

Diffusion of Social Representations in Argentina

Elena Camisassa*

Ciencias Humanas y de la Educación, Universidad Nacional de La Rioja, Argentina

***Corresponding Author:** Elena Camisassa, Ciencias Humanas y de la Educación, Universidad Nacional de La Rioja, Argentina.

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Abstract

The aim of this work is describing Theory of Social Representations diffusion in Argentina, through its theoretical orientations and lines of investigation.

There is a previous approach to the Social Representations Theory in the context of the Social Psychology -as theoretical foundation- with a greater emphasis on the Latin American line. In this way, an attempt to set the background of the local promotion of the theory can be established. This is made in order to responses some interrogates like How was the dissemination of Theory of Social Representation in Argentina? or It was like the rest of Latin América?

The methodology consists of documentary observation with an intensive use of indirect sources such as different web pages of seven universities in Argentina.

As a conclusion, the almost total absence of Communicational orientation and Intergroup Relations and Ideological Reproduction lines of investigation can be observed as an epistemological problem so the theory is finally seen as an excuse to make a mere socio-cognitive description of the values objects.

Keywords: *Social Representations; History of Social Psychology*

Introduction

The Theory of Social Representations (TSR) is one of the most development theory in Social Psychology. It was born as a critical current and entered Latin America precisely as such, based on the contact between the Venezuelan Banchs and Moscovici. In Argentina, however it is possible say in general terms that this theory has a rejection of the local critical currents, considering it as a reproducer of domination practices and lacking in approaches related to emancipation.

From these considerations, it is interesting to analyze how was the dissemination of this theory in Argentina and the presence of its critical vocation. In order to do this, it is necessary to present a contextualization of the TSR within the framework of Social Psychology -including the dissemination of this theory in Latin America, before developing this research.

The dissemination is described detecting Socio-cognitive and Communicational orientations, as well as its lines of investigation.

The methodology used consists of the tertiary documentary observation, which includes the web page of 7 faculties in which the Degree or the Doctorate in Psychology is dictated.

Then, from the data obtained, a description of the diffusion in Argentina is made, observing the presence or absence of the TSR in the curricular contents of the academic programs of Social Psychology in the degree courses and in the related postgraduate programs; the

scientific production in Psychology to contemplate the specific weight of the TSR in that production and, finally, the contributions to the field of knowledge, through the articles of theoretical revision and the books of Argentine authors about the Social Representations (SR).

It should be added that, this research acquires relevance as a minimum contribution, for the construction of a regional history of the TSR, in the context of a general one.

The social representations in the context of social psychology

For the present brief contextualization of the TSR in Social Psychology, it is relevant to start from the so-called crisis of Social Psychology [1-3]. There is some agreement in considering that, until then, the main characteristics of Social Psychology were its focus on the individual, its theoretical basis on cognitivism, microrealizations, ethnocentrism (male, white, Anglo-Saxon, protestant) and experimental methodology with the use of human beings.

However, Jaspar and Fraser (1984, cited by Farr [4]) argue that Social Psychology, born with a social perspective when they show that Allport in its classic chapter included in the Handbook of Social Psychology, transforms the social concept of attitude of the founders, Asch and Lewin, in a purely individual representation. In this way there is a deviation from the social to the individual, through the transformation of the key theoretical concept of attitude, into individual.

Farr [4] adds that in sociological social psychology, the center of attention remained at the level of the social, its key theoretical concept was that of SR and was located at the level of the group or society. Then, it is accepted that, from the crisis of Social Psychology, the TSR can be located as European and sociological, disputing the hegemony of the Social Psychology of the United States. This is so to the extent that the APA Dictionary of Psychology [5] does not find a definition of the concept of Social Representation.

The truth is that the TSR is awarded the merit of not conform to any of the two main existing positions, schematically speaking, and therefore receive the attack of both. For those who struggle for a systematic and exact social science, they agree with the systematicity of the pioneering study of Moscovici and with the numerous experimental studies that are carried out from this tradition, but it generates many suspicions for them, related to the communicational, symbolic dimension and criticism of the SR. For those who struggle for a more qualitative social science and committed to a social change, without doubt agree with the symbolic and communicational dimension, but the SR generates suspicion, as well as experimental studies, for the conservative character attributed to it.

Main milestones of the theory

Among the main milestones in the development of this theory, it is possible to mention the founding publication *Psychoanalysis, its image and its public*, in 1961, in France. After 15 years, in 1976, the 2nd edition takes place.

