



Finanziato
dall'Unione europea
NextGenerationEU



Ministero dell'Università e della Ricerca

Segretariato Generale

Direzione Generale della Ricerca

PRIN: PROGETTI DI RICERCA DI RILEVANTE INTERESSE NAZIONALE – Bando 2022
Prot. 20229KAEFJ

PART A

1. Research project title

Health Bordering: Managing Mobility during Pandemics

2. Duration (months)

24 months

3. Main ERC field

SH - Social Sciences and Humanities

4. Possible other ERC field

5. ERC subfields

1. SH7_2 Migration
2. SH6_11 Global history, transnational history, comparative history, entangled histories
3. SH2_4 Legal studies, constitutions, human rights, comparative law

6. Keywords

n°

Testo inglese

1. Health borders

2. Public health practices and governance
3. Performativity
4. Comparative histories
5. Social control
6. Freedom and privacy

7. Principal Investigator

GARGIULO (Surname)	ENRICO (Name)
Professore Associato (L. 240/10) (Qualification)	
05/02/1977 (Date of birth)	GRGNRC77B05H501X (Personal identification code)
Università degli Studi di BOLOGNA (Organization)	
(Phone number)	enrico.gargiulo@unibo.it (E-mail address)

PI - Certified E_mail (CEM)

enrico.gargiulo@pec.it

Age limits derogation

The PI and/or the substitute PI are over 40 and they don't intend to benefit from derogations to the age limits for the amount allocated to under 40 PI;

8. List of the Research Units

n°	Associated Investigator	Qualification	University/ Research Institution	Registered office (address)	Operating office (address)	e-mail address
1.	GARGIULO Enrico	Professore Associato (L. 240/10)	Università degli Studi di BOLOGNA	Via Zamboni, 33 - BOLOGNA (BO)	City: Bologna (BO) Address Via Bersaglieri 6c	enrico.gargiulo@unibo.it

2.	PALADINI Filippo Maria	Ricercatore confermato	Università degli Studi di TORINO	Via Verdi, 8 - TORINO (TO)	City: Torino (TO) Address Lungo Dora Siena, 100 A	filippomaria.paladini@unito.it
3.	MARELLA Maria Rosaria	Professore Ordinario	Università degli Studi di PERUGIA	P.zza dell' Universita', 1 - PERUGIA (PG)	City: Perugia (PG) Address Via Alessandro Pascoli, 31	maria.marella@unipg.it

9 - Substitute Principal Investigator (To be identified among one of the associated investigators participating in the project).

MARELLA (Surname)	MARIA ROSARIA (Name)
Professore Ordinario (Qualification)	
12/05/1960 (Date of birth)	MRLMRS60E52I608X (Personal identification code)
Università degli Studi di PERUGIA (Organization)	
075/5852421 (Phone number)	maria.marella@unipg.it (E-mail address)

Substitute PI - Certified E_mail (CEM)

mariarosariamarella@pec.net

10. Brief description of the proposal

The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic has radically changed the political and social scenario in most countries of the world. Italy has tackled the health crisis by resorting to a variegated set of legal means: the declaration of the State of Health Emergency was followed by many decrees and administrative provisions, while a previously unknown strategy, lockdown, was experimented. For the first time in national history, people were forced to stay at home, except for special reasons. While Italy opted for this kind of solution, based on confinement and the restriction of individual mobility, other countries, especially in southeast Asia, chose a different and apparently opposed strategy, centered on contact tracing and controlled mobility. This project aims at questioning what in both scholarly and public debate is commonly perceived as an antithesis between these two paradigms of health crisis management. The polarization and rigid dualism will be questioned by showing the vast common ground they share both from a sociological, legal and historical point of view. To this end, an interdisciplinary approach will be taken: the historical reconstruction of the genealogy of these different practices and techniques will go hand in hand with a sociological study of how they actually work at different social levels, and with a legal insight into their implications in terms of rights and liberties. Moreover, both practices of restriction and techniques of mobility tracing will be framed through the same concept of "health bordering", where the "-ing" is meant to capture the active and performative nature of the legal, institutional and technological tools devised to enforce sanitary borders. In this regard, the concept of "health bordering" will be defined as a dynamic process from which new social, institutional and legal borders arise, changing preexisting social landscapes and reshaping individual autonomy. It will therefore denote a wide

set of strategies, technologies and legal as well as administrative techniques aimed at knowing, governing and regulating individuals' movement to face health situations. By following this triple perspective, the project will make it clear how, far from being polar opposites, "confining" and "tracing" strategies are just variations on a same range of possibilities. Despite their manifest differences, both of them share a common element: the need for control. Confining and tracing therefore, can be considered as complementary options that can be mixed in different proportions to obtain different institutional recipes, but that virtually never occur without each other.

11. Total cost of the research project identified by items

Associated Investigator	item A.1	item A.2.1	item B	item C	item D	item E	sub-total	Total
GARGIULO Enrico	27.701	61.642	53.606	0	3.000	10.000	155.949	155.949
PALADINI Filippo Maria	15.093	25.550	24.386	0	3.000	7.000	75.029	75.029
MARELLA Maria Rosaria	17.187	25.500	25.612	0	3.000	7.000	78.299	78.299
Total	59.981	112.692	103.604	0	9.000	24.000	309.277	309.277

N.B. The Item B and TOTAL columns will be filled in automatically

- item A.1: enhancement of months/person of permanent employees
- item A.2.1: cost of contracts of non-employees, specifically to recruit
- item B: overhead (flat rate equal to 60% of the total personnel cost, A.1+A.2.1, for each research unit)
- item C: cost of equipment, tools and software products
- item D: cost of consulting and similar services
- item E: other operating costs

PART B

B.1

1. State of the art

With the Covid-19 pandemic and the panoply of policies and administrative measures that have been required to face it, the issue of the management of intra- and extra-national mobility has dramatically come to the fore. This growing interest led to a renewed attention from social sciences scholars, which in turn translated into loads of new researches, enriching an already substantial literature. Given the peculiar nature of the questions involved, it is no surprise that sociologists, legal experts and historians have been among those who have taken the lead. Within their respective field of specialization, they have thus focused:

- On the social impacts of pandemic measures and management techniques at different social levels, analysing the consequences they had for formal and informal mobility within and beyond regional and national borders;
- On the issues raised by those measure in terms of legal rights of movement and circulation, the infringement on privacy, the restrictions of personal liberties and their possible constitutional legitimation;
- On other experiences of health crisis management in a more or less distant past, investigating single case studies or more global contexts, and often looking for analogies and differences with the present.

Despite the indubitable relevance of many of these researches, their specialized character has meant that they have been carried out so far in relative isolation. To this day, virtually no research exists which combines those three dimensions together so as to consider their interactions and joint outcomes. Since these aspects have been kept apart, it has become hard to appreciate the path dependency effects that the peculiar genealogy of each health measure has on its present implementation, or to fully understand the interplay between sanitary legal provisions and the social practices which emerged in response to them. Also, this disciplinary separation has made it difficult to go beyond consolidated categories and traditions proper to each branch of knowledge, with the result of a certain conceptual rigidity. The lack of historical awareness has often led to a gross overestimation of the novelty of the policies deployed during the Covid-19 crisis or, conversely, to misrecognize their most peculiar tracts and underestimate the need for new conceptual tools and hermeneutical frameworks. Methodological instruments and already established notions – "border", "confinement", "movement", "freedom" – have been taken as a given, with almost no effort to rethink them and adapt them (where necessary) to the new situation. As a consequence, a certain number of old assumptions and even common-sense presuppositions have inadvertently slipped into most analyses, diminishing their potential for accuracy and precision. In particular, three received ideas seem to have gone nearly unquestioned:

- That an essential difference exists between responses to health crises that centre on measures of confinement (quarantines, lockdowns etc.), and those that resort instead to techniques of mobility tracing and identification;

b) That measures deployed to enforce (various kinds of) health borders have only a “reactive” and coercive nature, i.e. they follow and confirm already existing boundaries by forcing people to respect them, but they do not create new boundaries nor have any other performative effect;

c) That borders, even when they are conceived as non-territorial barriers, namely, as legal and administrative statuses, are linked to migrations more than health issues, and are considered therefore devices aiming at preventing people movements and not something which is deployed to face pandemics.

Crossing disciplinary analyses – mainly sociological, historical, and legal – of health/sanitary crises and responses will allow us not only to respond to the challenges posed by the three abovementioned points, but also to understand their complexity within the epistemological framework represented by the idea of ‘health bordering’. This constitutes, in fact, a fresh perspective to revisit the relationship between policies of mobility restriction/management and their impact on societies, both in the present and in the past.

2. Detailed description of the project: methodologies, objectives and results that the project aims to achieve and its interest for the advancement of knowledge, as well as methods of dissemination of the results achieved

In the last two years, the Covid-19 pandemic has radically changed the political and social scenario in most countries of the world. Italy has faced the health crisis by resorting to a variegated set of legal and administrative strategies and practices. At the end of January 2020, the declaration of the State of Health Emergency was followed by an intense use of decrees and administrative provisions aimed at regulating several aspects of social and economic life. A few weeks after that, a new word started dominating public debate: lockdown. For the first time in the national history, such a drastic measure was imposed on the entire Italian territory, forcing people to stay home except for special reasons. While Italy opted for this kind of solution, based on confinement and the restriction of individual mobility, other countries, especially in southeast Asia, chose a different and apparently opposed strategy, centered on contact tracing and controlled mobility. In both scholarly and popular debate, these general orientations have soon been polarized into a somehow rigid dualism, with advocates from both sides pitching the virtues of the one model against the faults of the other, and vice versa.

This project aims at questioning the commonly perceived antithesis between these two paradigms of health crisis management, showing the vast common ground they share both from a sociological, legal and historical point of view. This is why an interdisciplinary approach will be needed, as the historical reconstruction of the genealogy of these different practices and techniques goes hand in hand with a sociological study of how they actually work at different social levels, and with a legal insight into their implications in terms of rights and liberties. From this triple perspective, the project will make it clear how, far from being polar opposites, “confining” and “tracing” strategies are just variations on a same range of possibilities, complementary options that can be mixed in different proportions to obtain different institutional recipes, but that virtually never occur without each other. In the past as well as today, in Western as well as non-Western countries, their effects continually overlap, and their social and legal implications can be understood only by considering their joint operation.

To better stress this point, both practices of movement restrictions and techniques of mobility tracing will be framed through the same concept of “health bordering”, where the “-ing” is meant to capture the active and performative nature of the legal, institutional and technological tools devised to enforce sanitary borders. In this regard, the concept of “health bordering” will be defined as a dynamic process from which new social, institutional and legal borders arise, changing preexisting social landscapes and reshaping individual autonomy. It will therefore denote a wide set of strategies, technologies and legal and administrative techniques aimed at knowing, governing and regulating individuals’ movements to face health situations. In fact, despite their manifest differences, both the “confining” and the “tracing” model share a common element: the need for control. Both are ways of monitoring individuals’ behaviors and shaping them in a desired manner, serving institutional purposes and producing performative effects on the population as a whole and the individuals who compose it. People are basically called to re-imagine their ways of living in the social space and to manage social relations in a sometimes completely different manner. Moreover, they are limited in their movements and behaviors and required to undergo documents and identity checks. This has sensitive implications on their privacy and freedom of movement and, more generally, on the ways in which they try to lead their existence according to their desires and needs.

