

Abstracts

Work, key in citizenship construction

Arnulfo Arteaga García

This article deals with citizenship's social construction at the work shop and its pertinence to understanding of the complex context in which Mexican society develops. In its first part, the industrial citizenship concept is taken as reference and its capacity to explain current labor's conditions is viewed from a critique perspective; particularly because of its precarious and flexible state, as because of new social figure emergence in labor. In the second part, based on statistical data and case studies, the article forwards an oversight of labor conditions in Mexico. The third and last part, gives a set of global and local references that may be useful tools to the recovery of social cohesion from the labor standpoint (decent jobs, International Labor Organization, international framework treaties, multinational behavior guidelines, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, entrepreneur social responsibility, ISO 26000 and Federal Labor Law reform).

Key words: labor, citizenship, industrial citizenship, precariousness, flexibility, rights, social cohesion, working classes.

Citizenship as architecture of thought, and social memory

Salvador Arciga Bernal

To Social Psychology, it is interesting to see itself through time, to look at those moments that because of their importance, define its history's path and the manner in which it has developed. Hence, we commit ourselves to review the arguments of the social movements' field. It is a flourishing scenario on account of the elements it provides to social transformation, where society's manner to make sense –in time- of reality is under discussion, and so it is a social experimentation field –in space- where the main demands y problems that socially summon society are described and evidenced.

Key words: new social movements, crowd psychology, social-historic movements, social memory, citizenship.

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Political regime and limit to collective action: The case of Santiago del Estero, Argentina

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This article analyzes a social movement generated by people and organizations excluded from the social-economic and political structure, in Santiago del Estero, Argentina, as also its limitations. It begins with a description of the peculiar characteristics of the social relation system that organizes the province; a regime in which the democratic-republican institutions are upheld and resignified by a complex favor exchange network that permeates across all social strata and contributes to some kind of specific stability. The description of the movements avatars allows identification of important elements that lead to believe: a) given the regime's characteristic, the possible opposition schemes may be easily controlled by means of transformistic operations; and b) dominant culture among different strata and spheres of society allow and foster such a system's reproduction, at least while the conditions that make it feasible are not altered by national processes, which's analysis exceeds this articles pretensions.

Key words: patronage system, patrimonialism, system of exchanging favors, *juarismo*.

Memory, films and modernity: A critical proposal to approach the pasts

Paola Peña Ospina

Cinema is one of the most characteristic phenomena of modern times; hence it has become a privileged means of expression. To this extent we may understand film images as sense of reality fragments. However, images alone do not generate a meaningful experience to confront the subject with their reality; this requires an exercise of memory, a critical exercise that allows for connections between film images and reality. Memory is proposed here as a proper mediation strategy to approach the past through one of the most symbolic forms of modern society representation: movies.

Key words: films images, memory, modernity, past, interpretation.

Doctors of the Farmacias Similares: Degradation of the medical profession?

Marco Antonio Leyva
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The medical profession was built with great social valuation and became a bulwark for industrial society's constitution. Sociological theory has studied the medical profession's historic process and among its perspectives, it points out one that makes reference to the decline of professions. From that stance we inquire if the medical profession is currently undergoing an deprofessionalization process. To answer this question we use as a reference, the doctors working at the famous Farmacias Similares doctor's office. This type of attention is a successful entrepreneur strategy, with national presence and expanding in other Latin American countries. At its core, however, doctors are working in precarious conditions covered up by the entrepreneur ideology of helping the poor. Such a duality is a relevant symptom giving ground to talk of medical deprofessionalization at Farmacias Similares.

Key words: Profession, medicine, generic medicines, deprofessionalization.

Programs for digital inclusion and actors consensus in territorial development processes

Prudencio Mochi

This study analyzes two social programs aimed towards youths linked with information and communication technologies (ICT). They were implemented at the Centros Comunitarios de Aprendizaje (Community Centers for Learning) in Mexico, located in territories suffering social gap issues. The article analyzes, on one hand, the importance of digitally including this age group, and on the other, the alliances and association schemes amongst the different actors -government, private entrepreneurs, and civil society- as a consensus strategy to facilitate public administration action. In such sense, conflict issues and the implications of the adopted schemes on the territory, as their contribution to social capital are evidenced. Data and information are results of an 2010 investigation. The findings account for these

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programs importance in the perception of the actors that participated in the territories studied and expose remaining exclusions, thus adding to improve social conditions of the studied youths and aid their capacity development. Even so, territorial capacity development and universal access participation in ICT are not assured. As for the alliances, the study found that they are cooperative even if centralized, with little participation in the local level and of low intensity.

Key words: digital programs, territorial development, technologies of information and communication technology.

Well-being regime in Mexico's alternant governments

Gerardo Ordóñez Barba

This articles central purpose is a balance of changes that the alternant governments, Vicente Fox (2000-2006) and Felipe Calderon (2006-2012), have innovated in Mexican social policy. In it, certain aspects of policies continued from before administrations are put forth, as changes and possible drawbacks in well-being policies and programs in terms of their objectives and social reach.

Key words: social policy, alternant policy, neoliberalism, Mexico.