Then, in the decade of 1980 Moscovici had to respond to criticism (vagueness of the concept), which led to an enrichment of the theory and proliferation of empirical works.

The 1st International Conference on SR, took place 31 years after the germinal work of Moscovici, was held in 1992, in Ravello, Italy, and since then, they continue to be held every 2 years: Rio de Janeiro, Aix-en-Provence, Mexico, Montréal, Stiling, Guadalajara, Rome, Bali, Tunisia and Évora.

Another important milestone is the award of the 2003 Balzan Prize to Moscovici for his contributions to Social Psychology, thus sharing with Piaget and Bruner the privilege of obtaining this distinction for Psychology.

Developments in Latin America

The developments in Latin America are focused, in the present exhibition, in Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina. In Venezuela, María Auxiliadora Banchs-disciple de Moscovici, was the first to assume the dissemination and discussion in the '70s about the thought of this

author in the group of critical social psychology, which was beginning to develop in Latin America, that is to say, that the TSR enters Latin America, from Venezuela, as a critical current.

Banchs [1] states that the academic scenarios for the emergence of theory in Venezuela were the School of Psychology and the Master of Social Psychology of the UCV, in Caracas. The theory is developed as a theoretical framework for various investigations even in other disciplines. Account that in the '70s, the beginning of the diffusion was difficult, due to the resistance of the conservative currents, nevertheless, in the '80s, occurred what it denominates the boom of the SR and is in this context in which gives the visit of Jodelet in 1982, to his country.

The same author continues to point out that already in the '90s, Gergen's socio-constructionism boom is produced, which leads to a strong criticism of the TSR. Finally, the responses to these criticisms begin the fourth and final stage, which is that of self-reflection and analysis of the epistemological bases. These processes led to the visit of Moscovici to that country in May 1999 and to the course given in 2000 by Duveen in the Master of Social Psychology at the UCV. However, this entry as a critical theory, Gonzalez Rey [6] believes that currently, the TSR, is represented in Latin American Social Psychology in two perspectives, one critic and the other logical, empirical and descriptive.

CP de Sá [7] for its part affirms that in Brazil the TSR begins with the publication in Portuguese of the first part of the germinal book of Moscovici in 1978, without major transcendence, but that had a second disembarkation in Brazil, in 1982 when Jodelet, after developing activities in Venezuela, visited the country. To this it continued that, in 1994, Brazil hosted the II International Conference. From this event, the researchers passed from graduate studies to the degree and organized the International Conference on SR every two years.

Sá, in the work mentioned above, also recounts the publication of books and book chapters in Brazil, and states that it begins with Spink in 1993 and that the articles exceed one thousand. To this it can add that in 1998 the I International Conference on SR was held, which since 2003 has been added the denomination of Brazilian Conferences on SR.

Regarding the epistemological situation of the SR field in Brazil, Jodelet [8] states that the TSR is used as an instrument for better knowledge and intervention in social reality, partly due to this, the success of this theory. Thus, many thinkers who adhere to a societal perspective in Social Psychology take applied research as a privileged way to cooperate, with theories focused on social problems. But he considers that the development of the SR field deserves to modify its current state to offer an authentic scientific contribution. To this end, it proposes that the objects studied take into account specific value systems and ideologies, as contexts for the formation of the representations of the social groups involved. And he concludes that this would allow to overcome a mere description of the representations.

On another occasion, Jodelet (cited by Lobato-Junior [9]) states that the scientific construction of the TSR becomes difficult when it adheres naively to the immediate data of social experience.

The author of this work is now heading to Argentina, where the translation of the 2nd edition (1976) of the germinal work of Moscovici *Psychoanalysis His Image and His Public* in 1979, constitutes the first incursion of the TSR. This publication does not record any reissue and had little circulation, perhaps because at that time, fear and censorship prevailed in all areas related to Psychology, imposed by the military dictatorship. This is also perhaps why, at present, not only the dissemination of SR, but also of Social Psychology, is not a simple task, given the hegemony of the clinical tradition, which began with the civic-military dictatorship, and that from this the psychologists had to seclude themselves in their offices [10,11].

Then there is some diffusion of the TSR in the academic fields, in the '90s. However, at that time the literature in Spanish was scarce, only circulated with some ease, the paradigmatic chapter of Jodelet "Social Representation: Phenomena, Concept and Theory", included in vol. 2 of *Social Psychology* of Moscovici [12] and that had great diffusion. However, it is necessary to note that its poor translation made the understanding of the TSR difficult. In the 2000s, the first publications of Argentine authors began.

