necessity to employ the Sociologist in order to understand structures and dynamics of the territories, as he can provide the right tools of analysis and evaluation of the communities and can ease the planning of social services.

24 October, h. 9:00-11:00
Courtroom 9 DISUFF
Chair: Blanca Miedes Ugarte, University of Huelva (Spain)

TOPIC B - Participative territorial governance, planning of social-ecological innovation, territories and networks

PAPERS

Collective intelligence in the strategies of entrepreneur growth and survival

ALFONSO PISCITELLI & ENRICO SACCO
University of Naples "Federico II", Italy

The development of Collective Intelligence can be understood as a new approach to the problems that local communities have to face in order to react to the challenges that come from the processes of globalization. As a resource, fragmented and not institutionalized, rooted in the territories that are defined as being lagging behind, particularly in the economic and productive fields. It is an informal resource, acquired and perfected in the processes of entrepreneurial socialization, able to control or bypass important territorial deficits (lack of capital; ineffectiveness or absence of industrial policies, weakness of innovative clusters). In illustrative terms, just think of the experiences and entrepreneurial paths that can be found in many retarded regions between East and South Europe. In which the levels of economic indicators denote situations of static backwardness (in terms of sales volume, productivity and internationalization), but there are many cases in where, instead, active strategies towards change and ability to adaptation, to the limits of survival, are observed (De Vivo, 2014; De Vivo, Sacco, 2015).

Our work is based on the evidence that an important segment of small and medium-sized businesses in southern Italy has been able to sustain – or not to downgrade too much – the current competitive scenarios. Where organizations and entrepreneurial subjects, through interaction with an uncertain institutional context, have developed a strong problem-solving capacity, implementing forms of tacit and relational knowledge, functional to the growth of manufacturing activities.

Aim of this work is to collect theoretical and empirical contributions, useful for a first systematization of entrepreneurial strategies. The latter identify the use of forms of territorial collective intelligence as first and most important organizational resource. Specifically, our interest is directed to the focusing of entrepreneurial paths through the analysis of the resources activated on the economic, social and cultural level, in order to derive specific economic advantages.

The role of APEA for the development of a territory: analysis of state of the art and prospects in Italy

MARIA ROSARIA SESSA & ORNELLA MALANDRINO
University of Salerno, Italy

The territorial development aims for satisfying different and growing human needs: from goods production to housing, manufacturing and energetic needs. The activities that have various effects on

territory, some of these make its characteristics or functions worse, other activities are able to increase them. For this reason, it is necessary a new interpretation of economical, natural and social phenomena, following a systemic approach able to reinterpret them for the dissemination of ecologically and socially sustainable economic. The realisation of an accurate social-environmental management implies the expansion of traditional economical approach to overcome or integrate the conventional one that is based on maximisation of wealth, including other objectives as environmental protection and the enhancement natural and human resources on the territory.

For these reasons, in the last decades, the issues about environmental impacts of local productive activities have led European Union towards the realisation of new eco-friendly tools, standards and policies.

Indeed, environmental protection is one of the central point in the debate on the new logics of business world, because environment represents one of the great driving force for change of economy.

For these principles is inspired the concept of Industrial Sustainable Area (AIS) or Productive Area Ecologically Equipped (APEA), or Productive Area Ecologically and Socially Equipped (APSEA), Ecologically Equipped Area(AEA), Eco-Industrial Park (EIP).

In Italy, the Act n.59 in March 1997 and the Legislative Decree n.11 in March 1998 (Bassanini Decree) considered APEA the possible tool to integrate economic capital with natural and social ones of the territory. According these laws, the Regions and the local institutions have the mission to identify the areas allocated to APEA and to discipline implementation methods through the realisation of adapt guidelines.

Aim of the work is to analyse the state of realisation of APEA on national territory, in the last year, in order to understand real benefits of production areas managed through eco-efficiency standards and to guarantee an integrated management system of environmental aspects: from decrease and prevention of air, water and soil pollution to health and safety protection of individuals.