By resorting to a wide set of sources and methodological strategies and tools – legal and administrative texts, soft-laws and institutional documents (guidelines, protocols, manuals, etc.), media contents, archive documents – this project aims at grasping health bordering as a complex and internally articulated concept which is able to capture the multifaceted ways of regulating and governing individual mobility and freedom in time of pandemics. More specifically, the project will analyze the various devices deployed to face health emergencies – both “static” (quarantine, confinement, ghettos, lockdown) and “dynamic” (health passes, health passports, contact tracing apps, “green pass”) ones – while focusing on their interplay and their many points of contact. None of these tools are entirely new, as each of them has its specific history, characterized by the production of given social, institutional and legal effects. However, so far the body of scientific literature has mainly focused on i) the “static” anti-pandemic devices and ii) the constraining and limiting effects of health management policies, while somehow neglecting iii) the “dynamic” kind of devices and iii) the creative and performative consequences those policies can have. The originality of this project lies precisely in addressing the issue of pandemic management by stressing, first, the role played by “dynamic” measures, which aim at managing movement without impeding it; and, second, by showing how all sanitary techniques produce deep effects as they change the perception of the ways space can be crossed and lived, reshape social relations and redesign the contours of legal freedoms. From this perspective, the similarities between the static and dynamic models become more relevant than their differences, since both consist in strategies of control which share a deep performative nature.

Performativity is therefore another important concept to understand the measures adopted by authorities in times of health emergencies, and it will be pivotal for the project. Usually, studies on this concept consider the items they focus on as socio-technical devices, often neglecting other characteristics, such as their long-term history and the political aims and implications of their use. This project, instead, will frame the static and dynamic tools deployed to face pandemics not only as socio-technical but also as socio-legal devices that follow a complex, articulated and sometimes contradictory historical path and raise sensitive legal and political issues, specifically about freedom and privacy.

To this end, the project will insist on the following dimensions of health bordering:

1) Anti-pandemic measures as bordering devices. Borders are not only physical division lines. Nor bordering has exclusively to do with partitioning space. On the contrary, borders and bordering are devices and activities which aim at regulating and controlling the relation between individuals and territories. As such, they can be more or less material, visible, and explicitly coercive. This is especially true about restrictions and regulations concerning health emergencies and pandemics. In order to avoid or reduce the risks that may contribute to the spread of a disease, people are often "bordered". While in some cases this means that they are prevented from entering a given space or are forced to stay in a certain place, in other cases, it means that they are tracked, i.e. technologically followed in their daily paths of movement. Within border studies, several concepts have been proposed to capture the many ways in which the process of bordering takes place. The notion of borderwork indicates all the activities of bordering, de-bordering and re-bordering carried out by different actors, while the concept of borderscape stresses the variegated political and cultural space made by the different interactions among diverse actors who have a certain interest in physical borders. The idea of multiplication of borders expresses the complexity of contemporary bordering (Mezzadra and Neilson) by highlighting the growing presence of boundaries, barriers and obstacles in an increasing globalised world. The spread of borders as an effect of bordering has been conceptualised also as a regime, made by the entanglements of discourses, power relations, and subjectivities, which cannot be ordered in the form of a central logic or rationality, rather entailing a space of negotiating practices (Horvath, Amelina and Peters). Such a regime is not only made of physical barriers and devices: borders can be territorial or non-territorial. The latter include any category whose members share the same status, the same condition. Some status borders are important for the organisation of contemporary states, especially in regulating mobility and identifying, as well as categorising, individuals. These kind of status borders are quite effective and pervasive as they are the effect of bordering processes which arise from legal and administrative acts and decisions such as procedures of identification (Breckenridge and Szreter 2012; Caplan and Torpey 2001) and bureaucratic inscription. Devices like passports, visas, pink cards and ID cards are the documentary proof of status borders, and set forth, symbolically and juridically, one's formal condition. Border studies, however, are mainly focused on migrations, and consequently often overlook health issues. At the same time, literature concerning health restrictions and regulations usually stress subjects like confinement or contact tracing without framing them as forms of bordering. Even when the topic of borders is addressed, it is analysed in a static rather than dynamic perspective: borders are considered per se more than being conceptualised as the effect of bordering activities. This project will try to invert the point of view by showing that the diverse forms of controlling and regulating movement are all kinds of health bordering, which have various performative effects. By resorting to previous researches that frame legal and bureaucratic procedures aimed at registering individuals and tracing their movement as administrative borders which more or less directly affect the ways people live the space (Gargiulo), the entanglement between territorial and non-territorial controls and regulations for health reasons will be stressed. Through the analysis of legal and administrative documents, archival material and interviews with key informants (mainly experts and civil servants), the research will unveil the logics and mechanisms governing health bordering and propose a typology of health borders. A key step towards the understanding of the performativity of these strategies and devices will be to analyse the role of technology in allowing control and regulation over movement. As shown by Studies on Science and Technology (STS), people are registered and tracked through inscription devices, namely, items of apparatuses which can transform a material substance into a figure or diagram and provide a visual display of any sort in a scientific text (Latour). From the perspective of state institutions, inscription devices work through scripts, namely, sociotechnical practices crystallized into durable material infrastructures defining a vision of the world and prescribing specific behaviours (Akrich and Latour). Moreover, as stressed by critical security studies, devices like borders are techniques and instruments embedded in social practices and deployed in configurations of power (Amicelle, Aradau and Jeandesboz). They are not axiologically neutral but rather represent a condensed form of governmentality (Lascombes and Le Galès). The performative nature of socio-technical strategies and techniques of control and regulation of movement is strictly linked to the ways confinements and contact tracing are perceived, lived and experienced by the population. By resting on previous research on the ways socio-technical devices deployed to face health emergencies have reshaped social order (Turina) and how different Asian states have managed covid-19 pandemic (Rani), this issue will be addressed through a comparison of health bordering strategies and techniques between some western and eastern countries of the world.

2. Confining and tracing between past and present.

Modern sanitary practices of confinement, identification and tracing are the product of a long historical process that consolidated between the end of the 16th and the beginning of the 20th century, and emerged out of the anti-epidemic policies enacted in cities and states of the early modern age (Bell, Cipolla). Although the broad outlines of this process have been the object of a substantial number of academic studies, an analytical and comparative study of the individual institutions, techniques and practices of public health governance as well as the consequent management of internal and cross-border movements in epidemic and/or epizootic emergencies is still lacking. Our project will fill this gap by proposing to trace a genealogy of the rise, evolution, diffusion (or possible decline), effective functioning and reciprocal hybridizations of the health governance devices which were put in place between early and late modernity.

The historical contribution to the project will be thus aimed at deepening aspects not from the top-down point of view of political formations (cities, states or empires) and their health policies taken as a whole, but from the bottom-up perspective of individual techniques, by following their genesis and movements, and investigating the way in which their historical trajectory and geopolitical circulation is characterised by dynamics of borrowing, emulation, grafting and modification.

Modern health care systems and their concrete implementation present a relative independence both with respect to the general context of medical, juridical-political and economic theory – think, for instance, of the 'contagionist' nature of the measures applied between the 16th and 18th centuries to contain plague, in a context still dominated by 'anti-contagionist' theories of Hippocratic and Galenic inspiration –, as much as with respect to the differences in the constitution and political organisation of the various state and proto-state entities that crowd the chronological horizon under consideration. Health care techniques and their actual functioning can be thus taken as an autonomous object of study, with its own consistency and distinctiveness.

Given this methodological premise, the two key themes of the main project will be mirrored in a historical perspective: 1) by showing the interweaving of 'static' (quarantine, confinement) and 'dynamic' (cordons sanitaire, health seals, health passports, bills of lading, letters of recommendation) techniques within the solutions deployed in the pre-twentieth century era. With respect to the established idea of an Ancien Regime where the government of public health was predominated by static solutions (Foucault), it will be necessary to emphasise the dynamic component as well, which is well present but so far relatively neglected. Both static and dynamic devices responded to the same need for a controlled management of the movement of goods, animals and people aimed at never bringing it to a definitive halt. From this perspective, both the history of passports and identity documents in the modern age (Caplan e Tropey, Groebner, Torpey) and that of health borders and tracing techniques (Baldwin, Bashford) remain under-researched, it is therefore a primary objective of this research to begin to fill this gap.

2) by showing the productive and performative (and not only coercive) nature of the health techniques examined, emphasising how they determine precise real-life effects and contribute to creating new circuits of institutional collaboration and information-sharing beyond political borders; or, vice versa, constituting fundamental instruments for transforming previously permeable or disputed border zones into impassable boundaries. The development of health confining devices will be reconsidered within the framework of Eurasian areas and through a review of the historiographical debate, a re-reading of political and medico-political literature with particular attention to the 18th and 19th centuries, and by focusing on the comparative reconstruction of emblematic case studies (Ancient Italian States, 18th century Western Balkans, 19th century colonial India) (Harrison, Panzac, Roksandic), conducted on archival documents between the two macro- and micro-historical levels.

3. Freedom, privacy and security. The performativity of health bordering has not only to do with the action of socio-technical devices but also with that of legal and administrative acts, initiatives, and procedures. Our project will show how this performative aspect of legal instruments deeply affects important and sensitive aspects of social life as it restricts, or however conditions, several individual freedoms and liberties and reshapes the boundaries between the public and the private sphere. In the name of protecting public goods such as security, public order, public health and hygiene, institutional actors are legitimised to intervene by limiting and controlling movement and restricting the possibility of living the space. In order to better do that, they have to fulfil strategies of identification even more precise and intrusive, which can affect the ways people participate to several spheres of social and economic life. To this regard, our project will legally analyse the different performative effects of the various health bordering strategies and technologies and will provide an assessment of their consequences in terms of i) reduction of individual agency; ii) changes in the dynamic of people's mobility; iii) impact of identification procedures on individual identity; iv) effects on the participation to the labour market. Particularly, confinement practices explicitly and directly constrain movement and make people undergo to intrusive identification procedures which could undermine trust towards authorities, compromise solidarity and negatively affect the sense of belonging to the national community. Tracing practices, apparently, leave people more autonomy, even though they have an impact on the ways individuals can actually live the space. However, both strategies of health bordering prevent full participation in several aspects of social life, especially in economic activities. At certain conditions, therefore, controls and restrictions on mobility are institutional interventions which are made, or however allowed, by legal and administrative acts that condition important and sensitive dimensions of individual action which theoretically are protected by laws and regulations. Our project will provide analytical tools which, from a legal perspective, could allow scholars and practitioners to handle these potential contradictions. All the transformations resulting from health bordering, moreover, involve a deep reformulation of the notion of privacy, which plays a strategic role as it represents the joining link between the personal and the social dimension (Whitman). Specifically, it is a right which constitutes the prerequisite for exercising other civil, social and political rights, and hence is the pivotal element of a new form of citizenship which is able to strengthen not only individual protection but also citizens' participation to public life (Resta, Rodotà). However, when, especially during health emergencies, technological, statistical and administrative devices are deployed to track individual movements and collect information and personal data, privacy is highly at risk. Consequently, in order to actually allow people to express their thoughts, act freely and claim their rights, formal and substantial guarantees have to be provided. Privacy, indeed, is a public and not a private fact: any interference in the private sphere potentially weakens and threatens the entire democratic system (Marella, Marini). Health bordering practices therefore have to be carefully scrutinized in order to be considered as compatible with the constitutional frame and not triggering a conflict between public health and privacy. Our project will analyse how the various kinds of health bordering strategies and technologies affect privacy and will provide an assessment of the potential risks associated with the different kinds of interventions deployed to face pandemics.