But, the first important milestone in Argentina, is the First National Conference on SR that took place in 2003, and it was the first time that Jodelet visited this country. They were organized by Héctor Scaglia, from the CBS of the Faculty of Psychology of the UBA. The II National Conference was held 4 years later, in 2007 and also had the presence of Jodelet. In 2009, Argentina hosted the VI International Conference and III National Conference of SR, demonstrating regional integration.

Regarding the situation of the SR field, Scaglia [13] observes that the papers of the First National Conference show a great development as a tool of inquiry, but it is not accompanied by a proportional development of epistemological elaborations and revision. critical and theoretical of the fundamental concepts.

Jodelet [14], on the other hand, affirms that the epistemological preoccupation is basic in Argentina, where apparently there are doubts about the SR approach, while its validity as a theoretical resource seems to be established in Latin America. However, it does not stop observing that the relationship between science and common sense is more frequent in Europe.

The posterior diffusion of the TSR, is the objective of the present work, and towards him it turns next.

Methods

The methodology used in this work was documentary observation with an intensive use of tertiary documentary sources, which provide data on how and where to find information from a primary or secondary source and are currently offered online [15]. The data was taken in the year 2012 and events occurred between 1997 and 2011 were tracked.

This documentary observation was directed to seven websites of Argentine universities, which were selected following a criterion of relevance, which consisted in the dictation of the Degree or the Doctorate in Psychology. They were: Univ. of Bs. As. (UBA), Univ. Nac. of La Plata (UNLP), Univ. Nac. of Mar del Plata (UNMDP), Univ. Nac. of Rosario (UNR), Univ. Nac. of Córdoba (UNC), Univ. Nac. of Tucumán (UNT) and Univ. Nac. of San Luis (UNSL).

To observe the diffusion of the TSR, two forms of circulation typical of the circulation of scientific knowledge, were tracked in the webs:

- 1- Transmission as curricular content. This consists of the transmission of the accumulation of established knowledge that is disseminated institutionally. Here his presence was sought as Curricular Content in the Academic Programs of the subject Social Psychology, of the Degree on Psychology and in the related postgraduate training, such as Master in Social Psychology. In this way a total of 16 Academic Programs were found, between the years 2003 and 2011. It was also traced, the context in which it is included.
- 2- Scientific contributions. This form of circulation implies the discussion of accumulated, established knowledge through new research or theoretical revisions, which leads to the generation of new contributions. Here its presence in the scientific contributions was looked for, observing the production in Psychology, reflected in: a) the accredited investigations, b) the scientific journal and c) the scientific meetings organized by each one of the faculties.

Thus, it found 5.439 scientific events -some the complete text, others only the abstract-, which took place between 1997 and 2011. Of this total of events, those whose title or key words contained the term SR were traced. And in these, the thematic axis in which they are included was searched, whether it be in the areas of Psychology (Social, Educational, etc.) or the fields of application (education, health, etc.), as well as the methodology predominant and theoretical review articles.

It also tracked the main books by Argentine authors, and the UBA Tesauro.

For the analysis, the Theoretical Orientations and the Research Lines were taken into account. With respect to the Theoretical Orientations, the socio-cognitive and the communication were sought [8]. Regarding the Research Lines were taken: a) Valued Objects, b) Intergroup Relations and c) Ideological Reproduction [16]. The latter corresponds to the critical vocation -constitutive of the theory- that refers to the representative activity present in the reproduction of socially established thought patterns or visions structured by dominant

ideologies [17]. The strong critical position of Moscovici can be added, who affirms that Social Psychology “is a historical-cultural science with a political value” [18].

Results

Curricular contents

Of the 16 academic programs observed, TSR was found as a curricular content in 12 cases, that is, 75%. In these it is observed that most include it in the unit called “Social Knowledge” and in the rest it is included in the unit “Currents or Perspectives in Social Psychology” as European or French school. Even in the UNT, which is absent as content in the Chair of Social Psychology, is included in the “Contemporary Directions of Psychology.” It was also observed the program of a chair in which in 2006, SR was absent and the same chair in 2010, includes it.

As for the bibliography, all the academic programs include the paradigmatic article by Jodelet [17] mentioned. The rest of the bibliography is scarce, except for the UBA and the UNMdP. Most of the programs include TSR from the social-cognitive orientation, only a program of the UBA includes the communicational orientation.

Scientific contributions

Of the total of 5,439 scientific events found, only 144, in its title or keyword include the term SR, that is, 2.6%, of the total of scientific productions in Psychology (Table 1).

