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ABSTRACTS

PLENARY SPEECH

Facing (With) the War: on the Representations of Gendered Experience of War through the Female Gaze

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Women's experience of facing with war may be very diverse. The memories of its destructive consequences and its framing in both personal and social planes are likewise different. One can speak here of the experiencing of the emotional shock and physical pain; of surviving sexual violence; of overcoming of hunger, cold, fear or despair; of being a war refugee or a hostage; of the constant worrying about the loved ones and caring of the children; of coping with the trauma of a survivor or a witness. These and other modalities of the dramatic experience of war seem to be common for all those who lived through this, yet they are very much determined by the structural possibilities for the individual agency on either side of the front. Women at the frontline may act as snipers, pilots, surgeons or nurses, war journalists, partisans, washwomen, secretaries (these days also as PR representatives), cooks, - and these are very different subject positions in terms of the immediate risk (to be killed or to get captured), the division of labour, social recognition and visibility. Media representations of women at war (armed or not) also matter. Women of different age, social, professional or marital status, colour and sexual identity survive occupation or cope with everyday scarcity in the rear also differently. In other words, it is an experience that is difficult to bring to common denominator and even more hard to talk about, although we gain knowledge on it through various media representations and multivocal documented evidences.

Thus, raising the question on what is there in common in the women's perception of war, I would like propose to reflect on the gendered experience of war and the forms of its re-mediation in verbal and visual representations through the concept of female Gaze, although without essentializing it for all the reasons mentioned above. To maintain the conceptual integrity in the discussion of relations between vision, gender, and war, I will draw on the work of feminist visual and film scholars. However, I will take the liberty and extend the application of this concept to a broader range of cultural representations. In other words, I am interested in how women's experience of war is framed through visual optics, when being articulated and medialized in oral narratives, literary texts and cinematic representations.

GENDER DYNAMICS IN WARTIME AND SOCIETAL CHANGE

The Image of a Woman in War Propaganda Posters: From the First World War to the Russia's War in Ukraine

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Historically, women's contribution to war has often been overlooked or downplayed, and this study aims, among other things, to examine works that demonstrate women's bravery and resilience in times of war, to demonstrate that women have the strength and ability to participate in areas, which where traditionally dominated by men, that their contribution to the formation of the history and identity of the Ukrainian nation is significant.

The purpose of this study is to find out how the public perception of women changed and how their images in war-themed posters evolved. During the First World War, images of women are common, but mostly they are depicted as goddesses, workers of the rear, nurses, or victims (mostly a symbol of the nation being attacked). Images of female soldiers are rare. In the posters of the Second World War, women's images are already shown to be stronger, female soldiers appear, and as the war events progress, "victims" are gradually filled with confidence in victory and become "triumphs". In the US posters, the most common are sexualized attractive women in the pin-up style, which is completely absent in Soviet propaganda.

The pin-up in the Ukrainian war-themed poster appeared even before the full-scale invasion of Russia in 2015, but from 2022 the sexuality of female images in the posters disappears, and the naked female body depicts the "victim". The range of militant female images has expanded significantly and, in addition to female soldiers, armed Ukrainian women in traditional outfits, armed Virgins, and saints have appeared. This study shows how contemporary Ukrainian artists represent Ukrainian women in the diversity and complexity of their roles, enriching our understanding of the place of women in war and reflecting broader societal debates about gender equality in cultural narratives of war.

I'm Leaving You to God, While I'm Getting on the Road": Rethinking Married Life While Anticipating the Return from the Army

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Information on the research problem

Throughout history, wars have not only reshaped borders and power dynamics but have also profoundly impacted the lives of ordinary individuals and families. The full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022 has become yet another chapter in this narrative, shattering the normalcy once known by countless Ukrainian families. Amidst the chaos and uncertainty of war, many couples found themselves facing the separation of spouses as the partners answered the call to defend their nation.

Aim of the research

To combine scholarly and daily experiences of the anticipating the return of the husband who voluntarily mobilized at the outset of the full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine, trained and participated in combat operations as member of an assault unit, after which, due to the health condition, was transferred to a non-combat unit.

Methods

The work is prepared in the autoethnographic format, taking into account the fundamental principles of historicism and objectivity, as well as traditional general scientific and specialized historical methods.