Additional aim is to identify possible solutions to the current gap between the national and European context, caused to insufficient of innovative paths for territory management and production areas at the national level and for insufficient know how on topic and of subjects able to efficiently manage areas production.

The role of emotions in the regeneration of the human agency in the framework of the socio-ecological transition. Implications for the development of territorial intelligence

BLANCA MIEDES UGARTE & MANUELA ÁNGELA FERNANDEZ BORRERO
University of Huelva, Spain

Emotions are crucial to configure human thinking and they are the main component in everyday decision making. However, so far most of social thinking, especially in economics had left out of its focus the complex human emotional landscape. The cognitive component of emotions, the role they play in everyday decision making and the mechanisms by which the economic system converts them into monetary value, remain the "elephant in the room".

This communication analyzes the impact that these processes have on the capacity and scope of human agency, that is, on the capacity for intentional, deliberate and conscious action of human beings. This issue is particularly relevant in a context of complex socio-ecological challenges, caused by the impact on ecosystems of human activity - the most prominent symptom is the global warming of the Earth's atmosphere - before which humanity seems to be unable to reaction, both globally, locally, or even in the personal sphere We review some of the most conclusive research on the complex value systems that inform human knowledge of reality, the way in which problems are defined and the way in which human decisions are made. Some implications of these aspects in the development of territorial intelligence are discussed Finally, author examines key factors that would propitiate the strengthening of the agency, both individually and collectively, to face the current

socio-ecological challenges at the different scales. The conclusions point out to the impossibility of the regeneration of socio-ecological systems (outer transition) without a parallel transition in the human agency itself, both in its approach to the understanding of reality, and in the decision-making processes (inner transition).

The University's functions in territorial development: the case of wine production in the Conero area

FIORELLA VINCI
e-Campus University, Italy

The relationship between University and urban development is a recurring theme in the analyses of historians (Braudel 1977; Aymard 2002). It has progressively been discovered by social scientists who have studied local development (Bagnasco 1999; Trigilia 2005; 2007) and has been especially analysed by researchers who are attentive to forms of multi- agents governance which structure territorial development policies (Cersosimo 2000; 2001; 2017; Rivière 2004; Barca 2006). Belonging to the neo-institutional tradition (North 1990) and more recently to the contributions from the knowledge economy, many of these analyses have highlighted the inter-institutional relations existing between the University and other public and private actors in promoting local development systems. These analyses haven't however, explored thoroughly the relationship between Universities and territories, territories intended as morphologies of physical and cultural resources, as inter-individual modes of relating, of transmitting knowledge and of generating new images of future. According to the concepts widespread among the sociologists of public action (Duran 1999) and analysing a quantitative-qualitative research undertaken in the Conero area, the paper explores the institutional functions of the degree course in oenology at the Faculty of Agriculture of Ancona, distinguishing within it a cognitive-historical dimension and a political-organisational one. Departing from the increase in the number of wine-producing companies, from the total volume of production and the total volume of exports registered at Ancona's provincial Chamber of Commerce from 2000 to 2017, the research reconstructs the personal and family stories of young entrepreneurs in the wine sector. The analysis of the stories allows to pinpoint the cognitive-historical and political-organisational dimensions that the degree course in oenology wields on innovation in the wine sector. The two dimensions appear to be interdependent, the first - as recounted by one interviewee - concerns the "possibility offered by the degree course to allow students on the course, but also many other social actors, to discover a *new* connection with their own history". The interviewee outlines the cognitive-historic dimension of the degree course on the process of individualisation of students and local actors, a dimension that is reinforced with the acquisition and circulation of technical competencies, and which brings to light not the *objective* discovery of the territory, disseminated since the Roman age with pieces of land cultivated with vineyards, but an inedited *agentivity*. The second dimension, the political- organisational one, concerns instead the capacity of the degree course of encouraging a wider territorial development process, concerns the reflexivity of public action, its territorial proximity (Rosanvallon 2008) and, most of all, its capacity of transforming information flows and specialized knowledge into an organized system of public actions suitable to support the creativity of young people. The research seems to explore the cognitive and political meanings of artificial intelligence, its forms, its places of elaboration but most of all the territorial *embeddedness* of its innovative potential.