	UNC	UNLP	UNMdP	UNR	UNSL	UNT	UBA	Total
Research	2,4	0	0	2,8	0	5,5	1,3	1,8
Journals	0	0	0	0	0	3,2	3,5	2,4
Encounters	3	2,2	1,5	2,5	0	0	3,1	2,8
Total	2	1,8	1,1	2,4	0	3,4	3	2,6

Table 1: Productions referred to social representations in%, by university.

It is to emphasize that in the UNSL, none of the three types of scientific production about SR was found, despite being present in the Academic Program as curricular content. In the Social Psychology Academic Programs, whether undergraduate or postgraduate of the UNT, the TSR is not found as curricular content, however, has a greater scientific production about SR. For this reason, it is highlighted that it is carried out from the Chair “Contemporary Directions of Psychology”. The only faculty that presents activity in the three types of scientific events is the UBA.

Taking the cases in which the year of accomplishment of the events was found, a figure is presented where they are related, with the years of occurrence (Figure 1). It can be inferred that the scientific production increases after the First National Conference that had the presence of Jodelet.

The following aspects are presented below: a) areas of Psychology and fields of application, b) methodology, c) bibliography, d) research lines and e) theoretical orientations.

The areas of Psychology and fields of application in which the scientific productions are located, a curious fact was found. 39.6% of this production is located in the areas of Educational Psychology, Developmental Psychology and Vocational Guidance, being in second place, the area of Social, Political and Community Psychology with 30.1%. This data becomes even more curious if it breaks down the Faculty of Psychology of the UBA, the rest of the universities. In this case, it finds that in the rest of the universities, there is no article in the Journal or conference paper, whose title or key word includes SR, is contained in the area of Social Psychology (Table 2).

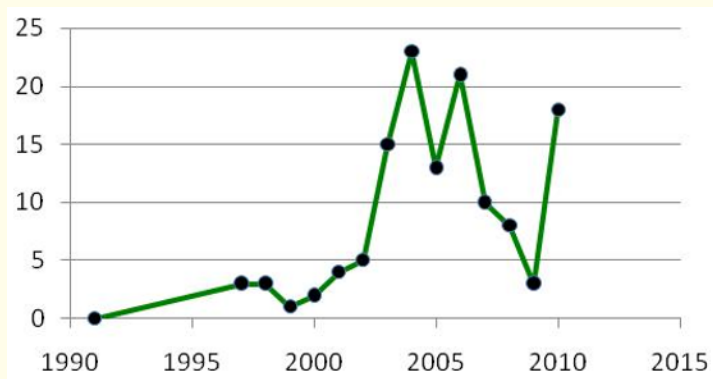


Figure 1: Scientific production for years.

Areas	UBA	Otras	Total
Social, Political and Community Psychology	43,2	0	30,1
Psychology, Educational, Development and V G	27,1	68,5	39,6
Health	16	38,5	13,7
Professional role and History of Psychology	8,6	5,7	7,7
Others	4,9	17,1	8,6

Table 2: Scientific production by areas of Psychology and universities.

In the I National Conference of SR, Scaglia [13] found 93 works, distributed in the following subject areas: Health 29%, Education 20%, Age Groups 17%, Work 12%, Policy 11%, Professional Identity 11%. Similarly, in the II National Conference (2007) the presentations were distributed as follows: Education 40%, Crisis and society 19%, Work Unemployment 13%, Age groups 12%, Health 10% and Theory 6%.

The methodology, in all the Faculties of the interior of the country, it is almost exclusively qualitative, while in the UBA, although the latter predominates, there are also some works with quantitative techniques, but in no case is it experimental. Also, in the I and II sessions of National Conferences of SR the methodology is in general, qualitative.

The bibliography in general is also scarce, even 10 cases were found 22%, which present bibliography about the object valued, but none referred to the SR.

The lines of research, mostly works are observed in the line referring to valued objects, being few Intergroup Relations and Ideological Reproduction, since only in the UNT and the UBA were found some articles and papers related to ideology, change and conflict.

Finally, in reference to the theoretical orientations, it is observed that in the scientific production of the Psychology Faculties analyzed, there is a predominance of the processual perspective, inaugurated by Moscovici and of the social perspective of mental production, making reference to the product of the SR is embodied in a valued object, which is extremely heterogeneous and is articulated with the specificity of other disciplines. The investigations about age groups stand out, that Jodelet indicates like own of Argentina

Theoretical revision articles (papers) and books

Among the papers, 17 theoretical review articles were found. In addition, 5 books, a book chapter and the definition of the UBA Tesauro. The theoretical review articles are organized into three themes: 1) Epistemology and common sense, 2) SR and collective imaginaries and 3) Ecology and complexity.