Methodology. Our aim is to cross different traditions of research with their distinct methods and research techniques. We consider appropriate to propose a research project that connects different scientific and methodological skills in order to analyse common themes. In particular, the methodological lines that will be interwoven are:

- sociological analysis (theoretical analysis, discourse analysis, document analysis, interviews with key informants) of health bordering practices meant as both socio-legal and socio-technical devices;
- historical and historical-political analysis (archival analysis) of health bordering practices;
- legal analysis of the institutional and constitutional impact of health bordering practices;

Results. The main outputs of the project will be:

- working papers (to be published within the end of the project)
- a collective book
- articles in scientific journals (one interdisciplinary and one for each unit)
- articles in high divulgation scientific journals (three)
- a website

Dissemination of results. The publication and debate of research results in a scientific setting – the publication of a collective book and several scientific articles; the organization of a seminar – and in an extra-academic setting – the design and construction of a website and the publication of articles in “high divulgation” blogs – will contribute to spread the research results not only within the academic environment but also within the broader society. Moreover, dissemination of the main results will take place through open access journals and institutional research repository of the RUs’ universities. As a result, the project will offer scholars from social and human sciences as well as political and technical decision makers a critical perspective imbued with sociological, historical-political and legal approaches and categories, which can both enhance and innovate the debate around key issues such as how the various kinds of health bordering practices shape society and can be managed by institutions. The dissemination will be implemented during the whole duration of the project through one or two specific social media profiles (Facebook, Twitter) in order to spread the intermediate results of the research step by step.

3. Project development, with identification of the role of each research unit, with regards to related modalities of integration and collaboration

The project focuses on the different dimensions of health bordering and their interdependence, each of the three units will develop specific aspects as following. The Bologna unit will define the concept of health bordering by stressing its different meanings, implementations and implications. Enrico Gargiulo will provide a definition of health bordering by proposing a theoretical framework and typology encompassing the various forms of control for health reasons, which go from spatial confinement (ghettos, quarantine, lockdown, etc.) to individual and contact tracing. The concept of control in its various nuances will be used to explain how the different strategies and styles of government result into the idea of obliging people to remain in some kind of isolation or, on the contrary, into that of letting them move but tracking their paths. By resorting to the concept of control to frame and capture different kinds of health bordering, Gargiulo will also address the issue of the performativity of health bordering technologies by framing them as socio-technical and socio-legal devices, which shape social reality by setting legal and legitimate modes of living the space and moving. Isacco Turina will work on how the ways practices deployed to manage epidemics in several Asian countries are perceived in Italy and deeply shape the social imaginary. The Italian public and political debates about Covid-19, as well as the strategies to face it, are influenced by the information and media representation about how China, South Korea and Taiwan cooperated but at the same time chose different approaches, more or less restrictive and limiting. Antonio Fiori will focus on the various containment policies enacted in East and North East Asia during the Covid-19 emergency. In doing that, Turina and Fiori will interact with Tommaso Bobbio, a member of the Turin unit who focuses on another Asian country, India, where the practices deployed from 1790 to 1865 by the British empire to manage famines and pandemics historically affected European procedures and systems. The Bologna unit will then focus on how the various kinds of health bordering involve the issue of identification. Practices like quarantine and lockdown entail a precise knowledge of those who are stuck in a given place. At the same time, strategies that let people free to move but track them are a fortiori rooted on the idea of identifying those who circulate. Static and dynamic practices of identification involve different administrative and technical devices to be carried out, and produce effects on individual rights. In this respect, the Bologna unit will work closely with Giovanni Marini, a member of the Perugia unit who will examine the issue of personal identity and identification. From this perspective, Giuseppe Sciara will stress the ambiguities of health bordering: if restricting and/or tracking individuals’ mobility are practices which collide with individual liberties, renouncing to implement controls put at risk public health and safety. The balance between freedom and security is hence at stake in the management of pandemics. In analysing these ambiguities, he will collaborate with the Perugia and the Turin unit. The cooperation between the Bologna unit and the Turin unit will also concern the analysis of the ways in which concepts such as public order, security, public hygiene, and public health change over time and are socially, legally and politically re-negotiated.

The Turin unit will explore the birth and developments of modern sanitary practices of mobility-management and identification in a historical-comparative perspective, choosing both European and extra-European case studies. The aim is to show how, between the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, anti-epidemic measures and sanitary cordons deployed by European and Eurasian states contributed to the transformation of the permeable frontiers of the early modern era into rigid national borders. Filippo Maria Paladini will focus on the tri-border area – the so-called “Triplex Confinium” – between the Austrian and Ottoman Empires and the Republic of Venice, a space of shared property, transit and intense exchange. From the mid-eighteenth century onwards, both land and maritime military institutions from the Adriatic Sea to Bukovina and Moldavia, came to overlap and cooperate with public health bodies to manage the circulation of commodities and people, as the fear of armed conflicts added up to the fight against epidemics and epizootics. Francesco Bartolini will examine the new health policy which emerged in the papal states during the first decades of the nineteenth century. Institutions, rules, and procedures changed in order to guarantee a more careful control of the territory and the movements of the population. In this transformation it is possible to recognize a reformulation of the relationship between public health and state security. The research will be mainly focused on the activities of the «Congregazione speciale di sanità», a body established in the early 1830s to deal with the cholera epidemic. This institution planned administrative boundaries and promoted social practices, transforming health ruling into a process of permanent self-regulation of the population for the purposes of state

security. Tommaso Bobbio will focus on the interchange of colonial/indigenous medicine and sanitary practices in British India from 1790 to 1865. He will do so by analysing the impact of health calamities on rural-urban migration patterns, by exploring the reactions of urban society at times of emergency as well as the progressive involvement of British officials (army officers, doctors, administrators) in the management of health and health-related mobility emergencies. He will focus on the subsequent waves of famines and epidemics that hit vast regions around Ahmedabad city (North-West India) covering the period of the expansion of British colonial hegemony. The effects of health crises and of the practices deployed to manage them on the patterns of urban spatial organization and regional mobility, as well as the encounter of different medical traditions – local (mainly Unani and Ayurveda) and western – will allow us to test the idea of a plurality of medicines in colonial contexts, as opposed to a Western/indigenous dichotomy, and see how this encounter fashioned colonial practices of sanitary confinement and mobility-management at times of epidemic outbreaks. Since health practices interacted in different ways with the broader context of current political and medical ideas, the unit will rely on the collaboration of Giuseppe Sciara from the Bologna unit to explore the evolution of this intellectual background. Moreover, in exploring the birth and developments of the different modern sanitary practices of mobility-management and identification, the Turin unit will work closely with the Bologna unit.

The Perugia unit will analyse the legal implications of health bordering strategies and technologies from a civil, constitutional and comparative law perspective, focusing both on European and non-European case studies. Giovanni Marini will stress the role of personal rights and the protection of privacy. He will show that privacy has become the instrument through which individuals can control the flow of information concerning their private space. It also represents a link between personal and public sphere, as it is the precondition for exercising other rights. As such, privacy is the constitutive element of a new form of citizenship. Consequently, in the absence of adequate guarantees of control over the collection and use of personal data, no one can be considered truly free to express their thoughts and attitudes, and to claim their rights. Marini will also focus on the issue of personal identity and identification, by stressing the role of electronic technologies in fostering the dismissal of identification from physicality: identity becomes abstract, entrusted as it is to secret codes and algorithms. In doing that, he will work closely with the Bologna and the Torino units. Maria Rosaria Marella will analyze the relationship between public and private in the light of health bordering practices. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed a contrast between individual privacy and collective health, which has highlighted the opposition individual/collective characterizing the neoliberal era: this is reduced, in mainstream thought, to a reflection of the dichotomy private/public. Marella will show that this potential contrast has been defused by resorting to the instruments of private autonomy declined as self-determination, according to a solidaristic vocation. The acceptance of tracking techniques can be read, by analogy with what the best civil doctrine has developed on the subject of organ and tissue donation, as an act of solidarity destination. Therefore, the idea of a sacrifice of the right to control one's own data is deconstructed in the light of the constitutional principle of solidarity. The conflict between health and privacy must therefore give way to a more articulated picture. Gianluca Bascherini will stress the constitutional implications of health bordering practices. He will focus on the formal legitimation of the interventions aimed at constraining individual mobility. By comparing different national contexts, he will contribute, in collaboration with the Bologna unit, to the development of a typology of the impacts of the various forms of health bordering on the main constitutional freedoms and liberties.

From a social and economic perspective, we consider important to foster the research work of young scholars. This will be achieved by creating temporary contracts that will further extend the research group. The activities of all the three RUs, therefore, will be supported and integrated by researchers recruited through selection procedures based on qualifications and interview.