Schools that 'differenziate' … make the difference

ANNALISA FRIGENTI & ANNALISA DE MAJO
MIUR, Italy

The school as an educating community must have a proactive role in the diffusion of behaviors respectful of the environment, enhancing the existing resources: the planning of the educational offer must involve the stakeholders of the territory in the educational action in order to put the school as a driving force of transformation cultural, with a view to sustainable development, through the promotion of skills that, producing a real change in habits, trigger virtuous behavior.

These are the premises underlying the two projects, having the same objective, one promoted by the IC San Tommaso D'Aquino of Salerno, the other by the IC Picentia of Pontecagnano Faiano.

The IC San Tommaso aims to involve pupils, families, associations in the reaching of the UN Agenda 2030 goals, for sustainable development, n.11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and 12 (Consumption and Responsible Productions) that will be included in the Three Year School Plano the 2019/22 Educational Offer in education to legality, active citizenship and the environment

Health and sustainability systems. Actions and strategies for well-being

ALESSANDRA SANNELLA
University of Cassino and Lazio Meridionale, Italy

The paper will highlight and analyse the role of sustainable development as an interpretative leverage in the promotion of health (Charter of Ottawa 1986). The UN Agenda 2030, ay the goal 3 welfare and health, identify a series of urgent actions to reduce inequalities and increase the health level of populations. In such a dimension, it is unavoidable the relation among the goals 4 (increasing education), 5 (gender equality) and 10 (reduction of inequalities). The territory, therefore, becomes the main protagonist to safeguard people at risk of social and health vulnerability, following targets of sustainable development.

Therefore the paper will analyse the experiences of formation carried out in the area of Cassino, starting from the text *Crescere sostenibili e in salute*.

24 October, h. 11:30-13:30
Courtroom 9 DISUFF
Chair: Giovanna Russo, University of Bologna, Bologna (Italy)

TOPIC F - **Cultural changes, communication, knowledge**

PAPERS

A theoretical-empirical reflection grounded on the experience of education of Executive and Leaders of the Third Sector in the Southern of Italy

GAIA PERUZZI & RAFFAELE LOMBARDI
University of Rome "Sapienza", Italy

This contribution proposes a theoretical-empirical reflection on the relationship among the three sociological concepts identified by the authors as essential dimensions of the innovation of the territories: *communities engaged in the promotion of a sustainable and inclusive development*, *education, cultural change.*
The aim is to illustrate the complex relationship among these dimensions and the implications involved in terms of sociological perspectives and research tools, on the basis of the analysis of an emblematic case study: "Fqts", Italian acronym of Education of Executives and Leaders of the Third Sector in the Southern Italy. It is a high quality course destined to executives and leaders of the associations and social enterprises of the six regions of the Southern Italy. The aim of the course is to trigger and spread new processes of culture of freedom, peace, legality and solidarity. The project, promoted by the "Fondazione con il Sud" and the main networks of the Italian Third Sector, has come to the tenth year of activities, by involving hundreds of associations and more than 1.500 participants.
In the opinion of the authors, Fqts can be considered an emblematic case study for the following reasons. First of all, it identifies the solidarity-based communities and nonprofit organizations with protagonists of the new processes of the innovation of the territories, that is the new forms of a collective intelligence able to promote the wellbeing of the population by investing in intangible heritage and social capital, by creating shared economies, by supporting minorities and social rights. Secondly, it invests on the systematic education as stimulus to cultural change and social development. Then, it insists on a territory, the Southern of Italy, that is emblematic of the immobilism and resistance to cultural change, in the Mediterranean context and also at the international level. Last but not least, it is promoted by a partnership of organizations applying for intermediaries among different actors of the territories, that well symbolize the power of networking and cooperation culture like operative strategies for the innovation of the territories.
Like said, the goal of this paper is to bring out the specificities of a sociological approach in the study of innovation, grounded in the role of the collective intelligences, education and cultural change. In particular, this investigation will be aimed at: (re)defining sociological concepts considered fundamental for the study of innovation of the territories; reconstructing the main empirical evidence emerged from the analysis of the case study; summarizing the relevance of the research results, in terms of new themes and sociological perspectives, as well as of methodological questions.