As for the 5 books, it finds "Social Representations" by Raiter and Szretter Noste [19], whose membership belongs to the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the UBA and the publication is included in the Catalog of Sociology, Linguistics, Discourse Analysis. It refers to the circulation of SR in the media.

Two Correa books (comp.) "The blurred phase of the SR" [20], with the participation of Jodelet, Heredia and Gutiérrez and, "Notes for a Social Psychology as a critique of daily life" (2003) that includes two chapters about the SR, by H Paulín [21]. The activities are developed from the Chair of Social Psychology of the Faculty of Psychology of the UNC.

Two books by Castorina, who judging by the number of publications regarding the SR, can be considered as a reference in Argentina: "Conceptual construction and social representations" [22] and "Social Representations. Methodological problems and children's knowledge" [23] both included in Education Catalogs. Numerous theoretical contributions of this author were also found. The activities are developed from the Chair of Psychology and Genetic Epistemology in Faculty of Psychology in the UBA.

The methodological problematic is present in chapter 5: SR a methodologically pluralistic theory, of book "Qualitative Methodologies in Social Sciences: models and procedures of analysis" by Petracci and Kornblit [24]. The activities are developed from the Faculty of Social Sciences of the UBA.

Finally, the UBA's Tesauro includes SR in category G.01: "Social Psychology, global aspects". In the note of scope, it finds a small definition: "Form of knowledge, socially elaborated and shared, with a practical vision, tending to the construction of a common reality to a social group". As an unused term, establish common sense. The general term in which it is included is Social Psychology and as related terms it establishes Belief, Ideology, Opinion, Public Opinion, Social Participation, Prejudice and Value.

From these results, it presents some final considerations, inserting the dissemination of the TSR in Argentina, in the Latin American context represented here by Venezuela and Brazil, to then present its circulation as curricular content and as scientific contributions.

Discussion and Conclusion

The TSR can be located as a critical and European current that disputes the hegemony of the Social Psychology of the United States. In this country this theory has rare diffusion, it is so outstanding in the fact that the APA Dictionary of Psychology [5] does not include a definition of the concept of Social Representation. In the Latin American context, represented here by Venezuela and Brazil, where the theory already has a recognized presence, it also enters as a critical current, but the primacy of classical Social Psychology was an important factor for the postponement of its diffusion.

In Argentina it spread later and with less intensity. While the translation of the 2nd edition of the germinal work of Moscovici [25] is made in 1979, the strong diffusion of the theory just began in the 2000s, with the realization of the I National Days, the visits of Jodelet from which it is possible observe an important increase of scientific productions and the first publications of Argentine-authors. The lower intensity is observed, for example, in that the papers found are only 144 (2.6% of the total production in Psychology) compared to more than one thousand in Brazil.

It is possible that this late diffusion can be attributed to the hegemonic clinical tradition in Argentina and to the fact that it was originally admitted during the civic-military dictatorship.

The non-hegemonic position of the TSR can be seen in the academic programs where it is present in 75% of them, compared to other contents, for example, Attitudes that are found in almost the whole.

The TSR is also developed outside Social Psychology, for example, from chairs such as Psychology and Genetic Epistemology (UBA) or Contemporary Directions of Psychology (UNT). The methodological concern starts from the authors of the Faculty of Social Sciences (UBA) and the communication orientation from authors of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters (UBA). In the scientific production from the interior of the country, there is no presentation in the area of Social Psychology and 68% is included in Educational Psychology, Development and Vocational Guidance.

In addition, the diffusion in Argentina is not homogeneous, there is a difference between the vitality of the field in the UBA and the rest of the universities in the interior of the country.

Predominance of socio-cognitive orientation and valued object investigation-line

From the analysis of the theoretical orientations, it is observed that most of the events of scientific production take the SR as a possibility to know the mental, socially constructed production of a valued object -under the assumption that these SR orient the behavior-, so in general, the works are focused on the Socio-cognitive orientation.

In the same way, it is possible affirm that this interest in the social perspective of mental production is detrimental to the Communicational orientation. This coincides with what was affirmed by Moscovici, about the emphasis placed on representation, but the second part of his founding book, which deals with communication and language, is often left aside [18]. The absence of communication orientation is also observed in the UBA's Thesaurus, where the definition is focused on the orientation referring to the social perspective of mental production, rescuing the practical aspect of knowledge. Neither rescues the critical vocation of the theory.