4. Possible application potentialities and scientific and/or technological and/or social and/or economic impact

This project aims to contribute to a better understanding of the current forms of pandemic management by retracing the modern historical origins of devices to control and regulate individuals' mobility in order to face pandemics. To do so, it proposes a typology of the various forms of health bordering and their legal and political implications. Between the end of 2019 and the first months of 2020, the worldwide spread of Covid-19 has distressed the political structure of many countries and put at risk the people's trust towards governments. The introduction of restrictions over movements and other freedoms and the increasing degree of various forms of social control have deeply affected people's lives and reshaped their understanding of what are to be considered legitimate and legal ways of living the space. The decisions of governments, however, not always have been communicated and supported in a clear and plausible way. Rationales and justifications for strong limitations of social life were not necessarily credible and coherent. In western countries – more than in eastern ones – this has triggered protest movements and contributed to a climate of mistrust towards the authorities. Our proposal aims at addressing this issue by providing an analysis of the strategies deployed to face pandemics aimed at highlighting differences and convergences between them. The various strategies are historically retraced and theoretically gathered through the concept of health bordering. This allows scholars as well as decision-makers to better understand the common elements which lie at the basis of the diverse forms of control over mobility and gives the project a social and not only scientific impact. By resorting to the results of our research, discourses and rhetoric expressing evaluations on confinement and tracing devices, which are not founded on scientific evidence, can be more easily criticised, as well as theoretically as empirically neutralized. This kind of impact will be obtained through a set of dissemination strategies that will allow us to offer a new point of view to the debate in the historical, political and social science arenas on health emergencies management, social control and bordering. Regarding this, the project introduces elements of novelty, with an interdisciplinary point of view cross-cutting sociology, history, area studies and history of political thought as a means to frame and acquire a better understanding of the political and social challenges many western countries are experiencing. Specifically, the scientific impact of the research should be assessed along some axes: i) publishing a collective volume and scientific essays, especially in open access journals; ii) publicly debating

results in conferences and seminars; iii) publishing short articles in “high divulgation” blogs, which aim to speak also to a non-academic public; iv) designing and constructing a web site containing information and analysis about the strategies and techniques deployed to face pandemics and illustrating the various kinds of health bordering practices. The website will be a sort of “virtual exhibition” and “typological index” of the different ways institutions try to face health emergencies: being open and available to several social actors and decision makers interested in health emergencies management, such an “index” will prove useful to the design and implementation of concrete policies. The technical and political experience accumulated in the past, being gathered critically analysed and systematised by the RUs, could work as a strategic tool to face new health issues and emergencies. This is meant also as a form of Third Mission activity, as the knowledges provided by our project could be useful to inform the action of public institutions and private actors involved in the management of pandemics. The scientific impact of this project lies also in its being a training ground for young researchers who are called to join the group as active participants, so that they may both pursue their own studies and develop their scientific path thanks to cooperation with the more senior and well-established researchers, also members of the group. Moreover, our project can be considered as a sort of “start-up” allowing the research group to prepare a future application to the Horizon Europe 2021-2027 calls, as it addresses the issues of Pillar 2 (Global Challenges) cluster ‘Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society’. The project will also promote the best practices of life-long education, in partnership with the most dynamic and influential representatives of civil society. Concerning the aim to submit a proposal within the H-Europe framework in the very next future, the research team has already achieved a first screening of potential call topics fitting and matching the overall objective and the related research questions of this project. First, two areas of intervention (out of 3) and the related expected impacts - included in Cluster 2 - could be considered as interesting to be tackled by the research pathways inspiring and piloting our project concept. As highlighted in the impact summary of the ‘Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society’ cluster: it “will also address the unprecedented societal consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and will mobilise European social sciences and humanities research for providing evidence bases that enable policies helping recovery and enhancing resilience and responsiveness in case of future crises”. In this way, reviewing and analysing in depth “legal and political implications” emerging by pandemics/health crisis framed into an historical and sociological perspective, could provide an evidence-based reference framework able to inform, design and enhance different governance models to be usefully implemented both at national and international level. Furthermore, providing sound and shared knowledge on this topic, it can contribute to achieve relevant governance and political tools able to combine, in a less disruptive way, the basic needs and freedoms of individuals with emergency management systems adopted by the Governments aiming at preserving public and global health. On the other hand, the aim of the project to investigate and assess the different strategies deployed to face pandemics and their coherence on the basis of the concept of “health bordering”, could provide additional insights for policy/decision makers to better evaluate and predict in advance spillovers and biases underpinning restrictions and pervasive social control forms. This seems consistent with the aim of “research investment and activities” highlighted in the expected impact of the “Horizon Europe-C2-democracy”, where the overall scope and destination is summarized as follows: “Democratic governance is reinvigorated by improving the accountability, transparency, effectiveness and trustworthiness of rule-of-law based institutions and policies, and through the expansion of active and inclusive citizenship empowered by the safeguarding of fundamental rights”. So, considering the specific call-topics included in the Work Programme 2021-2022 (but also in the future WPs) of this Cluster, this project will be customized by the research group to consistently match a potential EC research grant. Just as examples: our focus and project concept it could be totally fine-tuned and adapted to this id-topic (closed in 2021): HORIZON-CL2-2021-DEMOCRACY-01-05: Politics and governance in a post- pandemic world, where one of the major outcomes it was focused on providing a “Comparative and historical analysis of the multilevel political impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic crisis, including governance responses”. But at the same time, this PRIN project could be partially re-designed and well adapted on the following open opportunities: HORIZON-CL2-2022-DEMOCRACY-01-02: The future of democracy and civic participation in which the outcomes of “increase trust in democratic governance and through direct participatory processes as well as clear and transparent feedback mechanisms to citizens” could be fruitfully used as a research challenge to answer and correct the unbalances and deviations emerging between social control and individual freedom, occurred during the global pandemic-2019, also in the light of the results provided by the comparative and historical analysis of similar collective health emergency situations. In the same perspective the “pandemic governance review” and its implications in terms of “restrictions” “social control” and the significant decline of trust in Governments/Political Institutions and more widely in the Representative Democracy paradigm, could be considered as one of the potential research key-driver to approach the call-topic: HORIZON-CL2-2022-DEMOCRACY-01-08: Representative democracy in flux. This short recap of EU grant opportunities shows how the topic addressed by the PRIN project could provide significant results in terms of political as well as sociological research issues and, at the same time, how it could provide - through the achievement of its research objectives - significant policy recommendations and a relevant social impact. Following from this point, public and private decision-makers, intermediate bodies, public administrations, associations and third sector, entrepreneurs and managers, teachers, journalists, media and information operators will all be involved in the organization of training courses, seminars, and meetings, in order to emphasize the importance of a better appreciation of the changes the democratic process, highlighting the risks and contradictions the present-day processes entail, along with the political historical understanding as a method to face social and political challenges, not from a protective and defensive point of view increasing the risk of illiberal outcomes, but with an attitude that is open toward hope for the future and its potential.

5. Financial aspects: costs and funding for each research unit

n°		Total cost (euro)	Co-funding (item A.1) (euro)	MUR funding (other items) (euro)
1.	GARGIULO Enrico	155.949	27.701	128.248

2.	PALADINI Filippo Maria	75.029	15.093	59.936
3.	MARELLA Maria Rosaria	78.299	17.187	61.112
	Total	309.277	59.981	249.296

6. Bibliography

- About I., Brown J.R., Lonergan G. (eds.) 2013, Identification and Registration Practice in Transnational Perspective, Palgrave Macmillan
- Akrich M., Latour B 1992, A Summary of a Convenient Vocabulary for the Semiotics of Human and Nonhuman Assemblies, in Bijker W. E., Law J. Shaping Technology/Building Society: Studies in Sociotechnical Change, MIT Press
- Alpa G. 1993, Status e capacità. La costruzione giuridica delle differenze individuali, Laterza 1993
- Amicelle A., C. Aradau, J. Jeandesboz 2015. Questioning Security Devices: Performativity, Resistance, Politics, «Security Dialogue», 4: 293-306.
- Antonielli L. (ed.) 2014, Procedure, metodi, strumenti per l'identificazione delle persone e per il controllo del territorio, Rubbettino
- Arnold D. 1996, Warm Climates and Western Medicine [...] 1500-1900, Brill
- Ascheri M. 2020, Rimedi contro le epidemie. I consigli di diritto europeo dei giuristi [...], Aracne
- Azzariti G. 2008, Cittadinanza e multiculturalismo: immagini riflesse e giudizio positivo, «Diritto pubblico», I: 185 ss.
- Baldwin, P. 1999, Contagion and the State in Europe, 1830-1930, CUP
- Bashford A. 2003, Imperial Hygiene [...], Springer
- Bashford A. (ed.) 2006, Medicine at the Border [...] 1850 to the Present, Palgrave Macmillan
- Bell D.F. (ed.) 2019, Plague in the Early Modern World [...], Routledge
- Brambilla C. 2015, Exploring the critical potential of the borderscapes concept, «Geopolitics», 1: 14-34
- Breckenridge K., Szreter S. (eds.) 2012, Registration and Recognition [...], OUP
- Buono A. 2014, Identificazione e registrazione dell'identità [...], «Mediterranea », 30: 107-120
- Caplan J., Torpey J. (ed.) 2001, Documenting Individual Identity [...], PUP
- Chase-Levenson A. 2020, The Yellow Flag: Quarantine [...] 1780-1860, CUP
- Cipolla C.M. 2007, Contro un nemico invisibile [...], il Mulino
- Foucault M. 2017, Sicurezza, territorio, popolazione. [...] (1977-1978), Feltrinelli
- Gargiulo E. 2021, Invisibile Borders. Administrative Barriers and citizenship in the Italian Municipalities, Palgrave
- Amilhat Szary A.L., Giraut F. (eds.) 2015, Borderities and the politics of contemporary mobile borders edited by 241-255, Palgrave
- Greefs H., Winter A. (eds) 2018, Migration Policies and the Materiality of Identification [...] 1500-1930s: Papers and Gates, Routledge
- Groebner V. 2007 Who Are You? Identification, Deception, and Surveillance in Early Modern Europe, Zone Books
- Harrison M., 1994 Public Health in British India [...] 1859-1914, CUP
- Horvath K., Amelina A., Peters K. 2017, Re-thinking the politics of migration. On the uses and challenges of regime perspectives for migration research, «Migration Studies», 3: 301-314
- Johnson R., Khalid A. (eds.) 2011, Public Health in the British Empire [...] 1850-1960, Routledge
- Kennedy D. 2002, The critique of rights in Critical Legal Studies, in Brown W., Halley J. (eds.), Left Legalism/Left Critique», DUP
- Lascoumes P., Le Galès P. (eds.) 2004, Gouverner par les instruments, PSP
- Latour B. 1987, Science in Action. How to Follow Scientists and Engineers through Society, HUP
- Marella M.R. 2007, Il fondamento sociale della dignità umana, «Riv. crit. dir. priv.», 1: 67 ss.
- Marini G. 2017, Il colore nel diritto: costruire la soggettività nell'esperienza della Critical Race Theory, in Le teorie critiche del diritto, Pacini
- Mezzadra S., Neilson B. 2013, Border as Method, or, the Multiplication of Labor, DUP
- Paladini F.M. 2003, Un caos che spaventa [...], Marsilio
- Panzac D. 1986, Quarantaines et lazarets [...], Aix-en-Provence, Édisud
- Panzac D. 1999, Politique Sanitaire et fixation des frontières [...], in «Turcica», 31: 87-108
- Pastore A. (ed.) 2007, Confini e frontiere nell'età moderna [...] FrancoAngeli
- Ranger T., Slack P. (eds.) 1995, Epidemics and Ideas [...], CUP
- Resta G. 2010, La dignità, in Rodotà S., Zatti P., Trattato di biodiritto (dir.), I: 259 ss., Giuffrè
- Roksandic D. (ed.) 1998, Microhistory of the Triplex Confinium, CEU Press
- Rodotà S. 2012, Il diritto di avere diritti, Laterza
- Rodotà S. 2021, Tecnologie e diritti, il Mulino
- Rumford C. 2006, Theorizing borders, «Eur. J. of Soc. Th.», 2: 155-169
- Snowden F.M. 2019, Epidemics and Society [...], YUP 2019
- Torpey J.C. 2000, The Invention of the Passport [...] CUP, 2000
- Turina I. 2022, Consentire all'emergenza [...], «Rass. it. di soc.», 3: 609-635
- Whitman J. 2004, The two western cultures of Privacy: Dignity versus Liberty, «Yale L. J.», 113: 1151 ss.