The research will have both a theoretical and an empirical nature. It will be accomplished by the integration of many actions: participant observation; focused interviews; analysis of draft documents, communication tools, reports of evaluation and customer satisfaction.

Between resistance and resilience: experiences of asylum seekers and acceptance tools

GIOVANNA RUSSO
University of Bologna, Italy

Since the 1990s, Italy has been a border territory for migration. However, its role in Europe is mainly that of a "transit country" for migratory flows that seem to be continuously evolving Beyond the structural aspects, the relevance of the socio-cultural aspects of the migration issue is very important in order to: 1) consider immigrants as the new actors of global civil society, 2) highlight the transformation of territorial policies for the inclusion of local communities.

In terms of social integration, the presence of immigrants should be considered as a resource and challenge for each host country. In fact, if on one side our country has accepted the labor force of migrants, on the other side, that process towards inclusion is not easy. As stated by A. Dal Lago, the migratory and refuge experience mainly refers to a "suspended" life situation: "the migrant almost always ends up between a non-plus and a non-yet. The drama .. (is) invisible and often difficult to understand ».

In this framework, this contribution develops an interpretative analysis of the autobiographical material ("integrative memories") connected to the legal-administrative procedure to request refugee status in order to reveal the experiences and identities of asylum seekers beyond stereotypes.

The results of a qualitative survey conducted on the contents of 53 memories of asylum seekers collected in 2012-14 by Bologna City Territorial Commission, show the narration of social drama beyond media representation. Concepts such as place, journey, body, trauma… take different meanings and lead to a radical change of direction: between memory and oblivion, emergency and need of protection, a new social space opens up where memory (individual and collective) is defined by trauma and violence. The broader objective of the research was in fact to bring out the narrative of the "trauma" related to the experience of asylum request as a symbol of a contemporary social drama.

Currently "the new representation of social conflict and pain" is not represented by the resistance of migrants, but by their capacity for "resilience". We therefore need to re-interpret the meaning of new processes of "collective intelligence" in these terms, for the construction of a new civil participation.

Prosociality and traditional games

ANTINEA AMBRETTI & MARIA ANNA FORMISANO*
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The game is a psychosocial condition within which the self emerges, through the assumption of multiple roles, that allow to the person to confront, identifying similarities and differences, for constructing significant mental representations.

The first social learning passes through the body's games and the popular traditions. These offer a variety of sensations, perceptions and experiences, usable by children in the future years in the form of "social competences".

The literature states the implementing the social relations. The traditional games are natural manifestation of countries and are can offer to persons different social opportunity in which identify self help.

The traditional games represent the bridge of prosociality and the affective interaction. Through the game traditional is possible to build the collaborative learning and soft skills. During the traditional popular games each member of the group can not know all the other member other group, but will know the core of traditions that help the group to recognize themselves in a collective identity. In this perspective the popular games can, in some cases, promote prosocial behavior characterized by actions of "caregiver", thanks to a meta-body approach, that favors the relationship with the other.

Numerous authors believe in the socio-educational role of the "culture played", that becomes the expression of a real playful heritage, characterized by a particular set of relationships, symbols and knowledge in harmony with the culture they belong to.