From the analysis of the lines of investigation, is possible observe that the main interest is on the product of SR, that is the Valued Object whit little inters in the other investigation. line. In this sense, 20% of the scientific production do not specify bibliography referring to SR are observed, they only do so regarding the valued object. Although, on the other hand, this reaffirms the interdisciplinary nature of the TSR. So, it is possible affirm that the predominance of the line of research about a valued object is detrimental to the lines referred to intergroup relations and ideological reproduction. Regarding the latter, there is a tendency to associate Moscovici with a conservative aspect attributed to SR, as reproducers of common sense knowledge, while tending to make the political aspect invisible, both of his theory and of his personal performance, when he states that: "my criticism of science, nature and the inequality of women made me one of the pioneers of political ecology and I actively participated in protests against nuclear plants and candidates for elections" [18].

All this suggests that more than a theoretical analysis device, the TSR ends up being an excuse to make a mere description of those valued objects, lacking both an explanatory and a critical proposal.

The epistemological problem

If it is true, a predominance of the Socio-cognitive orientation and Valued-object line-investigation it is possible conclude that there is a low production of substantive knowledge in Argentina. This coincides with what was found in Brazil, where the contributions focus is on objects perceived as social problems (Valued object).

This brings us to one aspect of the epistemological problem in TSR. If it is mainly a collection of descriptions of valued objects, it can be a form of empiricism.

The empiricist practices imply an access to the "real" through the data, whether quantitative or qualitative, generating descriptions of that reality, but relegating the theoretical abstraction. This sometimes implies a naive adherence to the immediacy of social experience.

Thus, it was possible to proceed with an observation of the real, without a search for meaning, without a background of meaning that gives meaning to the observed. In this way, there is a risk of remaining in “diagnoses of the social mind”.

Jodelet [8] proposes as an alternative to escape empiricism, the search for meanings through linking the object of the SR, with the values and institutions in which it is inserted, understood as context, that is, as background that they give meaning

The theoretical discussions of Argentina

The empiricism of most of the papers and presentations differs from that found in the few theoretical review articles, they are systematized in the productions of three research groups. Here you can see theoretical contributions, which it is possible to consider to be Argentina's own discussions.

The theoretical review articles were located in three themes: The first one refers to epistemology and common sense, traditional in this theory since Moscovici's first publication. Here Recchia and Cossi [26] seek the contribution of SR, as a methodological tool. Gil Moreno, González and Reynaga [27] consider that SR are an operational, theoretical-methodological construct with epistemological conditions. In this same subject, and in a novel way, Kurlat [28] shows how the feedback of the action research is an instance of confrontation between common sense knowledge and scientific knowledge, in pursuit of the construction of collective knowledge and objectification of reality.

The second topic refers to an interesting concern regarding the relationship or divergence between SR and Collective Imaginaries. Romero [29] argues that the Social Imaginary is a specific form of ordering or condensation of a broad set of SR that societies give themselves. Zubieta [30] for her part tries to differentiate them from homologous concepts.

The third theme could be called ecology and complexity. López Alonso [31] considers that SR are generated by processes of inferential convergence of concepts and meanings that allow mutual understanding and easy communication between social agents, and at the same time are determined by processes of inferential diversification that are sources of dissent and incomprehension conceptual, which adds to the usual social error of attribution. It postulates that the ecological approach helps overcome incommensurability. In the same subject, Valencia Abundiz and others [32] from an ontological level seek to appreciate the complex social object, taking up the theoretical proposal of Jodelet [14], where the perspective of the horizons is taken, in the inter, intra and trans dimension-subjective.

Also, they were found three research groups of the universities, where theoretical developments are observed, it is found: one, led by Castorina, in the UBA, who made valuable contributions contrasting the TSR with Piaget, with Vygostky and also with power and ideology. The second by Correa [33,34] at the UNC, where the field of SR is problematized, based on what they call their “fuzzy phase” and try to find a critical location for SR in everyday life. The last one, by Bonantini [35,36] in the UNR where points of analysis are established between SR and collective imaginaries, inserting in a novel way this problematic from an organizational perspective.

Finally, from a methodological problematization, Petracci and Kornblit [20] make a valuable contribution, including the specificity of the SR in this matter. Among the systematic empirical works, it is a group led by S. Seidmann [37], from the Chair of Social Psychology of the Faculty of Psychology of the UBA.

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