B.2

1. Scientific Curriculum of the Principal Investigator

Enrico Gargiulo

ORCID: 0000-0002-0459-3128

<https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=xDMmfQEAAA&hl=it>

<https://unibo.academia.edu/enricogargiulo>

enrico.gargiulo@unibo.it

ACADEMIC POSITION

2019- : Associate Professor in General Sociology (14/C1 Sps/07), Dept. of Political and Social Science, University of Bologna.

2017-19: Senior Assistant Professor in General Sociology (14/C1 Sps/07), Dept. of Philosophy and Cultural Heritage, University of Venezia "Ca' Foscari".

2014-17: Junior Assistant Professor in Economic Sociology and Sociology of Work and Organizations (14/D1 Sps/09), Dept. of Law and Political, Economic and Social Sciences, University of Eastern Piedmont.

2009-14: Research Fellow, Dept. of Cultures, Politics and Society, University of Torino.

EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS

2018: National Scientific Qualification for Associate Professorship, sectors 14/C1; 14/D1; 14/C3.

2007: Ph.D. in Sociology and Social Research, University of Napoli "Federico II"; thesis title: «The exclusive inclusion. History, theory and practice of social citizenship (L'inclusione esclusiva. Storia, teoria e pratica della cittadinanza sociale)». Supervisor: Oreste Ventrone.

2003: Degree in Sociology, University "La Sapienza", Roma; final mark of 108/110.

TEACHING

Current in first, second-cycle degree programmes and PhD programmes: History of Sociological Thought; Local Policies of Reception and Integration; Laboratory of Academic Writing.

In the past: Sociological Theories; Theories of Social Work; Displaced People, Asylum Seekers, and Refugees; Citizenship and Welfare Mix; Foundations of Social Politics; Local Welfare, Sustainable Development; Sociology.

RESEARCH EXPERIENCES

As Principal Investigator (PI)

2017: Project «The Movidia you do not expect (La Movidia che non ti aspetti)», a study on municipal ordinances prohibiting alcoholic drinks, with by Osservatorio permanente sui Giovani e l'alcool, Roma.

As team member of projects financed by Miur, other Italian public institutions or transnational

2017: FAMI (Fondo Asilo Migrazione e Integrazione) of the Interior Minister «V.E.S.T.A. - Towards Hospitable Territorial Services (V.E.S.T.A. - Verso Servizi Territoriali Accoglienti)», PI: Elena Allegri, University of Eastern Piedmont.

2015: Gran Sasso Science Institute (G.S.S.I.) «Society, Economics and Space in Naples (Società, Economia e Spazio a Napoli)», PI: Antonio Calafati.

2013-14: University of Torino «Communicating Public Policies», PI: Franca Roncarolo.

2013: Furb «Maritime Frontiers of the Mediterranean: which Permeability? Exchanges, Control, Pushbacks (XVI-XXI Centuries) (Frontiere marittime nel Mediterraneo: quale permeabilità? scambi, controllo, respingimenti (XVI-XXI secolo)», PI: Michele Colucci.

2010-13: Consortium CISS 38 of Cuornè (TO) and University of Torino «MAPPA - Active Migrants to paths of Autonomy Promotion (MAPPA - Migranti Attivi in percorsi di Promozione di Autonomie)», PI: Adriana Luciano.

2009-13: University of Torino «Processes of Participatory Planning in Piedmont. The Social Plans of Zone (Processi di programmazione partecipata in Piemonte. I piani sociali di zona)», PI: Fiorenzo Girotti and Paolo Almondo.

SELECTED MEETINGS, WORKSHOPS, CONFERENCES:

2021: Conference "Geographies of the law. Inquiries into the space-law tangle", and presentation of the paper "Performing how to live the space: uses, misuses and implications of local membership status in Italy" (Politecnico of Turin, December 13-14);

2021: Conference (online) of the Section of Political Sociology of the Italian Sociological Association "Politics and

Society in the post-Covid 19 era. The Public Role of Political Sociology”, and presentation of the paper “The Ambivalences of the Digitalization of Municipal Registration: certifying administrative existence before and after Covid 19” (October 7-8);

2021: seminar (online) within the context of the ERC project “Processing Citizenship: Digital registration of migrants as co-production of citizens, territory and Europe” (Professor Annalisa Pelizza), and presentation of the book “Invisible borders: administrative barriers and citizenship in the Italian municipalities” (June 16);

2020: seminar (online) organized by the Uppsala Forum on Democracy, Peace and Justice of the Uppsala University (Professor Patricia Mindus), and presentation of the book “Invisible borders: administrative barriers and citizenship in the Italian municipalities” (December 17);

2020: Conference (online) of the Italian Sociological Association “Rethinking Society within emergencies and global transformations. With Max Weber 100 years later”, and presentation of the paper “Governing through Protocols: managing health emergency between political decisiveness and technical-administrative devices” (December 18-20);

2019: “London Conference in Critical Thought 2019”, and presentation of the paper “The ‘Tragedy’ of Residency: local citizenship in Italy between emancipation and social control” (Centre for Invention and Social Process at Goldsmiths, University of London July 5-6);

2018: Conference “The New Nationalism: populism, authoritarianism, and anti-globalisation”, and presentation of the paper (with Adriano Cirulli and Paolo Perri) “Populism and radical left-wing stateless nationalism in Europe. The Basque Abertzale Left and the Catalan CUP” (Association for the Study of Ethnicity and Nationalism, ASEN, London School of Economics, March 27-28);

2017: 14th IMISCOE Annual Conference “Migration, Diversity and the City”, and presentation of the paper (with Magda Bolzoni) “Access to housing, civic stratification and socio-spatial exclusion. The case of refugees in Turin, Italy” (Erasmus University di Rotterdam, June 28-30);

2017: “Higher Seminars in Philosophy of Law” organized by the Uppsala Forum on Democracy, Peace and Justice of the Uppsala University (Professor Patricia Mindus), and presentation of the paper “The Toolkit of Administrative Arbitrariness in Border Control” (February 9);

2016: CADAAD (Critical Approaches to Discourse Analysis across Disciplines) Conference, and presentation of the paper “Between selection and classification: the Italian model of civic integration within governmental planning documents” (University of Catania, September 5-7).

2016: “Midterm Conference” of the European Sociological Association Research Network 37 - Urban Sociology - “Moving Cities: Contested Views on Urban Life”, and presentation of the paper (with Adriano Cirulli) “Occupied spaces in Naples: Informality, urban transformations, and discourses on the ‘commons’”, nel panel “Mobilization in the urban scene” (Jagiellonian University of Krakow, June 29- July 1).

2016: “Annual Meeting” of ICONS, the International Society of Public Law, “Borders, Otherness, and Public Law, and presentation of the paper “Arbitrariness and Administrative Borders: Exploring Mechanisms of Exclusion and Forms of Civic Stratification in Municipalities” (Humboldt University of Berlin, June 17-19);

2016: “6th Ethnography and Qualitative Research Conference”, and presentation of the paper “Public order as a contested object of knowledge. Discretionary power, opacity and conflicts between State apparatuses in certain Italian security policies” (University of Bergamo, June 8-11);

2016: 15th Border Regions In Transition (BRIT) Conference “Cities, States and Borders: From the Local to the Global”, and presentation of the paper “Administrative Borders Inside the Cities: Mechanisms of Migrants’ Exclusion and Forms of Civic Stratification in Italian Municipalities” (University of Southern Denmark and HafenCity University Hamburg, May 17-20);

EDITORIAL ACTIVITY:

Scientific committee of the book series “Migrations and work” of the publisher New Digital Frontiers (Directed by Michele Colucci and Stefano Gallo).

Scientific committee of the book series "Docks" of the publisher DeriveApprodi.

RESEARCH INTERESTS:

- Residency as a form of local citizenship
- Registration as a border and device for population design
- Institutional discourse and policies on migrants' integration
- Police knowledge and the concept of public order
- Varieties of populisms: the relationship among the concepts of people, population and nation
- Individuals' registration and the government of populations: between ontological issues and political stakes
- Protocols as government devices

2. Scientific Curriculum of the associated investigators

1. PALADINI Filippo Maria

Filippo M. Paladini

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7457-0335>

<https://independent.academia.edu/FilippomariaPaladini>

<https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Filippo-Maria-Paladini>

filippomaria.paladini@unito.it

ACADEMIC POSITION

2005- : Researcher in Early Modern History (M-Sto/02), Dept. of Department of Cultures, Politics and Society, University of Turin.

EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS

2007: Ph.D. in Modern History, University of Turin. Supervisor: V. Ferrone.

2003: Degree in History, University "Ca' Foscari", Venice; final mark of 110/110 cum laude.

TEACHING

Current in first and second-cycle degree programmes: History of Social Politics and Welfare; History of Historiography. In the past: Early Modern History; History of Modern State.

RESEARCH EXPERIENCES

2005-2008 - Alfieri-CRT Project, "Culture e pratiche di governo del territorio in Piemonte e Valle d'Aosta. Persistenze e mutamenti nella storia di due regioni europee" (PI V. Ferrone and R. Cavallo Perin)

2006-2007 - PRIN 2005, "L'Illuminismo e i diritti dell'uomo nella crisi dell'Antico Regime" (PI V. Ferrone)

2008-2009 - PRIN 2007, "Il tardo Illuminismo e la crisi dell'Antico Regime in Europa" (PI V. Ferrone)

SELECTED MEETINGS, WORKSHOPS, CONFERENCES:

He has collaborated in several projects (90's-2000's), as: "Triplex Confinium. Hrvatska višegranica u euromediterranskom kontestu" (PI Drago Roksandić); PRIN "Venetian state and post-Venetian space 1718-1830: political changes, social transformations and models of religiosity in the Venetian mainland, eastern Adriatic and the Ionian islands during and after the Venice Republic, a comparative approach" (PI Giuseppe Gullino).