The inclusion of popular games in formal educational settings and could not promote the promotion and development of individual and social identity. According to Parlebas is to redefine the specificity of traditional games in the context of socialization, referring to "sociomotricity", to indicate a set of motor specificities developed by each local community for allow funny activities.

In this direction saying the need to design psycho-educational paths that point to popular games, because they are able to allow children prosociality.

The popular games become cognitive artifacts, useful to favor anchoring in the mind of man, outlining a stable and lasting identity profile, functional to the complex society in which he lives.

Under this perspective the traditional popular games must be integrated into school, in order to achieve prosocial learning.

The challenge of collective intelligence in the era of disinformation

FRANCESCO PIRA
University of Messina, Italy

Statistics show a widespread of mobile devices, now almost one hundred percent of the world population owns a smartphone or a tablet. In such a framework the learning process, the construction of knowledge, risk to be reduced to a mere ability of using technology. The most evident result of this ongoing disintermediation process is the increasingly widespread inability to interpret the information flows (Report Infosfera, 2018). So in a society that dominates the actions of individuals, in which even the self-produced contents and social relations now flow as a product, an exchange good, the manipulative risk becomes very high, because at stake there is the construction of a network and network of relationships power. An evolution of Castells theory who claimed that in the construction of power there is the deployment of a global space of information and communication, the most open as possible to its various participants [...]; on the other [...]an information strategy should be played to support one's own interests and values within the rules of the game.

In this context we are witnessing a systematic display of identities and relationships. A form of sharpening of the processes of self-representation that is grafted into a framework of shattered society in which everyone is left alone. This observation leads us from the issue of the representation to that of comprehension. In the sense that for the understanding of a phenomena, of a social issues, something more than mere information is needed, "it also takes the consideration of the mark that the" fact "inevitably engraves in our lives and in that of other people, the "ability to measure all this, to consider it, to judge it".

Bauman highlights how modernization has led to the prevailing of the democracy of the economy on the democracy of culture, transforming this into an industrialized mass market of the culture,

thus subtracting instruments for interpretation and reducing more and more the space for the growth of a collective culture, in favor of a "cultural" consumerism, as a consequence of the disintegration of social bonds, of the spread of hit and run contents, characterized by instantaneous fruition and performativity. A concept, this latter, which refers to the prevailing of information on knowledge, where the identity construction process based on knowledge requires a path in which "The production of meaning is more than the multiplication of individual interpretations; it implies a qualitative difference in the ways we give meaning to cultural experiences, and in this involve a profound change in the manner we understand the issue of competences.

So, the proliferation of informational cascades, the easiness with which fake news are rebounded in the web and they persist in digital environments is the demonstration of how difficult it can be to identify them and create a positive cultural and identity transformations in which the collective intelligence can play a propelling role capable to engender new aggregations that block the polarizing forces and the breakdown of social bonds.

Teaching complexity: training of social workers and receiving refugees

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The reflection on the professions of aid and the skills they need to deal with the issue of immigration, especially in receiving refugees, has become more and more urgent and necessary. So far we lack of scientific analysis and studies on the topic in the long-term approach of integration and not limited to the emergency and first aid.

Richard Sennett observed that weare losing the necessary technical skills for cooperation to the proper functioning of a complex society.

But do social workers have the "technical skills" and tools to meet these new challenges? Are they able to find out positive integration paths for people searching for a future in a neighborhood, in a school?

The topic of the human resources to be used and, therefore, to be trained according to the new needs, is one of the keys to address the issue of refugees and asylum seekers' reception and integration in a positive and long-term perspective.

The Università per stranieri di Reggio Calabria "Dante Alighieri", has intended to intercept and meet these solicitations by making its academic and scientific potentialities available to develop virtuous research and analysis paths as well as training proposals.

The results of a research carried out among university students of the 1-year- course at the Università per stranieri "Dante Alighieri" di Reggio Calabria, and at the beginning of the training path are presented. The research, by means of a questionnaire, enables to analyze reasons, expectations and bias in the people preparing themselves to become social workers. It provides useful elements to orientate training paths and contents to help the future social workers in understanding and dealing with the complexity in order to become themselves agents of change.