Results and conclusions

The changes in married life (communication and household routine) are outlined. The ways of practical adaptation and emotional reactions to the new changeable and uncertain reality, including attitude towards news and rumours are highlighted. It's possible to argue that the resilience of military-civilian partnerships in the conditions of full-scale war in Ukraine is primarily influenced by the level of trust and respect between the partners, the strength of their personal bond, the shared life values, while the territorial distance between the civilian and military partners, differences in their living conditions, and the level of access to means of communication are secondary factors. The research findings can enrich the development of effective support systems, resources, and policies aimed at assisting military and civilian partners during and after periods of active conflict.

Gender Equality and Attacks on Capital in the 20th century: The Case of Western Europe and North America

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The case of Western Europe and North America in the 20th century shows how wars, revolutions and major economic crises disrupt power relations between the sexes. The point of view that I adopt here is the study of the concomitance of the emergence of almost complete legal equality between the sexes and the loss of value of capital in these countries and at that time. The study challenges the idea that gender equality requires the achievement of social equality as a prerequisite.

The fall in the value of capital resulted from the upheavals caused by the First World War, the Russian Revolution, the crisis of 1929, the Second World War and decolonization. This loss of value was accentuated by post-war budgetary policies: to rebuild Western Europe, capital was heavily taxed. The share of labour in income then increased. Inheriting has become less crucial. This movement brought about greater social equality.

I note that these are the same generations who experienced this greater social equality and the achievement of legal equality between the sexes. I argue that this gender equality does not arise from social equality: the strengthening of social equality and gender equality both arise from the fall in the value of capital. Owning and inheriting had become less important. Men felt less of the need to seize property to the detriment of women. The system of oppression of men over women has loosened its grip; rights were obtained by women.

Engels believed that the end of inequality between the sexes would come when women were very present in production and less in domestic work (thanks to large industry); others were able to imagine that equality would come from a Spartan community regime. It is in fact the attacks on capital caused by crises and tax policies that have promoted gender equality. Therefore, as for around forty years tax policies have once again become favourable to capital holders, we must question the future of gender equality in this context.

GENDER BARRIERS AND EXPECTATIONS ACROSS CULTURES

Gender Stereotypes in ICT Educational Paths in Italy

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Digital skills in technology and science provide access to some of the strongest and highest-paying career paths in today's world of work. For this reason, the disparities that remain in their learning should not be overlooked. Disparities related to age, as well as gender.

In Italy, the fight against discrimination and gender inequalities in education is one of the main priorities on which education policies have begun to focus on recent years. In fact, one of these gender disparities is the gap in scientific paths, where women are vastly underrepresented. Current social surveys carried out in this field have shown that, even though Italian women make up many graduates and have greater digital skills than men, the share of female graduates in engineering and science is still a minority compared to males.

Since these are the educational paths that generally offer the most job opportunities, often in the most innovative sectors, if few girls access them, gender gaps are bound to consolidate and increase. Also, for this reason, gender wage and employment gaps are often attributable to disparities in educational paths. In turn, these originate in gender stereotypes about the role of women.

In addition, a frequent phenomenon, which has emerged in the OECD's international surveys, is the tendency of parents to have greater confidence in the chances of their sons to work in science than their daughters, even with the same results in mathematics.

At the base there is a widespread prejudice that, although contradicted by scientific evidence, is often internalized not only by families but also by the girls themselves and their peers. As the data show, this context has a direct impact on girls' confidence in succeeding in science.

In Italy, therefore, there is a need to invest in girls' education within ICT pathways, breaking down gender stereotypes and ensuring more solid and remunerative job prospects.

Gender Stereotypes and Their Role in Maternal Burnout

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The emotional and psychological state of a mother is a key factor in the harmonious development of the child. However, quite recently motherhood began to be considered in science also from the standpoint of women themselves and their personal experience of motherhood.

The research problem of the suggested study is a maternal burnout defined as the situations where exhaustion occurs as a result of being physically and emotionally overwhelmed with one's maternal role which can lead to personality deformation of both mothers and children. The purpose of this concurrent mixed methods research was to explore the role of social and gender stereotypes in maternal burnout in mothers in Belarus and Sweden which represent societies with rather contrasting orders: one is dedicated to more traditional social values and norms, and another is famous for its' egalitarian social achievements.