EDITORIAL ACTIVITY:

Member of Ateneo Veneto di scienze, lettere e arti ONLUS - Venezia

Scientific Board of Gorlato Award e Cavallarin Award (Ateneo Veneto - Venezia)

Member of Società dalmata di storia patria" - Roma

Editorial Board and Scientific Committee of "Ateneo Veneto. Rivista di scienze, lettere ed arti"

Scientific Board of "Atti e Memorie della Società dalmata di storia patria" - Roma

Editorial Board of "Venetica. Rivista di storia contemporanea"

RESEARCH INTERESTS:

- History of professions (XVII-XX Centuries);
- History of historiography and the public use of history and cultural memory;
- History of health borders (XVII-XVIII Centuries);
- Social history (minorities, processes of marginalisation, forms of deviance);
- History of political and social institutions (from the end of XVII century to the beginning of XX century);
- Venetian, Adriatic and Mediterranean History.

2. MARELLA Maria Rosaria

MARIA ROSARIA MARELLA

Full Professor of Law

University of Perugia Department of Law

Via A. Pascoli, 33 - 06123 Perugia

Telephone: 075.5852537 - 339 7126442

email: mrmarella3@gmail.com maria.marella@unipg.it

EDUCATION

PH.D. COMPARATIVE LAW

University of Florence, (1991)

Faculty of Law

LAW DEGREE (summa cum laude)

University of Rome "La Sapienza", (1983)

Faculty of Law

TEACHING AND ACADEMIC EXPERIENCE

UNIVERSITY OF PERUGIA DEPARTMENT OF LAW, PERUGIA, ITALY (1991 - present)

Position: Full Professor of Private Law

Current courses: Private Law (Advanced), Private Law and Globalisation, Law Clinic "Health, Environment and Territory".

Previous courses: European Private Law, Biotechnologies Legal Regulation, and Feminist Legal Theory (coteaching with Prof. Tamar Pitch).

Coordinator of the Ph.D Program in Legal Science - University of Perugia Department of Law

Director of the Law Clinic "Health, Environment and Territory"

Supervisor and Coordinator of Study Abroad Programs for undergraduate and graduate students:

- Visiting Scholar Exchange Program with American University, Washington D. C.

- Visiting Student and Scholar Exchange Program with EHESS École des hautes études en sciences sociales, Paris.

Scientific Director of the following International conferences and Summer Schools:

- "Transnational Law and Human Rights - Space, Boundaries and the Law - Rights & Remedies in the Crisis, 09-14 June 2014, Perugia Department of Law;

- "Access to Justice. What Policies for the XXI Century?", 22-27 June 2015, Perugia Department of Law;

- "The Globalization of Law and Legal Institutions", 20-24 June 2016, Perugia Department of Law;

- "Inequalities", 28 June - 1 July 2017, Perugia Department of Law;

- "The Private/Public Divide. Ideologies and Techniques", 2-6 July 2018, Perugia Department of Law;

- "Identities of Law/Identities by Law", 1-5 July 2019;

- "Law and ...", Seminar Series, 4 October - 5 November 2020.

ECOLE DES HAUTES ETUDES EN SCIENCES SOCIALES, PARIS (2014-16)

Position: Professeure invitée

2014-15 Seminar Series: "Property Law and the Common Goods";

2015-16 Seminar Series: "Individual Rights and Identity Politics".

Correspondante à l'étranger (2019 - present)

UNIVERSITY OF TRENTO, TRENTO, ITALY (1996-1999)

Position: Professor of Law

Courses: Private Law

OTHER TEACHING AND ACADEMIC EXPERIENCES:

SCIENCESPO LAW SCHOOL (2014 - present)

Faculty Member and Co-sponsor "Intensive Doctoral Week"

INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL LAW & POLICY (IGLP) - HARVARD LAW SCHOOL (2014-18)

Conferences and Colloquia

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, FACULTY OF LAW (2010)

Visiting Scholar

MCGILL UNIVERSITY - FACULTY OF LAW, MONTREAL (2008)

Visiting Scholar

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE (MA) (1996-1997)

Visiting scholar - Center for European Legal Studies

UNIVERSITÄT FREIBURG, FREIBURG IM BREISGAU, GERMANY (1984-1986)

Scientific Assistant and Visiting scholar

MAX-PLANCK INSTITUT für AUSLAENDISCHES und INTERNATIONALES PRIVATRECHT (1986)

Visiting Researcher

UNIVERSITY OF ROME "LA SAPIENZA", ROME, ITALY (1998-2005)

Position: Lecturer in the master course "Person and fundamental rights" (Director: Prof. Stefano Rodotà).

Other teaching activities carried out at:

Italian Superior Judicial Council (CSM);
Italian Higher School of Public Administration;
Italian Academy of the "Guardia di Finanza";
Perugia "Baldo degli Ubaldi" Notary School.

AFFILIATIONS AND PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Member, Société de Législation Comparée;
Member, International Academy of Comparative Law;
Member, Associazione Italiana dei Civilisti (AIC);
Member, Società Italiana degli Studiosi di Diritto civile (SISDIC);
Member, Unione dei Privatisti (UP);
Member, Italian Association of Comparative Law (AIDC);
Member, Italian Association of Law & Literature (AIDEL);
Vice President, Italian Society for Governmental Studies (SSG);
Founding Member, GIUDIT - Italian Society for Feminist Legal Studies;
Editor-in-chief "Rivista Critica di Diritto Privato";
Referee "Comparative Law Review";
Referee "Nuova Giurisprudenza Civile Commentata";
Referee "Nuovo Diritto Civile";
Referee "Rassegna di diritto civile".
Member, Scientific Board "Osservatorio di diritto civile e commerciale", Il Mulino, Bologna;
Member, Scientific Board "Cosmopolis";
Member, Scientific Board "Infoleges.it";
Member, Scientific Board "Familia";
Member, Scientific Board "The Cardozo Electronic Law Bulletin";
Member, Scientific Board "Comparazione e diritto civile".
Co-editor Book series "Interferenze. Collana di diritto e cultura umanistica", Editoriale Scientifica, Naples;
Scientific Board "La cultura giuridica. Testi di scienza, teoria e storia del diritto" (Book series), Roma TrEPress.
Giudice aggregato (adjunct Judge), Italian Constitutional Court;
Member of the Commission "Diritti e Libertà" of the Equal Opportunities Department of the Presidency of the Council of Ministries (1996-1999);
President of the "Commissione di Garanzia Statutaria" of the Umbria Region, (2010-2017).
Several times appointed by prestigious universities as responsible for TENURED PROFESSORSHIPS and fellowships EVALUATION (among others: Georgetown Law School, Washington D.C., McGill Faculty of Law, Montreal, Universiteit Antwerpen, Ecole de droit - SciencesPo, Paris);
As invited speaker, Professor Marella has participated to many INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS in some of the most prestigious academic institutions all over the world, such as Harvard Law School; University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne; SciencesPo, Paris; EHESS, Paris; Universidad de Los Andes, Bogotá; Goethe-University in Frankfurt; Humboldt-University in Berlin; University of Regensburg, University of Amsterdam; McGill Law School, Montreal; University of Toronto, Faculty of Law; University of Colorado Law School; CES - University of Coimbra, and many others.

AWARDS

Best book in legal matters in the National Contest for Scientific Dissemination, (Premio nazionale di divulgazione scientifica), Associazione Italiana del Libro, Cnr, Airi, (2015),
Faculty Research Program, International Council of Canadian Studies, Faculty of Law, University of Toronto, (2009-2010),
Canadian Studies Faculty Research Award McGill University (Montreal, Canada), (2008).

RESEARCH PROJECTS SUCCESSFULLY SUBMITTED AND FUNDED

(2011) Director of the project: "Legal status of common goods: from water to knowledge", funded by Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Perugia;
(2009-10) Research Project: Tradition and Modernization of Family Law in the Political Framework of Multiculturalism, Faculty Research Program, International Council of Canadian Studies;
(2008) PRIN project: "Between equality and non-discrimination: the importance of personal conditions in private relationships" (Director of the University of Perugia Research Unit);
(2006) PRIN project: "Redistribution and identity. Fundamental rights and rules of private law in the construction of differences, with particular reference to gender and sexual orientation" (Director of the local Research Unit);

(2004) PRIN project: "New forms of protection for people with disabilities" (Participant);
 (2002) PRIN project: "The commodification of body parts and the limits of the market" (Participant).

ITALIAN PUBLICATIONS (QUALITY AND IMPACT):

All the Italian publications are published on reviews of Level A (peer reviewed) or by publishers of scientific relevance and national circulation

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS

(2019) The Law of the Urban Common(s), in THE SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARTERLY - ISSN:1527-8026 vol. 118 (4)

(2018) Family-Relations Law between 'Stratification' and 'Resistance'. Housework and Family Law Exceptionalism, in Sarti, Bellavitis, Martini (eds), What is Work. Gender at the Crossroads of Home, Family, and Business from the Early Modern Era to the Present, Berghahn Books, Oxford, New York;

(2017) Fonction Sociale, in Dictionnaire des Biens communs, Rochfeld, Orsi, Cornu (eds), Presses Universitaires de France, 2017.

(2017) Who is the Contracting Party? A Trip Around the Transformation of the Legal Subject, in P. G. Monateri (ed.), Comparative Contract Law, Eldgar, 2017, pp. 205-215;

(2017) The common goods. A quest for another relation between people and things, in A. Chaigneau (ed.), Fonctions de la propriété et commun regards comparatistes, Société de législation comparée, 37-56.

(2017) The Commons as a Legal Concept, in Law Critique (2017) 28:61-86;

(2016) La proprietà ricostruita : conflitti sociali e categorie giuridiche, Tracés. Revue de Sciences humaines [Online], #16 | 2016, Online since 01 January 2017, connection on 22 November 2021. URL : <http://journals.openedition.org/traces/6624> ; DOI : <https://doi.org/10.4000/traces.6624>;

(2016) "Love will tear us apart" some thoughts on intrafamilial torts and family law modernization between Italy and Canada, in Comparative Law Review, n. 2/2016, pp. 1-35;

(2016) The Geopolitics of Law in Latin America. The Case of the Social Function of Property. pp.115-126. In Persona e attività economica tra libertà e regola : studi dedicati a Diego Corapi - ISBN:978-88-6342-937-4

(2015) The contractualisation of family law in Italy, in F. Swennen (ed.), Contractualisation of Family Law - Global Perspectives Volume 4 of the series Ius Comparatum - Global Studies in Comparative Law, London, Springer, pp. 241-254;

(2014) The constituent assembly of the commons (CAC), in OpenDemocracy (on-line <https://www.opendemocracy.net/can-europe-make-it/maria-rosaria-marella/constituent-assembly-ofcommons-cac>);

(2012) (with Giovanni Marini), Famille, in M. Troper & D. Chagnollaud (eds.), TRAITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE DROIT CONSTITUTIONNEL, t. 3, Dalloz;

(2011), Critical Family Law, in "American University Journal of Gender, Social Policy & the Law", Vol. 19, n. 2, 721-754.

(2008) A New Perspective on Human Dignity: European Contract Law, Social Dignity and the Retreat of the Welfare State, in Stefan Grundmann (ed.), CONSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND EUROPEAN CONTRACT LAW, pp. 123-147, Kluwer Law International BV, The Netherlands.

