



A BOURDIEUSIAN APPROACH TO THE CULTURAL VARIABLES THAT REPRODUCE LABOUR INEQUALITIES IN SPAIN

Víctor F. CLIMENT

ABSTRACT

The Spanish transition to democracy has been deeply studied by the Spanish and also International Sociology.

Between the death of Franco in 1975 and the first mandate of Felipe González in 1982, a process of democratization took place in Spain bringing a social and economic development with no precedents in history.

However, the political transformations ran during the transition to democracy was performance in the middle of social and political tensions that were the result of a polarized society. While the empowered classes developed mechanisms for reproducing the status quo acquired during the Franco regime, the 70s precariat started to push hard on building a capacity for empowering that brings better social conditions.

Far from solving these tensions, the transition contributed to yield to some of the Franco's legacy demands so that the weak and recently restored democracy was not in risk.

In this presentation, a set of reflections based on a bourdieusian approach are introduced to discuss the role that cultural and symbolic capital had in the reproduction of the status quo for empowered classes in the Franco's regime. At the same time we compare the capacity of cultural and economic capitals to explain the transformation and reproduction of social status throughout the real job opportunities that and actor has considering both capitals separately.