Tourism as a source of integration and territorial development: a way to increasing internationalization

DOMENICO APICELLA
University of Salerno, Italy

The scholarships provided by ADISURC are a great boost for the development of territory. Indeed, thanks to these scholarships, many students enrol in the university of Salerno and this is an important source for the growth of the atheneum. It also has an impact on the territory, because it urges students to move in the Salerno area and their families to visit them.
The process has an economic relevance, as people coming from other provinces and other countries know the territory of Salerno and activates social processes tied to the territorial dimension.
It s an important source to increase internalization, thanks, for example to the Erasmus students.

The documentary in cities change the representations

NATACHA CYRULINIK
MCF HDR Aix-Marseille Université, France

About twenty documentaries was realized with the inhabitants of the city Berthe of La Seyne-sur-Mer since 1999. After ten years to establish a link within the Framework of film worshops with the population of a district often stimatized mediatically under the names of « city », « ghetto » or « Non-straignt ahead zone » (Avenel, 2005), the socio-technical device which offers the documentary evolved, in particular throuh the series « Ti live in the territory ». Including, through nine documentaries, this city Berthe of La Seyne-sur-mer, the district Carami in Brignoles, the set of the districts of La Ciotat, and Air Bel in Marseille). Of the artistic educational workshop in the cinéma in the speaking of the inhabitants in front of the camera for the documentary, or during the debate which follows the projection, various situations of exchanges are shared and allow to assert themselves.
By questioning their environment, often fast-changing urban, the inhabitants build a représentation of their everyday life within thèse particular territories that are cities. A phenomenological approach of thèse spaces gives body through documentaries to a sensitive apprehension of these grounds, to envisage an urban and social development more bearable. They also build a representation of themselves by articulating at best their words in front of the camera, so establishing a new social representation (Moscovici, 1984) wich goes away from pictures of the télévision reports on cities.
This artistic dynamics proposed through the realization of documentary of creation arouses an intimate and universal reflection at the same time for the inhabitants, and for the spectators also. An expérience by the art is made by these territories. She arises from a relational esthetics, by associating the actors (hose who are in front of the camera) and the spectators, who can qualify in their turn what they have just understood of these territories in movies, during the debate at the end of the projection. Of the cinematic representation in a représentation of one, the social representations concerning cities qualify for all the protagonists.
The social dimensions evolve thaks to this cultural dynamics. The artistic and relational experience participâtes in a shape of biger social intégration of this population within the city, in a political sense of the term. The cultural diversity is experimented through the understanding and the knowledge of this everyday life in the cities which allows the documetnary kind. This one draws a way towards a shape of recognition for yhe inhabitants and asserts a territoriality .
The documentary offers a shape of sustainable cultural development by developping the social représentations, for the inhabitants as for the spectators. He so allows another appréhension of the

cities and of inhabitants thanks to these new representations which are cinematic, social, territorial, collective and individual at the same time.

Television, culture and identity. The case of Asian communities in Messina

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The purpose of this paper is to answer the following questions: What TV channels are the most watched by foreigners? What are their favourite programmes? Are foreigners' TV preferences similar to those of the Italians?
To fulfil this task we have used 60 interviews with some immigrants belonging to the 3 largest communities in Messina, the city we have chosen as framework for our research.
The reason for the choice of this city is not merely due to our deep knowledge of the territory, but comes also from our belief in the importance of investigating the migration process in territories with low economical and social attractiveness.
Finally, our investigation has been conducted on Asian immigrants: Sri Lankan, Philippine and Chinese communities are the most numerous in Messina.
It is interesting to analyze the way the immigrants use the media and their perception of Italian TV shows/programmes; it is also important to draw a sketch of the profile of foreigners as television users and to determine their grade of satisfaction toward this *medium*.
In order to get all these information and to learn about the immigrants' TV consumption habits, we have used the methodology of recording their narrations.
Moreover, the interviews had been divided into three sections. In the first part, it was outlined the interviewee's socio-demographic profile. In the second part, we have studied their television programmes preferences. In the final part we have analyzed their perception about the way Italian TV represents the immigration phenomenon.