The usage of such methods as theoretical analysis and scientific literature review, method of written survey and qualitative semi-structured interviews, data statistical analysis, Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis and method of comparative analysis allowed to make the following conclusions. There is no statistically significant relationship between countries of residence and level of maternal burnout in two sample groups of Belarusian and Swedish mothers, which indicates that mothers from both more traditional and more egalitarian societies may experience maternal burnout.

The Belarusian participants feel higher level of burnout being overloaded with household chores and caregiving work, since gender stereotypes reflecting more traditional division of domestic labour still prevail in their society. At the same time, women themselves are often not ready to share their responsibilities with their partners, being unconsciously conforming to traditional gender roles. Swedish mothers more often feel the sense of parental burnout due to the pressure of social discourse reflecting increased value of the child in society.

The study findings suggest that social changes are needed to promote further gender equality in parenthood domain as well as to overcome women's commitment to traditional gender roles. It is necessary to take measures on gender stereotypes changes not only at the societal level but also at individual level in order to develop critical individual attitudes towards norms existing in the society.

Young Poles about Their Plans for Building a Family and Having Children

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Although people have different views on the social roles of men and women, being a parent and for being married traditional family is still the most popular pattern for adults living together. In Poland, like in whole Europe we observe fundamental changes in patterns of creating families. Young men and women delay marriage and chose other informal forms of living together. As a consequence, they postpone parenthood and have less children. It raises a question if these changes indicate a crisis of the institution of marriage? Does parenthood postponement shorten the interval between the first and second child? Are the trends stable for future?

As in other countries one can observe crucial changes in the generation replacement. Population forecast for Poland for the years 2023-2060 describes the decline of the birth rates as a major consequence of the lowering number of women in their reproductive age (GUS, 2023, 13). Fertility rates fallen to 1,26 w in 2022, a level below replacement one (lower than 2,1), since 1990's we observe rising of the mean age at first birth (from 23,3 in 1989 to 31,1 in 2021), rapid growth of the number of people aged 65 and over, and shrinking size of the workforce.

Socio-demographic questions such as age, marital status, educational level, occupation, were included as well as the indicators of economic status, health condition, relationships within families, personal values, intentions and expectations were also highly valued to obtain necessary information about fertility intensions.

The main goal is to analyse the quantity data from official statistics, surveys and scientific projects that describes young people attitudes to raise a family and/ or their procreation plans. The scope of the article is determined by methodology of desk research, but it also took into account the specific of polish culture.

Crises and Gender Stereotypes: Examining the Intersection in Philippine Context

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Gender stereotypes are deeply ingrained in societal norms and behaviours, influencing how individuals perceive and interact with others. However, based on literature, people absorb and act on information differently in emergency situations compared to non-emergency situations, leading to speculation about whether this behaviour undergoes transformation during crises. As a result, this study investigates the intricate interplay between crises and gender stereotypes within the Philippine context. Through a mixed-methods approach, this research elucidated how gender stereotypes influence behaviours and attitudes during crises, shedding light on both individual and collective responses. Quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews were conducted to explore participants' perceptions and behaviours in crisis scenarios; participants were asked to evaluate their likelihood of stereotypical behaviour when faced with various crisis situations, while interviews have delved deeper into their decision-making processes. Findings from this study are expected to provide valuable insights into the ways in which gender stereotypes manifest during crises in the Philippines. By uncovering patterns and themes in gendered behaviours and attitudes, this research seeks to contribute to a deeper understanding of crisis response dynamics. Ultimately, the aim is to inform more inclusive and effective strategies for crisis management, tailored to the cultural and societal context of the Philippines.

DECONSTRUCTING CRISES FROM A GENDER AND POWER PERSPECTIVE

Gendered Leadership in Crisis-Affected Areas: Implications for Resilience and Recovery

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In crisis-affected areas, gendered leadership plays a critical role in shaping resilience and recovery efforts. This paper explores the implications of gendered leadership on resilience-building and recovery processes in post-conflict, post-disaster, and post-war contexts. Drawing on interdisciplinary research from gender studies, disaster management, and conflict resolution, the paper examines how gender norms, roles, and inequalities intersect with leadership dynamics to influence the effectiveness of resilience and recovery interventions.

