

ABSTRACTS



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NEW CHALLENGES AND FORMS OF ETHNOGRAPHIC WORK FROM THE
CONCEPTUALIZATION OF THE SUBJECT OF STUDY OF SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Juan Antonio Doncel de la Colina

ABSTRACT. In the globalized context of the modern world, the work of ethnographers differs in great measure from the way that, in another time, they addressed their work. To explain the take of modern ethnographies, we should understand the process of relocation and reconceptualization of the object of study in social anthropology has changed and adapted progressively to the socio-historic circumstances of each moment. With this purpose, we have tried to uncover the progressive rapprochement of the interest of this science from the “them” to the “us”, from the “outlying” to the “internal”, from the object to the subject, from social action to intersubjectivity. In the realm of modern ethnography, this is understood as a necessary revalorization and reconceptualization of the methodological tools, both of which are exemplified in two outcomes from a recent investigation concerning stereotypes and international communities in Monterrey.

KEY WORDS. Social action, intersubjectivity, in-depth interviewing, participatory observation, globalization.

INTERDISCIPLINARITY AS A RESEARCH STRATEGY. ETHNOGRAPHY, HISTORY, MICRO-HISTORY, AND DAILY LIFE

Macarena Flores Villeda

ABSTRACT. The ethnographic work reveals a series of moments and degrees of tension, rupture and cohesion to which otherwise it turns out difficult to accede. Since tool is useful for the study of diverse social processes. The present reflection is guided by the question: how has it been introduced in the use of innovative techniques and methods as strategies of investigation? Undoubtedly, the strategies answer necessarily to the research problem. There are two ways to establish

the routes to follow: to initiate with the empirical work or with the written sources. One or the other will determine what follows. In both cases the ethnography, the history, the micro-history and the analysis of daily life can help to clarify and to complete the images. The nearby looks demonstrate the details, which does not look from the distance of the time or from the geographical distance. To give response to this one question I offer the case the dispute for lands between two communities and a ejido that is located in the Alto Balsas, Guerrero. The information comes from my doctoral thesis.

KEY WORDS. Ethnography, history, micro-history, daily life.

AUTOETHNOGRAPHY: NARRATIVE FORM OF KNOWLEDGE GENERATION

Mercedes Blanco

ABSTRACT. This article has a double purpose, on the one hand, to contribute to the spreading of a field of study within the qualitative research perspective, and a way of writing and presenting results, called autoethnography. To achieve this goal the origins and development of this area are reviewed for the last decade of the twentieth century and the first one of the new millennium, as well as the main components that characterize it. The Anglosaxon specialized literature is taken as the base for this review owing to the fact that autoethnography is scarcely practiced in Spanish speaking countries. On the other hand, it is also a main purpose to offer an example of this narrative subgenre. The topic of the personal story that it's included towards the end of the article is historically and socially delimited since it refers to a very specific moment that has been hardly dealt with: it focus on the experience of the arrival of the first television set, during the fifties, to middle class homes in Mexico City.

KEY WORDS. Autoethnography, qualitative inquiry, personal narrative, television, Mexico City.

METHODOLOGY AND FIELD POSITION: "NOT SELLING COLORED MIRRORS"

Karina Benito

ABSTRACT. In this text one thinks about the way of report of sources as well as about my position as investigator in the process of exploration the interpretive horizon and the renegotiation of roles provoked. Consequently, there treat each other questions linked to the process of production, reconstruction of the problem and the challenges of the approach epistemological-methodologically. My thought has been nourished directly of the scout of my own confusions, recognizing those who were sharing them, those who were validating them, exchanging histories on our common experiences and finding guidelines, systems, explanations of how and why the things happened. This one is the central process of the capture of conscience, of the collective testimony. This way it is since the theory done in house grows (Morales, 2004: 64).

KEY WORDS. Ethnography, implication, reflexivity, affectability, metaphors.

EXPERIMENTATION AND NEW THREADS OF THE ETHNOGRAPHY OF INDIGENOUS GROUPS IN MEXICAN CITIES

Olivia Leal Sorcia

ABSTRACT. During the last decade, indigenous studies show changes in Mexican cities on ways to construct and present ethnographic data, the product of qualitative approaches are no longer restricted to disciplines like anthropology and sociology, but appear as other disciplinary fields pedagogy, linguistics, graphic design and social work. This article presents a review of a selection of work which sets out new topics on the study of indigenous groups in the metropolis and medium-sized cities, highlighting various forms of ethnographic writing.

KEY WORDS. Indigenous urban ethnography and indigenous people in cities, ethnographic writing.