(2008) Radicalism, Resistance, and the Structures of Family Law, in 4...

3. Main Principal Investigator's scientific publications (Max. 20)

1. Gargiulo, E. (2021). Invisible Borders. Administrative Barriers and Citizenship in the Italian Municipalities. p. 1-276, BASINGSTOKE:Palgrave, ISBN: 978-3-030-53836-1, doi: 10.1007/978-3-030-53836-1 - **Monografia o trattato scientifico**

2. Enrico Gargiulo (2021). Registration as a Border: Shaping the Population at the Local Level in Italy. GEOPOLITICS, vol. 0, p. 1-25, ISSN: 1557-3028, doi: 10.1080/14650045.2021.1912023 - **Articolo in rivista**

3. E. Gargiulo (2019). Appartenenze precarie. La residenza tra inclusione ed esclusione. p. 1-221, TORINO:UTET, ISBN: 978-88-6008-599-3 - **Monografia o trattato scientifico**

4. GARGIULO, Enrico (2017). The limits of local citizenship: administrative borders within the Italian municipalities. CITIZENSHIP STUDIES, vol. 21, p. 327-343, ISSN: 1362-1025, doi: 10.1080/13621025.2016.1277982 - **Articolo in rivista**

5. E. Gargiulo, M. Mastandrea (2020). "La Cina è vicina": il controllo della residenza tra Italia e Repubblica Popolare Cinese. *SOCIOLOGIA URBANA E RURALE*, vol. 121, p. 52-71, ISSN: 0392-4939, doi: 10.3280/SUR2020-121004 - **Articolo in rivista**

6. E. Gargiulo, A. D'Angelo (2021). Residential Bordering: The (Mis)use of Residence Status to Control Migrants' Welfare Rights in Italy and the UK. *AUTONOMIE LOCALI E SERVIZI SOCIALI*, vol. XLIV, p. 371-391, ISSN: 0392-2278 - **Articolo in rivista**

7. gargiulo enrico (2022). Dare forma alla popolazione. L'anagrafe e le sue performatività. *RASSEGNA ITALIANA DI SOCIOLOGIA*, vol. online, p. 1-31, ISSN: 0486-0349, doi: 10.1423/103224 - **Articolo in rivista**

8. Enrico Gargiulo (2016). Monitoring or Selecting? Security in Italy Between Surveillance, Identification and Categorisation. In: (a cura di): Orrù E. Porcedda M.G. e Volkmann S., *Rethinking Surveillance and Control Beyond the "Security versus Privacy" Debate*. p. 195-215, DEU:Nomos, ISBN: 9783848735068, doi: 10.5771/9783845278094-195 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**

9. Gargiulo, E. Berhe (a cura di) (2020). Fingerprints. Tecniche di identificazione e diritti delle persone. p. 1-274, VERONA:QuiEdit, ISBN: 978-88-6464-581-0 - **Curatela**

10. Gargiulo E. (2021). I poveri di fronte all'anagrafe: tra diritti, disciplinamento e resistenze al controllo sociale. In: (a cura di): Coccoli Lorenzo, *I poveri possono parlare? Soggetti, problemi, alleanze*. CITOYENS, p. 89-115, ROMA:Ediesse, ISBN: 978-88-230-2295-9 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**

11. GARGIULO, Enrico (2015). Dalla popolazione residente al popolo dei residenti le ordinanze e la costruzione dell'alterità. *RASSEGNA ITALIANA DI SOCIOLOGIA*, vol. 1, p. 3-26, ISSN: 0486-0349, doi: 10.1423/79143 - **Articolo in rivista**

12. E. Gargiulo (2019). I sindaci e l'«emergenza» immigrazione: dal mantra securitario al protagonismo politico. *LA RIVISTA DELLE POLITICHE SOCIALI*, vol. 16, p. 43-61, ISSN: 1724-5389 - **Articolo in rivista**

13. Gargiulo Enrico (2016). La residenza come campo di tensioni. I conflitti sull'iscrizione anagrafica e la loro rilevanza per lo studio delle migrazioni interne. In: (a cura di): Fornasin Alessio Lorenzini Claudio, *Per una storia della popolazione italiana nel Novecento..* p. 171-181, ITA:FORUM, ISBN: 978-88-8420-947-4 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**

14. Enrico Gargiulo, Massimo Cuono (2017). Emergenza, crisi, sicurezza. Decisioni extra-ordinarie tra governo centrale e amministrazioni locali. *DIRITTO & QUESTIONI PUBBLICHE*, vol. 4, p. 15-36, ISSN: 1825-0173 - **Articolo in rivista**

15. Gargiulo Enrico (2015). Quando il territorio si fa ostile. La territorialità etica e le barriere locali al suo riconoscimento. *POLITICA & SOCIETÀ*, vol. 1, p. 99-122, ISSN: 2240-7901, doi: 10.4476/79127 - **Articolo in rivista**

16. Magda Bolzoni, Enrico Gargiulo, Michele Manocchi (2015). The social consequences of the denied access to housing for refugees in urban settings: the case of Turin, Italy. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HOUSING POLICY*, vol. 4, p. 400-417, ISSN: 1949-1247, doi: 10.1080/14616718.2015.1053337 - **Articolo in rivista**

17. Gargiulo Enrico (2022). 'Crowds are mad and criminal': The notion of public order in Italian manuals for police mobile units, 2000-2008. *JOURNAL OF MODERN ITALIAN STUDIES*, vol. online, p. 1-23, ISSN: 1354-571X, doi: 10.1080/1354571X.2021.2009220 - **Articolo in rivista**

18. E. Gargiulo, D. Colombo (2016). Participation and privatisation in neoliberal policies. The Case of Italian 'Piani di Zona'. *PARTECIPAZIONE E CONFLITTO*, vol. 9, p. 414-440, ISSN: 2035-6609, doi: 10.1285/i20356609v9i2p414 - **Articolo in rivista**

19. GARGIULO, Enrico (2014). Dall'inclusione programmata alla selezione degli immigrati: le visioni dell'integrazione nei documenti di programmazione del governo italiano. *POLIS*, vol. XXVIII, p. 221-250, ISSN: 1120-9488, doi: 10.1424/77397 - **Articolo in rivista**

20. GARGIULO, Enrico (2015). Ordine pubblico, regole private. Rappresentazioni della folla, indicazioni operative e prescrizioni comportamentali nei manuali per i Reparti mobili. *ETNOGRAFIA E RICERCA QUALITATIVA*, vol. 3, p. 481-512, ISSN: 1973-3194, doi: 10.3240/81726 - **Articolo in rivista**

4. Main scientific publications of the associated investigators (Max. 20, for each research unit)

1. PALADINI Filippo Maria

1. F. PALADINI (2002). Un "caos che spaventa". Poteri, territori e religioni di frontiera nella Dalmazia della tarda età veneta. p. 11-503, VENEZIA:Marsilio, ISBN: 9788831780162 - **Monografia o trattato scientifico**
2. Filippo Maria Paladini (2019). Migranti, rifugiati, coloni (e abitanti nuovi) tra Dalmazia e Istria in età veneta (sec. XV-XVIII). ATENEO VENETO, vol. CCVI, terza serie, 18, p. 11-43, ISSN: 0004-6558 - **Articolo in rivista**
3. F. Paladini (2007). Francesco Foscari, Dispacci da Costantinopoli (1757-1762). p. XIII, 1-LXVI, 565, VENEZIA:La Malcontenta, ISBN: 9788895745176 - **Edizione critica di testi/di scavo**
4. Filippo Maria Paladini (1999). Il «noi» e le «barbare consuetudini». Pratiche e rappresentazioni del conflitto nella Dalmazia del XVIII secolo. LETTERATURE DI FRONTIERA, vol. IX/2 (1999), p. 223-280, ISSN: 1126-7674 - **Articolo in rivista**
5. Filippo Maria Paladini (1998). "Se pol far, come nelle fortezze, acquistando grado a grado". Appunti sull'atteggiamento delle autorità venete di fronte alle controversie tra riti ed alle seduzioni "seduzioni serviane" nella Dalmazia del XVIII secolo. RICERCHE DI STORIA SOCIALE E RELIGIOSA, vol. XXVII/54 (1998), p. 91-112, ISSN: 0392-1581 - **Articolo in rivista**
6. Filippo Maria Paladini (1996). "Per curiosità, e per fanatismo". Appunti su un processo contro i fautori di un bagno delle streghe tra il territorio di Narenta ed il distretto di Vergoraz (sec. XVIII). STUDI VENEZIANI, vol. n.s. XXXII (1996), p. 137-161, ISSN: 0392-0437 - **Articolo in rivista**
7. Filippo Maria Paladini (1994). Né uomini né strutture. Ultimi anni del Dominio veneto nelle Isole Jonie attraverso i dispacci dell'ultimo Provveditore Generale da Mar Carlo Aurelio Widmann. ATTI - ISTITUTO VENETO DI SCIENZE, LETTERE ED ARTI. CLASSE DI SCIENZE FISICHE, MATEMATICHE E NATURALI, vol. 152/I (1993-1994) - classe di scienze morali, lettere ed arti, p. 183-222, ISSN: 0392-6680 - **Articolo in rivista**
8. F. Paladini (2007). Bailaggio e ambasceria, scrittura di governo e narrazione. In: F. Paladini. Francesco Foscari, Dispacci da Costantinopoli (1757-1762). p. XIII-LXIII, VENEZIA:La Malcontenta, ISBN: 9788895745176 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
9. Filippo Maria Paladini (2001). Alcune forme della rappresentazione della minoranza «greca» nella Venezia settecentesca. In: Gianfranco Giraudo Adriano Pavan. Le minoranze come oggetto di satira. Atti del congresso internazionale, Jesolo 13-15 ottobre 2000, «Euroasiatica», 68/1 (2001). p. 88-102, Padova:Università Ca' Foscari, Venezia, ISBN: 8887312117 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
10. F. PALADINI (2008). Arsenal e Museo Storico Navale di Venezia. Mare, lavoro e uso pubblico della storia. vol. 11, p. 9-138, PADOVA:Il Poligrafo, ISBN: 9788871155746 - **Monografia o trattato scientifico**
11. Filippo Maria Paladini (2001). Paterni tiranni: mito e antimito, autorità e conflitto nella Dalmazia veneta. In: Sante Graciotti. Mito e antimito di Venezia nel bacino adriatico (secoli XV-XIX), Atti del I Convegno italo-croato, Venezia, Fondazione Giorgio Cini, 11-13 novembre 1997, a cura di Sante Graciotti (Media et Orientalis Europa, 1). p. 169-221, ROMA:Il Calamo, ISBN: 8888039007 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
12. Filippo Maria Paladini (1999). rec. di Storia dell'Impero ottomano, a cura di R. Mantran, Lecce 1999 e G. CASTELLAN, Storia dei Balcani. XIV-XX secolo, Lecce 1999,. ATENEO VENETO, vol. «Ateneo Veneto», CLXXXVI-XXXVII, n.s. 37 (1999), p. 225-230, ISSN: 0004-6558 - **Recensione in rivista**
13. Filippo Maria Paladini (1997). Carlo Aurelio Widmann provveditore generale da Mar, Dispacci da Corfù (1795-1797), I. 1794-1796 e II. 1796-1797. p. I-XIX, 9-375 (vol. I)-379-693 (vol. II), VENEZIA:La Malcontenta, ISBN: 9788895745060 - **Edizione critica di testi/di scavo**
14. Filippo Maria Paladini (2012). Civilizzazione europea, storia italiana e rigenerazione di Venezia in Samuele Romanin. In: Michele Gottardi Marina Niero Camillo Tonini. Ateneo Veneto 1812-2012. Un'istituzione per la città. p. 39-46, Venezia:Ateneo Veneto e Lineadaqua, ISBN: 9788895598109 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
15. Filippo Maria Paladini (2011). Da Agnadello a Campofornido, dal 1797 verso una "controstoria" d'Italia. In: 1509-2009. L'ombra di Agnadello: Venezia e la terraferma. ATENEO VENETO, vol. CXCVII, 9/I (2010), p. 195-232, ISSN: 0004-6558, Venezia, 14-16 maggio 2009 - **Contributo in Atti di convegno**
16. Filippo Maria Paladini (2021). Congressi degli scienziati italiani, cioè di medici (Padova e Venezia via Milano, 1842-1847). VENETICA, vol. XXXIV, 60, p. 1-18, ISSN: 1125-193X - **Articolo in rivista**
17. Filippo Maria Paladini (2014). Rendite della storia: luoghi di cultura nella modernizzazione novecentesca (1890-1966). LABORATOIRE ITALIEN, vol. 15, p. 135-146, ISSN: 1627-9204 - **Articolo in rivista**