Crises may offer opportunities for women leaders to be perceived as competent if their leadership style aligns with societal expectations of nurturing, empathy, and collaboration. However, crises may also reinforce gendered stereotypes and expectations of masculinized leadership, leading to scepticism and criticism of women's leadership abilities. By exploring the interplay between gender norms and crisis leadership expectations, this paper contributes to a deeper understanding of the complexities surrounding gendered perceptions of leadership in times of crisis.

It highlights the importance of recognizing and addressing gender disparities in leadership positions, empowering women leaders, and promoting gender-inclusive approaches to enhance resilience, foster social cohesion, and promote sustainable recovery in crisis-affected areas. The paper concludes with recommendations for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers to promote gender-responsive leadership strategies that contribute to more equitable and effective resilience and recovery efforts.

Recommendations for promoting gender-responsive leadership strategies to enhance resilience and recovery efforts in crisis-affected areas may include:

Implementing Gender Mainstreaming Policies: Policymakers should integrate gender considerations into all aspects of crisis management and recovery planning, ensuring that gender perspectives are systematically incorporated into decision-making processes, policy development, and resource allocation.

Empowering Women Leaders: Efforts should be made to empower women leaders by providing them with opportunities for leadership training, skill development, and

mentorship programs. Creating supportive environments that encourage women's participation in leadership roles and decision-making processes is essential for fostering inclusive and gender-responsive leadership.

Addressing Gender Bias and Stereotypes: Researchers and practitioners should work to challenge and dismantle gender bias and stereotypes that undermine women's leadership effectiveness during crises. This may involve promoting awareness and education campaigns to debunk myths about gender and leadership and advocating for cultural and institutional changes that promote gender equality.

Promoting Diversity and Inclusion: Policymakers and practitioners should prioritize diversity and inclusion in leadership positions, ensuring representation from diverse gender, ethnic, and socio-economic backgrounds. Creating diverse leadership teams can foster innovation, creativity, and resilience by bringing together a variety of perspectives and experiences.

Supporting Women's Organizations and Networks: Investing in women's organizations and networks can strengthen the capacity of women leaders and grassroots initiatives to respond to crises and promote community resilience. Providing financial resources, technical assistance, and networking opportunities can help amplify the voices and influence of women leaders in shaping recovery efforts.

Collecting Gender-Disaggregated Data: Researchers and practitioners should prioritize the collection and analysis of gender-disaggregated data to better understand the differential impacts of crises on women and men. This data can inform evidence-based policies and interventions that address gender-specific vulnerabilities and promote gender equality in resilience and recovery efforts.

Engaging Men and Boys as Allies: Gender-responsive leadership strategies should also involve engaging men and boys as allies in promoting gender equality and challenging traditional gender norms. Encouraging men to actively support women's leadership and participate in gender equality initiatives can help create more inclusive and supportive environments for women leaders.

By adopting these recommendations, policymakers, practitioners, and researchers can contribute to the development of gender-responsive leadership strategies that promote equity, inclusion, and effectiveness in resilience and recovery efforts in crisis-affected areas.

Keywords: Gendered leadership, Crisis-affected areas, Resilience, Recovery, Gender equality, Women's empowerment, social cohesion, Sustainable development.

"I Am a Person Who Always Says Something". Speaking Up, Saying It All, and Truth-Telling in Exile

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Parrhesia, or freedom of speech against the oppressor as a practice of self-care and citizenship in the Foucauldian sense (Foucault, 2019) was a major trope during Belarusian protests in 2020. In the Ancient Greek understanding of parrhesia discussed by Foucault, women, and exiles cannot practice it, but what about modern-day young female refugees? Following Candea et al. (2023), I would like to examine in my work-in-progress paper what speaking freely or "courage of the truth" means to people in a particular ethnographic setting, the community of Belarusians who sought asylum in Vilnius after the outbreak of repression in 2020. Based on the data from participant observation, interviews, and sensory ethnography, collected during my ethnographic fieldwork throughout 2022-2024, I trace how the idea of parrhesia manifests in the everyday life of the refugee community, from joining public manifestations to various mental health interventions. I talk about parrhesia in the context of gendered experiences of precarity, violence, and injustice, and refer to the notion of risk as a key aspect of the parrhesiast identity. I show that inability to "speak up against" indeed sometimes manifests the contingency of refugee's condition, or their "incomplete agency" (Eastmond, 2011). However, restoring this ability is desired and for some signifies an important step in "biographical repair" (Hart, 2021) after border-crossing.