LIVING AROUND THE SYMBOLIC OF THE ORIGINAL MAN AND THE OPENING OF THE WORLD, FROM THE OPTICAL ERNEST CASSIRER

Roberto Andrés González

ABSTRACT. In this paper we have proposed the elucidation of the meaning of the original opening of the world through the notion of inhabiting symbolic of man in the work of Cassirer. This possibility is estate precisely in the fact that in the German author, the deployment of the spirit has a stepped structure and bottom, which describes a march from the most rudimentary to the most elaborate and abstract. Thus, on the edge of this sequence has given us the opportunity to delineate philosophically the original opening of the world, because in this deployment realizes that at some point the world, while world begins to be, this dating coincides with the advent of the symbol.

KEY WORDS. Spirit, man, symbol, sense, world.

GINO GERMANI: LIBERAL SOCIALISM AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIOLOGY

Daniela Rawicz

ABSTRACT. This article deals with the beginning of Gino Germani's career in Argentina and tries to identify the framework of experiences and debates among which his intellectual perspective on sociology and social change take place. This article posits that there is an ideological matrix in Germani linked to the European liberal socialism of his time, which puts the opposition between authoritarianism and liberty as the central theme of its speech on modern societies. Along his career Germani maintains –with some modifications– this perspective to understand the most relevant social processes in Latin-American societies. A first paradigmatic example is his analysis of Peronism in Argentina.

KEY WORDS. Liberal socialism, authoritarianism, sociology, modernity.

DIGITAL CITIZENSHIP AND EUROPEAN INFORMATION SOCIETY. A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Francisco Sierra Caballero

ABSTRACT. Today, the term Knowledge Society refers to a new social mediation and regulation framework that plays a significant role in framing comprehensive development policies. The European Union (EU) is planning, to follow this trend, new ways of governing built on participation and on the positive outcome deriving from the action of information and communication technologies (ICTs) on the urban scenario. This paper reviews some of the projects already set up by the European Commission as part of the Lisbon Agenda, conducting a critical inquiry on the Agenda's conceptual framework and implied strategic planning with regard to digital citizenship; while, at the same time, we will explore on the nature of public discourse attached to e-Government in Europe as shown from the evidence of recent experience for the past five years.

KEY WORDS. Digital citizenship, European Information Society (EIS), participation, local development, communication policies.

CONVERGENCE AND DIVERGENCE IN DUAL SYSTEMS THEORIES

Jonatan García Campos

ABSTRACT. Different dual system theories in cognitive psychology share some theses which make their defenders to look themselves as supporters of the same theoretical project. The purpose of this article is to highlight in which sense these theories converge and in which they do not. In this article I endorse that different dual system theories share descriptive theses, nevertheless they disagree about the normative standards that must be used to evaluate human reasoning. At the end of the article I argue that the discussion of rationality is central to dual

systems theories, and I suggest that this discussion could be enriched by philosophical analysis.

KEY WORDS. Dual theory, reasoning, rationality, cognitive psychology, normativity.

THE PERFORMATIVE DIMENSION OF ANTI-AIDS EVENTS IN MEXICO CITY

Porfirio Miguel Hernández Cabrera

ABSTRACT. This article analyzes the performative dimension of the activists of movement against AIDS during the *Caminata Nocturna Silenciosa en Conmemoración de los Muertos por Sida* at the end of nineties in Mexico City. The study found that those events constitute political and cultural manifestations that appeal to performance and theatricality to do more effective the requests; it have symbolic functions in the recognition of the gay and seropositive identities, and in the process of mourning, education and prevention; it are strategies to defend the civil rights and to change the stigma of a disease socially condemned; and, although, it have a global nature, locally include elements from the national identity and popular culture.

KEY WORDS. Performance, candlelight, HIV-AIDS gay identity, death.

LOOK AND BE SEER. OBJECTIFICATION OF TWO GROUPS OF RURAL WOMEN

Mariana Viera Cherro

ABSTRACT. This paper seeks to make a comparative analysis between two rural women organizations, one in Uruguay, the *Red de Grupos de Mujeres Rurales*, and the other one in Chile, the *Asociación Nacional de Mujeres Rurales e Indígenas*. On the one hand, I investigate how the "rural" component of these two groups operates within each

organizations, and, on the other hand, I look at how important it is for them the search for the construction of a “female” subject. I believe that these concepts have a strong connection with the self-definition of these groups, in the ability to make alliances with other groups and, ultimately, with the social order they are seeking.

KEY WORDS. Women, rural areas, social movements, feminism, gender.