Paideia and society

EMILIANA MANNESE
University of Salerno, Italy

The present work, starting from the experience of the Observatory on formative processes and territorial analysis of the University of Salerno, and from the reflections on pedagogy of creation, is aimed to clarify general pedagogy through the formation-territory-labor network. The objective is to to be able to trace new trajectories of research starting from a new, specific set of theories and educational practices: the pedagogy of welfare. After having provided some mention to the theoretical framework of reference which underlies the activities of the Observatory. After having elaborated a historic and social reconstruction of welfare, the authors focus on the formation-territory-labor network as a link between knowledge and experience, between theoretical thought and practical thought and between theoretical knowledge - decontextualized and universal - and practical and contextualized knowledge.

The **International Network-Cultural Changes, Inequalities and Sustainable Development (CcISuD)** was established with the aim of integrating research groups and international and national actors involved in the analysis and research related to territorial Intelligence as an innovative organization and network of information and knowledge useful for the development and competitiveness of a territory. It is a "social" component, which acts on the basis of the knowledge and human resources available, in order to achieve goals and objectives shared by the community. Territorial intelligence highlights the close link between knowledge production and territorial action and the importance that human and social capital plays in the innovation process and the need for a global approach to people's needs to promote sustainable development also by future generations.

Scientific Coordinator, dr. Giovanna Truda (gtruda@unisa.it)

The **International Center for Studies and Research-ICSR "Mediterranean Knowledge"** was created with the aim of integrating research groups and international and national actors involved in the analysis and research related to the different forms of knowledge (tangible and intangible), and above all to the circulation of these, in / of the Mediterranean basin in order to build tools for the planning, management and evaluation of territorial actions that can have a positive impact on Europeanization and on the perception of part of the citizens.
The Centre is a permanent platform of cooperation, experimentation and dissemination among all stakeholders, promoting the achievement of methodological action-research goals, in order to enforce the development of the territories and of the local and European identities, starting from the cultural heritage and from the Mediterranean Basin.

Director, Prof. Emiliana Mangone (emangone@unisa.it)

INTI est un réseau de recherche-action informel constitué de chercheurs et d'acteurs territoriaux. Il s'est constitué à l'occasion de la co-construction d'initiatives territoriales, de projets de recherche conjoints et des manifestations scientifiques que INTI organise ou auxquelles il est associé.
L'intelligence territoriale est le projet scientifique « polydisciplinaire » dont l'objet est le développement durable des territoires et dont les communautés territoriales sont les sujets.
Elle se fonde sur une vision systémique du territoire, intégrant un espace géographique, une communauté, ses représentations et ses comportements. Elle accorde une importance à l'échelle locale dans une logique interscalaire, du local au global.
C'est une intelligence collective qui se fonde, d'une part sur l'interaction entre chaque être humain et son environnement et, d'autre part, sur les relations entre les personnes. Elle bénéficie aujourd'hui du puissant artefact des technologies de l'information.
Elle influence la gouvernance et les comportements de chaque individu, des organismes et des collectivités. La gouvernance territoriale peut élargir ou restreindre son expression, la participation de tous, l'équilibre entre la collaboration ou la compétition ; un accès équitable et durable au ressources ; le bien être et « l'empowerment » de chacun et de tous.
Outil de la gouvernance, l'observation doit permettre, à l'aide des technologies de partage des informations et des connaissances, un accès égal et durable à l'information et à la co-constrution de la résilience et du développement durable des territoires.

International Coordinator, dr. Cyril Masselot (cyril.masselot@univ-fcomte.fr)