Representation of Domestic Violence against Women during the Pandemic Crisis in the Russian Official and Popular Newspapers, 2020-21

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Independ researchers

The paper examines the discoursive frames of domestic violence in the coverage of this topic in official and popular newspapers in Russia during the pandemic crisis in 2020-2021. The research aimed to determine the changes in intensity and identify types of discourses. The analysis was conducted by means of text mining, quantitative content analysis and discourse analysis of texts from official and popular newspapers.

The study results show differences in the representation of domestic violence between official and popular media. The popular media became the channel of this issue, while the official press more often kept it silent. Although, the popular media opened up the acute topic of domestic violence increase during the pandemic, they also created contradictory discourses, combining alarmist discourse with scapegoating, using stereotypical depictions of cases and silenced the position of the law enforcement and judicial systems. However, some articles contained information about the legal liability of the aggressor, the role of human rights non-profit organizations, and discussions of the importance of legal reform. The analysis presents a typology of discoursive frames and outlines the ambivalent roles of the state, civil sector, and professionals highlighted in media narratives.

The Impact of Crises on Gender Dynamics: Unravelling Systems of Oppression

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In contemporary society, crises wield profound influence over gender-based power dynamics and entrenched systems of oppression. Delving into the intricate interplay between crises and gender dynamics, this research aims to illuminate their reciprocal relationship and consequential effects. Employing a multidisciplinary approach, the study endeavours to dissect the nuanced manifestations of crises on gendered experiences and social structures.

The research problem revolves around understanding how crises exacerbate existing gender disparities and perpetuate systems of oppression. Through a comprehensive analysis of empirical data and theoretical frameworks, the study seeks to unravel the complex mechanisms through which crises reinforce or challenge prevailing gender norms and power structures.

Utilizing qualitative and quantitative methods, including case studies and statistical analysis, this research aims to uncover the multifaceted impact of crises on gender relations. By examining diverse contexts and dimensions of crises, the study anticipates shedding light on overlooked facets of gender inequality exacerbated by crises.

The expected results envisage a nuanced understanding of the differential effects of crises on various gender identities and social groups. Furthermore, the research endeavours to elucidate the role of intersecting factors such as race, class, and ethnicity in mediating the impact of crises on gender dynamics.

Significant implications arise for policy formulation and intervention strategies aimed at mitigating the adverse effects of crises on gender equality. By illuminating the intricate interplay between crises and gender dynamics, this research aims to inform targeted interventions and foster resilience in marginalized communities.

GENDERED REALITIES IN CRISIS

State of Well-being of Elderly LGBTQIA+ in Hungary: A Systematic Review - Examining the Impact of Socialist Rule and Modern Politics

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The well-being of elderly LGBTQIA+ individuals in Hungary remains a significant research gap. Existing research explores the experiences of LGBTQIA+ people and older adults in Hungary separately, but none of these publications specifically examined the well-being of elderly LGBTQIA+ individuals. This gap likely results from the invisibility of this population, shaped by negative lived experiences during the socialist era and the continued stigma surrounding LGBTQIA+ in modern Hungarian society.

To bridge this gap, we employed thematic synthesis with inductive reasoning, drawing insights from existing research on LGBTQIA+ and older adult well-being, particularly within the framework of the World Health Organization's Quality of Life (WHOQOL) framework (physical, psychological, environmental, and social). This systematic review identified relevant academic publications in English (searched through Google Scholar) and the Hungarian database (Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences) using set criteria. Our analysis suggests that elderly LGBTQIA+ individuals may experience lower well-being than the general elderly population due to unique and added challenges in all these QOL domains, influenced and are likely aggravated by the combined factors of historical and contemporary populism in the country.

Our review highlighted key research gaps, particularly in the quality of life of LGBTQIA+ elderly who remain hidden in society. Even more studies are needed to explore separately the well-being of individuals who belong to gender minorities, including transgender, intersex, asexual, and non-binary individuals, recognising their unique circumstances as a smaller part of the non-heterosexual community. Addressing these blur areas will generate valuable insights and wisdom for policymakers, healthcare providers, educators, employers, and other stakeholders working to promote the well-being and visibility of this population.