2. MARELLA Maria Rosaria

1. Marella (2021). Antropologia del soggetto di diritto. Note sulle trasformazioni di una categoria giuridica. OSSERVATORIO DEL DIRITTO CIVILE E COMMERCIALE, p. 71-104, ISSN: 2281-2628 - **Articolo in rivista**

2. Marella, Sveva Stancati (2020). Donne e Migrazioni: il nodo del lavoro di cura. GENIUS, p. 48-64, ISSN: 2384-9495 - **Articolo in rivista**
3. Marella (2019). Fra pulsioni punitive e rigurgiti proprietari. I molti pasticci del d.d.l. Pillon. RIVISTA CRITICA DEL DIRITTO PRIVATO, p. 109-136, ISSN: 1123-1025 - **Articolo in rivista**
4. Marella Maria Rosaria (2017). Queer Eye for the Straight Guy. Sulle possibilità di un'analisi giuridica queer. POLITICA DEL DIRITTO, p. 383-414, ISSN: 0032-3063 - **Articolo in rivista**
5. Marella Maria Rosaria (2017). The privatization of Family Law: limits, gaps, backlashes. FAMILIA, p. 611-633, ISSN: 1592-9930 - **Articolo in rivista**
6. MARELLA, Maria Rosaria (2016). The Commons as a Legal Concept. LAW AND CRITIQUE, p. 1-26, ISSN: 0957-8536, doi: 10.1007/s10978-016-9193-0 - **Articolo in rivista**
7. Marella Maria Rosaria (2016). Qualche notazione sui possibili effetti simbolici e redistributivi della legge Cirinnà. RIVISTA CRITICA DEL DIRITTO PRIVATO, vol. 2, p. 231-241, ISSN: 1123-1025 - **Articolo in rivista**
8. M. R. Marella (2011). Critical Family Law.. THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY JOURNAL OF GENDER, SOCIAL POLICY & THE LAW, vol. 19, ISSN: 1557-3753 - **Articolo in rivista**
9. Marella M.R. (2007). Il fondamento sociale della dignità umana. Un modello costituzionale per il diritto europeo dei contratti. RIVISTA CRITICA DEL DIRITTO PRIVATO, vol. XXV, p. 67-103, ISSN: 1123-1025 - **Articolo in rivista**
10. Marella M.R. (2008). Le donne. L'interruzione delle sorti umane e progressive e i guadagni per il diritto. In: Gli anni settanta del diritto privato. p. 341-396, Milano:Giuffrè, ISBN: 9788814140525 - **Contributo in Atti di convegno**
11. Marella (2021). Il diritto civile e la laicità. In: A. Cardone M. Croce. 30 Anni di Laicità dello Stato: fu vera gloria?. p. 141-158, Roma:Nessun Dogma, ISBN: 978-88-98602-57-5 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
12. Marella Maria Rosaria (2018). Fra status e identità. L'interesse del minore e la costruzione della genitorialità. In: AA.VV.. Liber Amicorum Pietro Rescigno in occasione del novantesimo compleanno. LE GRANDI OPERE, p. 1213-1236, NAPOLI:Editoriale Scientifica, ISBN: 978-88-9391-243-3 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
13. MARIA ROSARIA MARELLA (2017). Fonction sociale. In: Marie Cornu;Fabienne Orsi;Judith Rochfeld. Dictionnaire des biens communs. Presses Universitaires de France, ISBN: 978-2-13-065411-7 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
14. Marella Maria Rosaria (2017). The common goods. A quest for another relation between people and things. In: Chaigneau Aurore. Fonctions de la propriété et commun regards comparatistes. DROIT PRIVÉ COMPARÉ ET EUROPÉEN, vol. 27, p. 37-56, ISBN: 978-2-36517-069-7, ISSN: 1761-2632 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
15. Maria Rosaria Marella (2016). The Geopolitics of Law in Latin America. The Case of the Social Function of Property. In: B. De Donno F. Pernazza R. Torino G. Scarchillo D. Benincasa. Persona e attività economica tra libertà e regola : studi dedicati a Diego Corapi. p. 115-126, ISBN: 978-88-6342-937-4 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
16. Marella Maria Rosaria (2014). Diritti della persona. In: Giuseppe Amadio Francesco Macario. Diritto civile. Norme, questioni, concetti. vol. I, BOLOGNA:Il Mulino, ISBN: 978-88-15-24570-0 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
17. Marella Maria Rosaria (2014). Pratiche del comune per una nuova idea di cittadinanza sociale. In: Allegri Giuseppe;Bronzini Giuseppe. Il tempo delle Costituzioni. Dall'Italia all'Europa. p. 131-148, ROMA:Manifestolibri, ISBN: 978-88-7285-762-5 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
18. A. Coccia, M. R. Marella (2006). Gli atti patrimoniali nell'interesse del beneficiario. In: G. Ferrando, L. Lenti "a cura di". Soggetti deboli e misure di protezione. Amministrazione di sostegno e interdizione. p. 169-197, Torino:Giappichelli, ISBN: 9788834864654 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
19. A. Coccia, M. R. Marella (2006). I beneficiari dell'amministrazione di sostegno. In: G. Ferrando, L. Lenti "a cura di". Soggetti deboli e misure di protezione. Amministrazione di sostegno e interdizione. p. 95-115, Torino:Giappichelli, ISBN: 9788834864654 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
20. Marella M.R., Virgilio M. (2004). Una cattiva legge cattiva. In: AA.VV.. Un'appropriazione indebita. L'uso del corpo della donna nella nuova legge sulla procreazione assistita. p. 171-188, MILANO:Baldini Castoldi Dalai, ISBN: 9788884905475 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**

5. Main staff involved (max 10 professors/researchers for each research unit, in addition to the PI or associated investigator), highlighting the time commitment expected

List of the Research Units

Unit 1 - GARGIULO Enrico

Personnel of the research unit

n°	Surname Name	Qualification	University/ Research Institution	e-mail address	Months/person expected
1.	GARGIULO Enrico	Professore Associato (L. 240/10)	Università degli Studi di BOLOGNA	enrico.gargiulo@unibo.it	2,5
2.	FIORI Antonio	Professore Associato (L. 240/10)	Università degli Studi di BOLOGNA	antonio.fiori@unibo.it	0,5
3.	TURINA Isacco	Ricercatore confermato	Università degli Studi di BOLOGNA	isacco.turina@unibo.it	1,0
4.	SCIARA Giuseppe	Ricercatore a t.d. - t.pieno (art. 24 c.3-b L. 240/10)	Università degli Studi di BOLOGNA	GIUSEPPE.SCIARA3@UNIBO.IT	1,0

Possible sub-unit

Surname	Name	Qualification	e-mail address	Months/person expected

*Unit 2 - PALADINI Filippo Maria**Personnel of the research unit*

n°	Surname Name	Qualification	University/ Research Institution	e-mail address	Months/person expected
1.	PALADINI Filippo Maria	Ricercatore confermato	Università degli Studi di TORINO	filippomaria.paladini@unito.it	1,0
2.	BOBBIO Tommaso	Ricercatore a t.d. - t.pieno (art. 24 c.3-b L. 240/10)	Università degli Studi di TORINO	tommaso.bobbio@unito.it	1,0
3.	BARTOLINI Francesco	Professore Associato (L. 240/10)	Università degli Studi di MACERATA	francesco.bartolini@unimc.it	1,0

*Unit 3 - MARELLA Maria Rosaria**Personnel of the research unit*

n°	Surname Name	Qualification	University/ Research Institution	e-mail address	Months/person expected
1.	MARELLA Maria Rosaria	Professore Ordinario	Università degli Studi di PERUGIA	maria.marella@unipg.it	0,5

2.	MARINI Giovanni	Professore Ordinario	Università degli Studi di PERUGIA	giovanni.marini@unipg.it	0,5
3.	BASCHERINI Gianluca	Professore Associato (L. 240/10)	Università degli Studi di ROMA "La Sapienza"	gianluca.bascherini@uniroma1.it	1,0

6. Information on the new contracts for personnel to be specifically recruited

n°	Associated or principal investigator	Number of expected RTD contracts	Number of research grants expected	Number of PhD scholarships expected	Overall expected time commitment (months)
1.	GARGIULO Enrico	0	1	0	18
2.	PALADINI Filippo Maria	0	1	0	12
3.	MARELLA Maria Rosaria	0	1	0	12
Total		0	3	0	42

7. PI "Do No Significant Harm (DNSH)" declaration, in compliance with article n. 17, EU Regulation 852/2020. (upload PDF)

Upload:



"The data contained in the application for funding are processed exclusively for carrying out the institutional functions of MUR. The CINECA, Department of Services for MUR, is data controller. The consultation is also reserved to universities, research institutes and institutions (each for its respective competence), MUR - Directorate-General Research- Office III, CNVR, CdV, and the reviewers in charge of the evaluation peer review. MUR also has the right to the dissemination of the main economic and scientific data related to the funded projects."

Date 31/03/2022 ore 11:36