Keywords: elderly, LGBTQIA+, gender, well-being, aging, Hungary, systematic review

Love Crisis. Violence in/vs True Romance

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On February 25, 2024, in the city center of Warsaw, a Belarusian woman named Lisa was brutally raped and murdered, igniting debates on gender violence across social media platforms. These discussions formed into a flash mob under the hashtag #stopraping [#хопіцьгвалціць], which revealed a fundamental problem of the interconnecting discourses of love and violence, where the former does not negate but serves as justification and legitimizing force for the latter, thus exemplifying the reproduction of patriarchal power relations from the grassroots level of romantic communications. Consequently, the need for a cultural re-interpretation of love and a transformation of social practices in romantic relationships towards greater equality and justice became more apparent. In my paper, I'll analyse this problem using discourse analysis of statements under the aforementioned hashtag and close reading methods. The analysis will primarily draw on bell hook's "All About Love" ideas on love components and the necessity of redefining love transforming it from a noun into a verb, an active practice, which could serve as both a qualitative transformation of romantic practices and a symbolic separation of love and violence as mutually exclusive concepts. By examining the proposed case, I'd like to focus on instances in public discourse where respect for boundaries demand can be sometimes perceived as a threat to "romance", analysing the conflict between interpretations of romance and its interconnection with violence. The central question of the analysis will be: how can (a) love and romance function as discourses reproducing patriarchal power relations, and how, at the same time, can (to) love become a means of cultural resistance to patriarchy and a transformative force of gender power dynamics?

Women's Changing Labour and Self-Perception in the Face of Climate Crisis: A Case Study on Female Hazelnut Workers in Rural Turkey

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The increased mobility between urban and rural areas is eroding the boundaries separating these areas, leading to significant shifts in women's labour and their perceptions towards their status. An illustrative example of this trend can be found among seasonal agricultural workers engaged in hazelnut production, which is the predominant economic activity in Ordu, Turkey, accounting for the highest percentage of hazelnut production on a global scale.

Hazelnut agriculture, predominantly undertaken by women, exemplifies feminized labour-intensive paid agricultural and unpaid family work, which encompasses domestic tasks and caregiving as well. Therefore, this paper aims to elucidate how climate crisis plays a role in women's mobility between rural and urban areas and how this mobility shapes women's labour and their perceptions towards their status. Employing constructivist grounded theory as its method, this paper draws on the fieldwork conducted in Ordu, a city in northern Turkey during 2023 and 2024 to derive its findings.

Findings of this study include that with the decrease in agricultural productivity of hazelnut farming, due to the impacts of the climate crisis and loss of livelihoods along with diminishing agriculture-based family income, families are pushed to move towards urban areas where job opportunities as well as provision for services such as healthcare and education are more accessible. Women in Ordu predominantly engage in informal urban jobs, like cleaning, throughout the year, while returning to rural areas during the summer to work in hazelnut fields for supplementary income. Despite their financial contributions, they still identify primarily as housewives rather than breadwinners. Nonetheless, there's a noticeable shift in their perceptions on gender roles. Moreover, their mobility blurs the lines between urban and rural identities, challenging traditional distinctions between paid and unpaid labour and redefining perceptions of status for women in both settings.

Women and The Missing: The Role of Gender and Care Work in the Search for Missing Persons in Mexico

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Historically, women have led the search for missing persons during and after crisis contexts of war, dictatorships, and genocide. Such is the case of search collectives and associations in Argentina, Guatemala, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and, more recently, Mexico. The search for missing relatives in Mexico can be considered as an extension of the care work women are generally responsible for. Tasks such as the search for the missing relative in clandestine graves, hospitals, and prisons; carrying out independent –and often dangerous¬– criminal investigation activities; assuming the upbringing of the descendants of the missing person; and demanding justice for their missing loved one can be understood as a way of providing care to the absent relative, who depends on the actions of others to be found and demand justice. In this regard, the on-going forensic crisis, and the lack of State response to find more than 115,000 missing persons in Mexico deepens gender-based power dynamics of unpaid care labour and threatens women's autonomy by imposing upon them the search of their missing loved ones. Recognising the challenges women searchers and women-led search collectives face portrays the failure of the Mexican State to meet its obligations and visualises the system of oppression, based on care work and emotional ties, on which the search for missing people in Mexico sustains itself.